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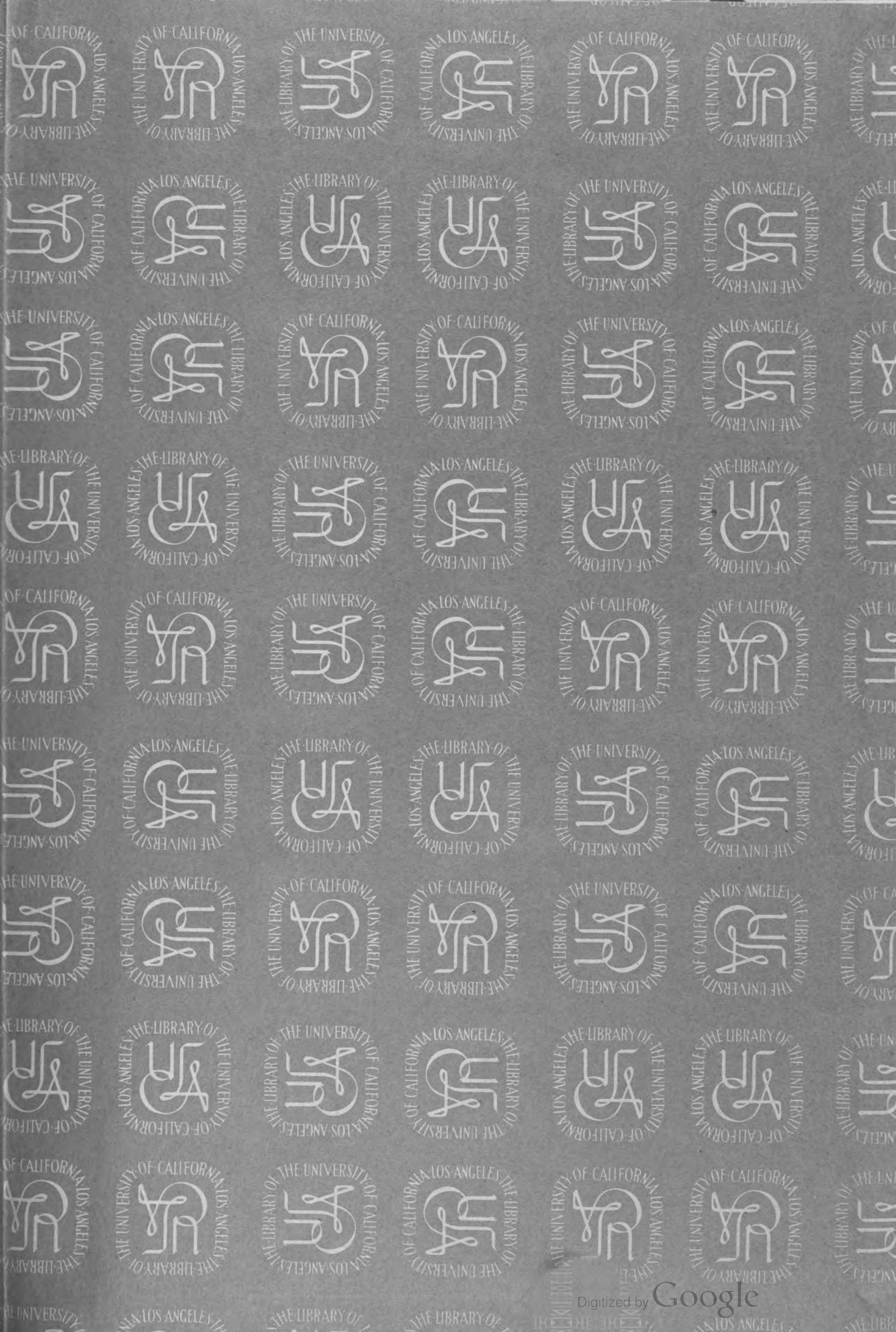
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Sept 22, 1873 -  
Oct 14, 1874

# The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY.

AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Co"

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1873.

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### THE Japan Gazette. MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 21ST AUG., TO THE

BIRTH

On the 24th August, at No. 1 Street; the wife of Mr. A. MITCHELL, of

On the 31st August, at No. 1 Yokohama, the wife of Mr. E. J. Moss, of

At Shanghai, on the 19th of F. H. BELL, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at No. Mrs. F. V. DICKINS, of a son.

MARRI

At Nagasaki, on the 21st, at H. B. M.'s Consulate, by Marcus Flow, Consul, and a. towards at the British Episcopate, by Revd. H. Burnside; WILLIAM Second son of James Stuart, Esq., of to EMILY WARRAINE (widow), second of Dr. Joseph Peachey, of St. Kilda, Melb.

At Shanghai, on the 19th the Rev. R. N. son, JOHANNES WILHELM MANNA BERTHA HANMANN. No cards.

On the 29th instant, at Trin Shanghai by the Rev. Canon Butcher, JOSEPH POND, of Shanghai, to ALICE FANNY, of South Lambeth, Stockwell, England

On the 17th instant, at Yokohama, by L. Weintraub, officiating Chaplain the presence of Government Officials, M. of Yokohama, to BERTHA, only daughter Horowitz, of Yokohama.

DEATH

On the 9th April, at Peter Sydney Australia, of Pneumonia, HENRY A late of Yokohama, fifth son of the late Rev. B. D. of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, aged 39 years.

At the Yokohama General Sept. 4th, GARGINOLO SEBASTIANO, seaman M's ship *Garibaldi*, of consumption.

Suddenly, at No. 58, Main Street 4th inst. WILLIAM MARSHALL, Esq., aged

At No. 24 Bluff, on the 9th St. Mr. JOHN D. WILKIE.

At the Yokohama, General September 14th, of Consumption SALVADORIL a native of Malta, aged 35 years.

At Hankow, on the 16th Aug STRONACH, Esq., aged 30 years.

At the Nagasaki Hospital, 8th August, ANDREW GRAY, native of Fair Glasgow, Scotland, age 40.

### Summary.

OUR last Mail Summary was published on the 7th instant. We are since in receipt of all mails due to date.

WITH THE close of the hot weather the Mikado has returned to Tokoi, and has had an opportunity of showing hospitality to a scion of another royal house—the Duke of Genoa, nephew of the King of Italy. The prince was lodged at O Hama Goten, the residence set apart for such guests, and entertained in every way the government could think of. The Mikado visited him, and a review was held in his honour; and the arrangements for his amusement—including theatrical performances, &c., were much like those adopted for the Prince Alexis of Russia. The simplicity of Japanese life prevents the Mikado showing as much splendour as most other courts display, but in all probability, his visitors find that an advantage rather than otherwise.

ALTHOUGH THE government officials have all resumed their especial duties, nothing particularly interesting to foreigners has been done. They are looking forward to the Revision of the Treaties, which will in a few days be seriously entered upon.

THE CHIEF ambassador Iwakura and his two assistant ambassadors Ito and Yamaguchi, have at last reached home, after their long wanderings. As yet nothing has been heard of them since their arrival, and it is more than likely that they will be visiting their friends or resting themselves before they enter upon the active home duties now devolving upon them. The revision of the treaties has been put off until their return, and we must suppose that they are expected take a prominent part in the discussions. It has not leaked out, what are the changes to be made or suggested, but on the point of opening up the country to foreigners, the contention is likely to be sharp. The government is quite as desirous to open it, as foreigners are to see it opened; but the former are unwilling to concede it, unless foreigners are under Japanese law; and Japanese law being little better than a myth, it is impossible that this can be agreed to by foreign powers. The report is that a kind of compro-

mise will be made; and that passports will be freely granted to all foreigners, provided they accept them on the condition of being under Japanese law, whilst travelling under their protection.

THE PERUVIAN Minister has left for China to negotiate a treaty at Peking. He has been quite successful here, so far as arranging a treaty of Commerce and amity, but we think there is little to come of the treaty, as it is very unlikely that any Japanese will leave, to work either the mines or the Guano of islands of Peru. Japan has plenty of employment for every one of her labourers, if only the government will permit mines to be worked; and every day we approach nearer to this degree of liberality.

ABOUT 30 out of 70 of the Italians now here, signed an address to the Duke of Genoa, who received it from a deputation of three of their number, and made a suitable reply. A Yokohama contemporary states, that the 40 Italians who refused to sign the address did so, as being either republicans, or staunch upholders of the papacy.

SOCIAL ITEMS are entirely wanting in this city of Tokoi. The foreigners resident here are so scattered, that they see but little of each other; and as yet the Japanese have but little social life.

THE GOVERNMENT has appointed a commission, composed of Japanese assisted by Mr. Hannen the Acting Assistant Judge of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, to enquire into the outstanding claims of foreigners against the Hans, or old clans. The enquiries take place at the Gaimusho (Foreign Office), and both the claimants and the government are represented by lawyers.

IN YOKOHAMA, we have to regret the untimely death of a gentleman who was one of the earliest arrivals after the opening of the ports: who has been the member of one of our most respected mercantile firms; and who has from the earliest days been one of the most useful members of our community. In Mr. Marshall, of the firm of McPherson and Marshall, that port has lost one of its very best citizens. He died suddenly from apoplexy.

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### To Our Subscribers.

THE *Japan Gazette* reverts to its old proprietor; and in resuming the helm, it is particularly pleasing to us to see that of the former supporters of the paper, hardly any of the names are missing from the subscription list, and that the circulation is nearly the same as it was when we parted with it seven months ago.

We have now but few promises to make, for our readers know us and our principles well. Yet we have some explanations to give that our plans may be thoroughly understood.

When in 1867, we started the *Japan Gazette* we well knew the difficulty attending the production of a daily news sheet in such a settlement as this, and we told our readers at the time that we would collect all the news we could but that "extracts" from newspapers and magazines must oftentimes satisfy them. We mention this because we often hear such remarks as that there is nothing but extracts in the papers. If all the papers ceased publication for lack of news, or declined giving "extracts" when they have nothing else to give, there would be far greater grounds of complaint. We suppose there is no country in the world where it is more difficult to collect news of a character fit for publication in the columns of a newspaper, than it is in Japan. Nevertheless our ambition to make a really good paper of which the bulk of the matter is original, is as great as ever, and circumstances make our opportunities for doing so, much greater than before.

We in future date our paper from Tokei and Yokohama. The *Japan Gazette* will no longer be a Yokohama paper solely; but its feature will be its Japanese news—i.e., as collected from the facilities afforded by the native press.

This is the principal alteration in our plan. Whilst publishing our paper in Yokohama—simply because we dare not expose our valuable plant to the risks of fire, in a city where Insurance is as yet impossible to effect—yet we shall consider the *Japan Gazette* a Tokei newspaper, and we shall use our utmost efforts to give it a metropolitan character.

We have one or two additions to make to the information hitherto given in the foreign papers, but we will not speak of them more fully until we find our plans more matured for carrying them out.

We now once more spread our sails to the wind, and in doing so think it well to inform the public that the chief officers who assist in navigating our barque have themselves a share in it. Our new Manager and old Superintendent of the Printing Department, are both well known to the community, and the fact of their having a stake in the enterprise will create confidence that they will leave nothing undone by which they may earn the good-will of all classes.

WE yesterday published two paragraphs reflecting strongly on the conduct of certain foreigners in Tokei. But although we feel strongly on the subject and deprecate even the slightest misbehaviour of foreigners in the city, yet we are by no means blind to the fact that frequently the provocation they receive is very great. It often happens that the police, if they have the least opportunity of exhibiting their authority over foreigners in sight of their countrymen, act most offensively and nothing but the most cool reasoning with oneself can under such circumstances ensure calmness of temper. Instances are constantly coming to our knowledge, in which not only are the police clearly in the wrong in interfering at all,

but more especially so in the overbearing manner in which they behave; adopting a mode of action which foreign policemen would not think of attempting except in very extreme cases.

For instance, a gentleman driving in a trap in a crowded part of the city, was simply moving with the stream at a walking pace, there being a long string of jinrikishas before and another behind him. There was a sudden stoppage before him, which of course brought him up like the rest, and the man immediately behind him was unable to stop so suddenly and ran into foreigner's trap. Now, here there was clearly no fault of any one, but the jinrikisha man behind, who, however, lost his temper, and called the foreigner a beast. The foreigner took no notice, and it would have gone no further, but that a policeman hearing the jinrikisha man, at once assumed that he had cause for his offensive epithet, and ran up to the foreigner, and told him to alight; (thus stopping the whole traffic). The foreigner asked why? The man said, he had damaged the jinrikisha behind. As this was not damaged at all, and it was no fault of his if it had been, the foreigner simply refused to get out of his trap, and proceeded to drive on. The policeman then went for the betto, who was at the horse's head, and asked who his master was; and when the man hesitated for a moment, down came the policeman's staff—a thick stick a yard long upon the poor boy's back, and the blow was about to be repeated when the foreigner jumped out, caught the stick in his hand in its descent, and dexterously twisted it out of the fellow's hand, and threw it to a distance. "Now," he said, "unless you beg the betto's pardon, I'll place you in the trap and drive you to the stationhouse and lodge a complaint against you." The fellow immediately begged both the gentleman's and the betto's pardon, amid the jeers of the crowd. So the affair ended, and the gentleman drove on.

Again on Sunday last, "a gentleman who had been busy for the previous two or three days and up to midday on Sunday with the American Mail, determined in the afternoon to get a little quiet change; and, being in the constant habit of going about the country by himself, or with no other attendant than a Japanese employé who acts as his teacher, took the train to Kawasaki, and thence walked quietly across the fields to Ikigami. On reaching the tea-house there he was well received, and he and his tutor had some Japanese food. When, however, he expressed his intention of staying over the night, as it was already too late for the train to Yokohama, he was asked for his pass. "Pass" he said "I have no pass. I am in the habit of going wherever I please, and have never before been asked for such a thing." Then, said the proprietress, you cannot stay here. Being not only of a peaceable disposition, but also understanding the Japanese very well, he said it was his intention to stay, and begged there might be no more trouble made. The old woman then sent for the police, two of whom came, and behaved in a most exasperating manner. The gentleman early in the interview, wrote his name and address on paper and gave it to them, but off and on for nearly three hours did these fellows bait him. At length, he demanded their names, determining to make a formal complaint against them; and having given their names, they thought it prudent to retire, and leave him without further molestation.

These are only two of many cases, we could relate. Now it can easily be seen with what a narrow line the division between the right and the wrong is drawn. Either of these cases

might have been reported in the stern tones of yesterday's paragraphs but for the judicious control of temper displayed by the foreigners. But few can restrain their temper under such provocation: especially if the foreigners are not acquainted with the language and the idiosyncracies of the Japanese.

We are quite aware, that when this article is read, almost every foreigner in Japan will record to his friends, experiences of his own, in which he has been hard set "to keep on the right side."

Whilst therefore we strongly urge upon all to be careful in this respect, we call upon the authorities to issue orders to the police that they be careful not to exceed their duties, and to avoid giving unnecessary trouble and annoyance either to their own people or to foreigners.

AT the extreme east and west of Asia lie two ancient empires, each of which at this time possesses an exceptional interest in the eyes of the world. Persia and Japan are indebted to their geographical position for a history the very opposite of each other. Persia being in the highway of nations has always been more or less mixed up with the world; whilst Japan, having been until now out of that highway, and on the extreme confines of the Far East, has been almost unknown and unnoticed. The real origin of the Japanese is not known with any degree of certainty; that of the Persians is thoroughly well known. The kingdom of Elam mentioned in scripture is none other than the original seed of Persia, and Elam was the grandson of Noah. There are some who claim for Chinese and Japanese a common origin with these, and it is by no means improbable, but it is not our present object to discuss the matter. For all practical purposes we may generalize, and say that the Empire of Persia under Cyrus its founder, and the Empire of Japan under Jimmu Tenno, were established nearly about the same time, viz., about six centuries before the Christian era. Japan has from that time gone steadily on her way, holding little or no communication with the rest of the world; whilst Persia has seen more changes than almost any other country. Raised to the highest pinnacle of glory by Cyrus, the victorious army of Alexander subdued it so completely under Darius that it ceased to have a separate history, but was thenceforward interwoven with Greece and her conquerors; the people keeping their distinctive nationality in spite of their enslavement. Their brilliant empire only lasted about two centuries, and was followed by the era of the Seleucidae, who in the third century B.C. led to the Parthians, and for a period of 500 years, these latter were the masters of the country; until the middle of the third century, when the Persians raised the Blacksmith's Apron, and against their oppressors. The empire was established under the Sassanides, and lasted until the middle of the sixth century, when the conquering Saracens landed, and made it a part of their empire. Subsequently the Turks became masters of the old Persian Empire, and most important portion of their empire was in the establishment of the empire. Persia still maintained much of its independence. On the opening up of Europe with India, it became of great importance in the modern world, and it has been the policy of England, France and other governments and dynasties have been to maintain friendship with its rulers, but the present Shah reigns over a very little changed from that included in the original empire.

How different the history of Japan. For two thousand five hundred and thirty three years she has acknowledged but one imperial dynasty; and during that period has only once been threatened with an invasion, when Kublae Khan despatched an army and a fleet from China. But the ships were wrecked on the coast, and the soldiers who were spared by the sea were killed by the natives.

There was however one point of partial resemblance. In both countries the sovereigns were looked upon by the people as semi-divinities, and historians agree that to this fact may be traced in some measure the declension of the early Persian Empire.

To day both Empires stand out before the gaze of the world, with totally changed ideas. The fatalism of Mahomedanism left all things to take their course. Change and decay were the will of Allah; why should men fight against God? So far as Persia is concerned this foolish doctrine is now to be renounced, at least by the government, as it has already been by the rulers of the Ottoman empire.

The Shah of Persia has determined that if modern science can do anything for his country it shall not be excluded by him. Hence the extraordinary concessions he has made to Baron Reuter, and the arrangements entered into for the construction of Railways, Telegraphs and other modern appliances for saving time and labour.

The Mikado of Japan has already given an earnest of his sincerity in entering on the march of modern improvement, by emerging from his old seclusion, and by personally encouraging the introduction of whatever foreigners can supply that is likely to be for the good of his people.

Persia and Japan seem determined to run a race together. Their new career commences almost simultaneously, as originally their empires did; and circumstances make their every action of importance. Russia has a policy in connection with each; and that policy at this very time is more or less a menace to the world. She has planted her foot on Saghalien, and nothing will ever induce her to withdraw it, or to act justly with Japan in respect of it. She would if she could—aye, she will if she can, find a pretext to gain a location in Yezo—which would be but the wedge by which she would lay the whole island open to her power and to be appropriated by her insatiable maw. It is, however, well for Japan, that she is no longer the isolated, unthought-of country she formerly was. The rapidly growing Pacific trade, renders her a most important station in the intercourse of nations, and for their own sakes the other Powers of the world will keep an eye on Russia, and bring all their moral weight to bear upon her to prevent any further encroachments.

In Western Asia also Russia is the *bête noire*; and her designs in that quarter can only be thwarted by the constant watchfulness of Great Britain, whose interests, more than those of all other nations put together, require the keeping intact of the Persian empire.

The visit of the Shah of Persia to England has been an event worthy of the sensation it made. It is not as the holder of the sceptre which has swayed the world—for that sceptre has been entirely lost. The present Shah is but the second of his dynasty, and the vicissitudes of Persia forbid any reference to its former power. It is, first, because he is what we may call a regenerate sovereign, who had to overcome all his personal prejudices, his religious prejudices and the prejudices of his people, before he could make so great an innovation as to leave his own country and visit foreign lands. And next it was as a sovereign whose interests are closely

interwoven with England's, and between whose people and the people of England the firmest friendship is desirable. He has now returned to his own country after a tour which must have wonderfully opened his eyes; and we doubt not that his ideas will be correspondingly enlarged.

There was last year a report current that the Emperor of Japan would visit foreign countries. We heartily wish that this could have been arranged, but there are various reasons against it, which the Emperor would be unwise to disregard. Had it been possible, we are satisfied that His Majesty would have had a reception in all countries, not inferior to that accorded to the Shah; and what we have heard of the amiable disposition of the Mikado leads us to believe that he would have been much more personally popular.

The reception everywhere of the Embassy whose chief returned this morning must be an assurance to Japan that nothing but the sincerest friendship actuates all nations towards her, and we cannot too strongly express our hope that the government and people of Japan will increasingly reciprocate these amicable feelings.

MUCH has been written at home and in Japan about the character of men engaged by and for the Japanese government. The American papers particularly have been extremely hard upon those who were selected and sent out by the United States government, and although in some instances probably the strictures were deserved, in others—at least in our opinion injustice has been done.

From an article in the *Engineer*, a scientific paper published in London, we read under date 15th June that further selections have been made in England, and we give an extract from the article, as shewing the kind of men who have been chosen, and describing the work they are engaged to do. The article is headed "Progress of Science in Japan" and it says:—

"The Japanese Embassy which lately quitted our shores, had its political and commercial aspects. It had a no less important scientific mission, as a result of which an Engineering College is about to be started at Yedo by the Japanese Government for the instruction of the young members of the Public Works Department. The principal of this college is Mr. Dyer, a gentleman who has had a thorough training in practical and theoretical civil engineering, and who has gained unusual distinction at the University of Glasgow. As professor of natural philosophy they have appointed Mr. Ayrton, formerly a student and assistant at University College, London, late the assistant electrical superintendent of the Indian Government Telegraphs, and recently in charge at Mitcham, on behalf of the Great Western Telegraph Company, to represent its Engineers, Sir William Thomson, and Professor Fleming Jenkin. In each of these four capacities Mr. Ayrton has shewn marked ability and in recognition of this the Society of Telegraph Engineers have elected him their honorary secretary for Japan. Mr. Marshall, late assistant to Professor Tait of Edinburgh, comes next as the professor of pure mathematics. The instruction in chemistry is to be given by Dr. Divers, a gentleman who, by the scientific papers he has written, and the work he has done, has proved himself to be a thoroughly skilled chemist. There are also teachers of drawing and English and other competent assistants.

From the above it will be seen that the College proposes to afford its students a full scientific education. The liberality of the ar-

rangements which have enabled a library of some hundreds of volumes of our best text books, and a large quantity of scientific apparatus to be sent out for the use of the College, will further the practical utility of this institution, which is but another of the many proofs of Japanese enterprise and intelligence. The fact that this College, already built, stands on the grounds of a suppressed Daimio is emblematic of the way progress has supplanted feudalism in Japan."

Now from the above, we are justified in assuming that good men have been obtained. The only thing is that the Japanese officials are apt to turn good men into comparatively useless encumbrances by their persistent delays, their continual interference, and the idea that possesses them, that they know better than their foreign teachers, what is to be taught, and when a pupil has mastered his studies.

There is not one department in which this great folly is not more or less exemplified daily. It has often been a marvel to us, how men of culture and of experience can submit to the harrassing hindrances of the Japanese officers who, although placed over them, are ignorant and dilatory to a degree; and who, whilst polite and agreeable in their outward demeanour, are utterly wanting in everything that constitutes a man of business. All governments are to a certain extent penny wise and pound foolish, and we cannot expect Japanese tyros to have the wisdom of learned and experienced heads; but if they would only recognise the value of time, and the fact that they cannot learn in a day or a year, what it has taken their paid teachers many years to acquire, much would be gained.

We had already heard that the gentlemen alluded to in the *Engineer* would be found, the right men in the right place; and we are happy to see it confirmed in such an authoritative quarter. We have but to add that to get the utmost value out of their services, for the money paid, it is of the first importance that confidence be extended towards them, and that they have free leave and encouragement to make their instructions of the greatest possible value to their pupils and to the country.

THE Japanese have been used to pay no regard to the value of time; and in the transactions of business one hour or one day was as good to them as another. They had the loosest method of carrying out their commercial transactions of any people we have had experience of; and they are even now, after fourteen years intercourse with foreigners, very little better in this respect than when the ports were opened.

Very different is it with foreigners. They have been used to punctuality in all the affairs of life; and an unpunctual man is a mistrusted man. With them too time is highly valued, and as great efforts have been made to invent time-saving as labour-saving machines.

It has been the habit of Japanese when they have concluded a bargain, to sit down and ruminate over it. With foreigners it is the custom to set to work to complete the transaction as quickly as possible. If the observations of Japanese who have been in London and seen the activity of commercial men in that city, could be published, it might enlighten the merchants and shopkeepers of Japan considerably. But as it is, only the few native merchants who are brought into contact with foreigners see any more active method than their old one, and foreigners give them so much license that they are far behind what they ought to be.



Now if the commercial men of Japan are thus lethargic, what can be expected of the samurai class, from whom most officials are selected? They have never been used to be hurried. Even in affairs of life and death time was of little account; how much less so in mere matters of business routine? We often have felt surprise, considering the habits of this class, that they have fallen into harness with the spirit and ability which many of them undoubtedly possess. Like our neighbours we have been inconvenienced by their delays often and often; and we join heartily in the demand for greater activity and increased promptitude in all departments. The Japanese have not been used to find fault with their government or their officials, and probably very few complaints would be heard however the shoe pinched. But with foreigners it is otherwise. They always let their governments know of any official shortcomings; and anything that affects business people is sure to bring a hornet's nest about them. In Yokohama we have been very long-suffering. The delay in opening the "Goods traffic" on the railway; the abominable mismanagement of the telegraph line from Tokei to Nagasaki; and the irregularity of postal delivery between this city and Yokohama are, and have been, just subjects of complaint; yet the public have been content with quietly grumbling among themselves, instead of publicly making their voices heard through the press.

It is more than a year since the railway was first opened for passengers between Yokohama and Shinagawa; and nearly twelve months have elapsed since the line was completed and opened to the Shinbashi terminus; yet for some reasons incomprehensible to the general mercantile community,—and we fancy almost as much so to the foreign employés of the railway—there has been no activity shewn in hastening the opening of the goods traffic. There is equal indifference shewn to the convenience of the public, in the refusal to grant return and season tickets. The public have good reason to complain of this as a real and positive injustice. It is of course impossible to know why this selfish and inconsiderate policy is adopted; and why such indifference to the public has been exhibited; neither can it be told with whom it originates, or who is responsible for it. We cannot imagine any good reason for it; and may be inclined to attach blame where it is not deserved. But blame is certainly due somewhere. We claim that every railway having the sanction of the state is bound to work as well for the benefit of the public as for its own shareholders; and that a railway such as that between here and Yokohama, being built with money supplied by the state, is especially bound to consider the people. If primarily the officials are government servants, it should not be forgotten that the government itself has one supreme master—the people; and that rulers and governments are only appointed and endowed with authority by the people. The people then have a right, a direct and unquestionable right, to demand that their convenience be not overlooked.

We will not say any more of the past, we will demand only that more consideration be shewn to us for the future. Return tickets and season tickets must be issued, and that too without any unreasonable delay. We call the particular attention of the Minister of the Public Works to this matter, and on behalf of the public request that he will not lay it aside as unimportant.

The Telegraph Department we need say lit-

tle about. We know that there has been much unpleasantness there, and we believe it will not cease for a long time. Mr. George ought to have fought to keep a good man, Mr. Gilbert, when he had him. He it was who set telegraphs going successfully in the country, without any squabbling or difficulty with the authorities. His work remains to this day, the best ever done in Japan. Our honest opinion is that the department never committed a greater error than in bringing out on expensive staff from Europe, when they had such a man as Mr. Gilbert in their service; yet even now we hear that there is a talk of sending home for an increased staff, whilst Mr. Gilbert is on the spot unemployed. It is not the way to work economically. Let the telegraph work be put into tried hands, and let not the Government again get out a number of men who are without experience of this country and its people, and who are quite likely to be as difficult to manage as others have been before them.

But the Post Office demands especial notice, because our Yokohama contemporaries as well as ourselves have all called attention to the delays in the delivery of letters. We must say for the authorities of the Post Office that they have shewn a great desire to do the business of their department well; and this department, more than any other has surprised us as to the quickness of its organization and the general excellence of its arrangements. We, like others have suffered, not only from delays, but occasionally from actual non-delivery of letters, but much of this may arise from the imperfect directions on the letters, and the difficulty of finding the places to which they are addressed.

Be that as it may, we are satisfied that the remonstrances already made will add to the efforts of the post office authorities to improve the service; and we only suggest to the public that any miscarriage or delay in the delivery of letters may be reported to the Post office, and it is sure of attention.

### Tokei.

WHEN SOYESHIMA, the Japanese ambassador to China, returned, the *Nisshin Shinjishi* had an article upon his successful mission, and commenced by saying that amongst the men now in office in the Japanese Government, there were a few of whom great things for the good of their country might be expected—and of this few Soyeshima was one. Some weeks after this article appeared a writer signing himself Oi Riyu Ichiro of Aichi Ken, living in Yedo, sent in a long letter, of which some extracts will not be uninteresting to our readers:

"In your valuable paper—No. 78—of this year you say there are a few persons who are engaged in the Government and labour for the benefit of Japan; and although you desire to say who is most able there is only one, Soyeshima, whom you would honour. I am very doubtful of the justice of this.

My opinion is that those few persons of whom you have told, have already displayed great deeds towards our Government and Japan; and they are not inferior to Soyeshima; only people do not hear of their deeds.

For example I will speak of one.

Which is most important among all the nine departments? The department which has made such wonderful progress, that the honour of Japan has been increased at home, and which can compare with foreign countries abroad? The department which has grown extremely large and strong, and which contains most able

officers? I ask, which is that? I am sure it is the Army Department.

What makes this department so superior to others? He who improved it so much is Yamagata, the minister of the department.

In his youth he was devoted to the art of war, and attained great cleverness in it; and he has been able to turn his experience to account.

He first entered the service of Choshu; and rose by degrees from a common soldier to the command of a regiment. He was always most loyal to the Imperial family; and in Oshiu he displayed great valour, and received great rewards. When Oshiu was tranquilized, by the Emperor's order he visited several foreign countries, and returned to Japan after a year's absence.

At that time Arisugawa-no-Miya was the Minister of War (Hiobu-kiyo), and the Kuga was the Shoyu of the department. As the work of the department was too heavy for them Yamagata was selected as Shoyu to help them. He at once set to work and recommended and carried into effect the erection of large military stations throughout the Empire, as, for instance, those of Saikaido, Tokaido, Hokaido, etc. He then called a strong force consisting of the three hans of Satsuma, Choshu and Tosa, to protect Tokei from violation by the other clans, and then finally abolished the han and established the ken; and dispersed the old clan soldiers, who returned their weapons into the Government stores.

The four large military stations were now selected by him. He raised the body guard for the Emperor. He also removed the military school at Tokei, and engaged many French teachers. By the benevolence of Yamagata the art of war was placed perfectly within their attainment. Daily drill and instruction have brought the army into its present perfect state. He next appointed the six divisions of the army; and now the art of war is very perfect—quite enough so for practical purposes.

Although the influence of His Imperial Majesty now shines throughout the world, the perfection of the army is due to Yamagata alone; whose selection of officers is excellent. For example, Tayiu-Saigo, Shosho-Yamada, and Toriwo, Kirino, Miura, Iani, Nozu, Asa, Miyoshi, Nishi, Ozawa, are all very capable officers. They all help Yamagata; and are soldiers by nature.

Thus are Yamagata's deeds displayed at home, and people do not observe them. They are negative. On the contrary the deeds of Soyeshima were done abroad and all men saw them. They are positive. But wise men can compare the two for themselves without any further expression of opinion from me.

ON THE 20th August, two ministers Goto and Yeto, acting in the absence of Sanjio Daijin issued the following notice:—

From and after this day 20th August 1873, the 1st Bank of Kaiunbashi may distribute paper money in \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, and \$1 for money privately deposited by the people. This kind of paper money may be used in any kind of payment with the exception of taxes, duties or interests of public debt. Therefore people should circulate them with free confidence.

A FOREIGNER living at Shintomi-cho Shichomé, whose name is given in Japanese characters as Metsune, has been guilty of violence, which seems to have been very unjustifiable even supposing the provocation had been greater than alleged. It seems that a servant of Metsune's

went to a "sweet sake seller's" shop, and said that his master had left \$2 on the shop front a few moments before, and that the woman must have taken it. The woman said she had not seen it. Mets'ne then came up, made the same remark and received the same answer, when after making a great bobbery, he proceeded to beat the woman and her old mother; and then left, taking with him a boiler belonging to them. Next morning Mets'ne again went to them and ill-treated them and was very violent. At length the poor women took refuge in a neighbouring house, but even there did the foreigner go and abuse them, and assaulted the neighbour; and as a last resource the protection of the police was obtained.

For the credit of foreigners we hope this foreigner whoever he may be, will be sought out and punished. He is said to be an Austrian. At all events his address is given above; and whatever nationality he belongs to he is a rank coward to treat women in such a manner; and undoubtedly if he is taken before the Austrian Acting Consul, and such charges are proved he will be made to feel it.

WE REGRET very much to see that the same name Mets'ne figures in another most disgraceful case. Our readers must not think the circumstances too old for relation, since they were only published in the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, a few days ago, and they have not been told in any of the Yokohama papers. Everything of the kind however that comes to our ears shall receive the fullest publication in our power to give it, and if foreigners misbehave themselves in Tokai, and escape public opinion if it be possible for us to ascertain their names—whether they be high or low, rich or poor. The whole of the foreign residents suffer in character through such people. It appears that four foreigners visited the temple gardens, Asakusa, and then an eating house kept by one Inouyé. On being asked for payment, they said they lived in Yokohama, and if the owner would send there he could get his money, going so far for a small sum was objected to by a girl of the house. New up to this point we can imagine the foreigners may not have been much in the wrong. It has happened to many of us to be so overcharged by tea house people that they have had to be told to get their money at the Custom house Yokohama, where whatever was just would be paid in for them; but nothing can justify what followed. The native account says—they barbarously struck the girl. A policeman was sent for, and on his arrival the foreigners had gone to a carriage which was waiting for them. The policeman went to the carriage and asked their names, and tried to get it from the betto, who, however, did not know them. The foreigners then got down and the four of them surrounded the single policeman and one beat him with a stick. He then ran to the station house, "but the carriage of the *Beastly Fellows* had gone away and could not be found."

Three policemen now went to Shimbashi station in hopes of catching them; but here though they did not find the carriage, a betto told them that the foreigners described lived in Tsukiji. The police then went thither, and to Shimabara, Shiutomi cho, and on enquiry found the carriage, but when they were about to enter the house to make further enquiries a foreigner came forward with a revolver, and asked what they wanted. Unable to obtain admission they ascertained from the land lord that the foreigner who lived there is an *Italian* named Mets'ne; and from the betto they learned that he was one of the party at Asakusa.

We know not that anything more has been done by the police, but whether or no, such conduct ought to render the perpetrators heartily ashamed of themselves.

ON THE 29th ulto., the Okurasho declared that the yearly expenditure for prison physicians was:—for Kanagawa Ken, \$200; Hiogo, Nagasaki and Niigata, \$150; and the other sixty kens, \$100. Surely such figures are very suggestive.

LATELY A MOST strange judgment has been given in the town of Shidzuoka:—

A man named Zenzayemon had a wife, who was thoroughly bad. He himself was a most exemplary son and not only supported but was very respectful to his parents. This the wife often resented, and made his parents very uncomfortable. As length Zenzayemon could endure it no longer and poisoned his wife. The Ken authorities having heard of his crime took him to prison, and on examination at the Ken Saibansho it was stated that the murder was absolutely necessary for his father's comfort. The punishment for this crime according to the new Shihosho laws, is death by strangulation, but for the reason given above, the judge of the Saibansho would not decide the case, but sent it to the supreme court (Shihosho); and the decision there given is, that "though his crime might be punished by a sentence of ten years transportation, yet the man's obedience to his parents was so admirable and proper, that he shall be punished by wearing a chain, but he may live freely in his own house and work for his parents as he likes, he being their only son!"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nisshin Shinjishi* protests against the foolishness of those who celebrate the gods. Instead of doing so in a proper and respectful manner, they go into all kinds of rioting, drunkenness and excess. Moreover some actually sell their wives and daughters to cover the expences. They think it very pious; but it must annoy the gods. All people therefore ought to obey the recent rules of Kiyobusho.

A CORRESPONDENT named Sawada addresses himself to the *Nisshin Shinjishi*:

The city of Tokai is very populous and prosperous. Horses, carriages, jinrikishas and pedestrians traverse the streets day and night. It is a pleasant place, daily increasing in beauty by the application of art. It has however the disadvantage of being often swept by fire, and to guard against destruction as much as possible, the walls of the houses are covered with mud; so that whenever a fire occurs the ground is strewn with burnt earth and tiles, and wherever you go, you see such debris.

Having the sea to the eastward and southward, and an extensive plain of above 30 ri on the northwest: southeast winds prevail in summer and violent north winds in winter. From these causes combined, the streets are very dusty throughout the whole year. To lay the dust people take water from the ditches, which being putrid produces an offensive smell and is very injurious to health. Would it not be well to get rid of this state of things by the citizens of every street uniting and subscribing to have the streets properly and systematically watered? If this be done passengers will be less inconvenienced, and the health of the city will be improved.

THE CHIEF of Tokai Fu has issued an order that no persons shall assume the dress of the opposite sex, under severe penalty. Actors are excepted.

A PROOF that although you may take a horse to the water you cannot make him drink, is given in an account of a very famous teacher of the Chinese classics, who although surrounded by the progress and improvements of the present day, eschews them all. The manner in which the *Nisshin Shinjishi* speaks of him, reminds one of the "skolastikoi" of old Greek Delectus days. It says:—

A foolish but very famous Chinese Scholar named Ohashi Masajiro lives in Konmemura of Mukojima. He strongly believes that there is no wisdom in the world except in the old sages of China. Of course he abhors foreigners and calls them savages. Any person who visits his house is first examined by a pupil, and if he have any part of his dress in European style—if even he wears shoes or cuts his hair, he is not allowed to enter the door, however important may be his business. He calls all persons who adopt anything European barbarians, even though they may be his old friends, and accustomed to associate freely with him.

Perhaps much learning hath made him mad.

A GRAND REVIEW took place yesterday before the Emperor and his guest the Duke of Genoa. At the close His Majesty accompanied the Duke to O'Hama Goten, and remained to luncheon.

THE FOLLOWING Notification appears in the official portion of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*:—

All Cards of Silkworm's Eggs whether for home use or exportation, must receive the government stamp. This is often evaded. Stamped cards are also required by Law for Silkworms cultivated privately for family use. Therefore a strict watch must be kept on all cultivators.

OKURASHO SHIGENOBEL, SANGI.

5th September, 1873.

TO FU AND KEN.

THE PRIESTS of temples often apply to the government for the support of monasteries without consulting their parishioners. In like manner the parishioners sometimes make similar applications without conferring with the priests. As this is unlawful, hereafter no separate applications of either one or other will be received.

Let this be circulated.

SHISHIBO KIYOBUTAIYU.

31st August, 1873.

THE MAIN Street or Tori is not the only thoroughfare in the big capital which changes with the new order of things. With the removal of those old landmarks—the gate-towers and the turtle-back bridges, the levelling of embankments, etc.; many of the old streets, once so familiar would not be recognized by an old inhabitant of Yedo. Such a street is the famous Yanagi-wara dori or Willow Street. This street ran from the large plaza at the end of the Tori, at the Suji Kai Go Mon, down along the canal, to the river, which it strikes near the Riogoku Bashi. Formerly this was one of the most noted streets of the capital. At the north end was the street leading out to the Nakasendo, on which faced the large yashiki of Idzumo, and a smaller one belonging to a retainer of Kaga. To the right, looking north, flowed the artificial river, dug by a former daimio of Sendai for some offense against the Shogun. Along the street was an embankment planted with

trees, and overlooking the water. To the north-east, across the canal, stood the Chinese College and Temple of Confucius embowered in groves of tall and luxuriant trees, beyond which was the higher grounds and still loftier groves of the temple of Kanda Mio Jin, the patron deity of the city of Yedo. The clustering roofs of the houses in the district of Hogo could also be seen from this point. Looking south, was the bustling Main Street or Tokaido, as foreigners call it, and at the north-east angle of the irregular square was the gate-tower of the Inclined Plane, so carefully guarded both before and after the battle of Ueyeno. Into this spacious area, eight streets open, and from it, Yanagi-wara dori runs eastward to the Sumida gawa. All along this street, on the north side, were high embankments sloping down to the canal, and planted abundantly with willow trees, whence the name of the street. Near the east end, stood Asakusa Go Mon, on the Imperial gate-tower, through which the street leading to the district and temple of Asakusa passed. Near both of the gate-towers, stood the large kosatsu, or edict-boards of the central government. At present, gate-towers, embankment, edict-boards and many of the trees have disappeared. The demolished gate-towers have furnished stone for the building of two handsome double-arched stone bridges across the canal, one of which is nearly finished, and one is about to be begun. The embankments have been levelled, the street widened and macadamized, and a few of the willows remain like the last roses of summer. With the old landmarks, have passed away many of the curious sights and scenes that made Yanagi-wara dori so famous all over the country, new dwelling houses, photographers, spectacles and shows, archery galleries, recitation halls, shops for the sale of foreign drinks etc. attest the changes wrought by the new order things.

THE CHIEF of Tokai fu, has published the order of REHOKIO, that it so frequently happens that children are found in Tokai, without the possibility of ascertaining their homes, henceforward all children must always wear a ticket stating their name and address.

It is the custom with Japanese to shirk the responsibility of holding and promulgating strong opinions, by presenting them either under the form of a dream, or of a story or discussion, or some equally indefinite shape.

A letter in the *Nishin Shinjishi* takes up the subject of wearing two swords. The writer says:—

The subject of wearing swords has been decided long ago. To bring it forward again is to seek for a stick when the fight is finished. And this is the act of a fool. Yet some people are mad enough to wish to restore the old custom of wearing two swords in the streets.

Now a visitor came to my house, and said The sword is to the samurai what the hoe and spade are to farmers, or the rule and compass to the mechanic. No one has proposed that farmers and artisans should lay aside the spade or the rule; then why should the samurai be asked to lay aside the weapon of his profession? Is not the sword the soul of the Samurai? If a robber appears on the highroad how shall the samurai oppose him? Or if rebellions occur, how shall they be put down but by the sword of the samurai? The rebels of a whole nation fly before it, and the wisest rulers of ancient or modern times could never maintain tranquility without it. Swords therefore are like for the protection of the individual and of

his country. The great founder of Japan Zinmu Tenno effected his work by the sword. And for a recent example, many rebels in several Ken have been quieted by the swords of the Ken samurai. Thoughtless people only think of the quiet of to-day, forgetting the disturbances that may happen to-morrow—but the golden rule should be borne in mind—"Neither forget peace in war, or war in peace."

The government has left it to our choice whether to wear our swords or not. There is no penalty for wearing them or leaving them at home. The samurai should wear them.

At first no one replied to the visitor; but at length a young boy smiled at him and said:—I will try and shew you your mistake. To put down cutting and robbery and to tranquilize rebels is the duty of government; and it is also the business of the government to keep the country at peace; and the humble class of samurai do not concern themselves with such things. If then the samurai does not concern himself with government affairs, of what use is it for him carry the weapon of the murderer—which though useful to the soldier is useless for the mere samurai who has nothing to do with the army. If the punishment of rebels and robbers is committed to the Samurai, of what use is the government? The farmer and the mechanic earn their living by the spade and other implements; but the samurai does not live by the sword. If he do so he is a robber.

Our great Zinmu founded the Empire by virtue, but never, never by the sword.

The late rebellions in the Ken were put down chiefly by the regular soldiers and the officers of the Ken, and the Samurai, though loyal, did very little.

I am only a boy, and understand but little of government; but I know that if Samurai like to wear their swords there is no prohibition. I fear, however, that our visitor does not consider the benevolent intentions of our government, which tend to our freedom.

That war is not forgotten in peace is shewn by the six large divisions of the army; and the new method of raising soldiers evidences the energy of our government. This is a very large matter, for His Majesty the Emperor and his highest officers. The abolition of the wearing of swords by Samurai is a very small affair and not worthy to be thought of in connection with the proverb

Now the visitor, having heard the boy, could not answer him, but taking off his fine sword, returned home.

A FEW days ago, a woman attempted to commit suicide, by throwing herself from the bridge called Zengamebashi, within the city gate known as Gofuku-bashi. She was observed by a policeman, who being a good swimmer plunged into the water and saved her. On examination it appeared that she has been long suffering from ophthalmia, and though she has had medical advice and tried all kinds of remedies, her cure seemed hopeless; she thought it better, therefore, to die than to become blind.

IN ONE of the Tokai newspapers called the *Kobun Tsushi*, a long and interesting story is made of what we tell in a few lines. A poor fellow living in the country, found it all but impossible to support his mother and wife by charcoal burning. He determined to try his fortune in Yedo, and with a promise to return in three years, he set out, after receiving one admonition from his mother, who said, "I am only anxious about you for one thing—your hasty temper. Now, my son, always pause and consider before you act, and practise patience."

He left and was fully as successful as he had hoped to be, and before the three years were concluded he returned, and cogitating over the surprise he should give them looked through the chinks of the windows. To his mortification he saw only his wife, who was spinning, and opposite to her a man, who he immediately supposed must be her lover. His first impulse was to rush in and kill both—but his mother's words came to his mind, and he went in quietly, with the full intention of "having it out" with his supplanter and his wife, when to his surprise the arch-enemy was the first to rise to greet him, and he discovered it to be none other than his mother. On enquiry, she told him, that since he left, she had always attired herself in masculine garments in the evening, that if robbers came they might fancy there was a man to contend with. Great was the rejoicing at the reunion, and the man acknowledging his first suspicions, thanked his mother for the good advice, which had come to his mind so opportunely, and prevented his committing a great crime, and bringing perpetual sorrow on his head.

The *Kobun Tsushi* moralizes over the story and commends such filial obedience, as an example for all to follow, bringing as it does its own reward.

A DASTARDLY attempt at murder was made at Shinbashi Railway Station yesterday, by a Japanese. It appears that Inspector Blockley, Railway Police, attracted by some shouting, had left his office to see what was the matter, when he perceived, just in time to avoid the blow, that a Japanese, having the appearance of a samurai, was in the act of cutting him down from behind. He was pursued for a short distance by his assailant, from whom he tried to escape by running round the benches in the central hall, and who, finding he was unable to reach him, hurled his sword with such accuracy and force that it buried itself deeply in the left thigh, about an inch and a half above the knee joint. Blockley having secured the weapon, although severely wounded, at once pursued the miscreant, who, when he came up with him, overcome with fear, fell on his knees and implored for mercy,—nor in vain, for, seeing his would-be murderer defenceless, he forbore to strike. The man was then secured and tied up with cords to a post, until the arrival of the Municipal Police, to whom he was finally consigned. An attack of this description, occurring in broad daylight, and in a crowded railway station, calls for some decided action on the part of the authorities to prevent the recurrence of so serious an event. A very determined attempt should be made by the foreign representatives to induce the Government to adopt measures to compel the discontinuance of the practice of wearing such a senseless and dangerous ornament as a sword. It is notorious that in Yedo it is not safe for foreigners to go about after nightfall, and rumours of increasing disaffection are rife. The natural result of such a state of things will be that the old practice of carrying revolvers will be re-adopted, and unpleasant results may be expected to follow.—*Japan Herald*.

THE MAN who recently committed the deadly assault on Mr. Blockley, one of the Railway inspectors of Police, is a samurai of Kumagaya ken named Uchimura. His examination leaves not the slightest doubt of his insanity; and unhappily he is religiously mad. The facts which came out on examination were, that he was always a friend of foreigners, and from one of the missionaries became so impressed with

the truths of christianity that it became his one all absorbing idea. He was always praying, and reading or thinking about christianity, and he at length got into his head, that his family could not be saved unless he died as a propitiatory sacrifice for them. But he would not take his own life, and didn't know how to attain the martyrdom he desired. Happening to be in the station, and seeing Blockley standing there, it occurred to him all at once that the surest way to ensure decapitation was to molest a foreigner with a drawn sword: and acting upon this insane impulse he made the rush which was happily evaded by Blockley's activity. Of course he will be taken care of for the future. We are glad to hear that the comparatively slight wound received by Blockley is nearly healed, and that he is not likely to be permanently injured by it.

THE TOKAI Hospital is removed from its old locale in the Tokushima yashiki, Hachobori to the former Honda yashiki, Atagoshita Nichome, close to Shiba.

RULES HAVE been laid down by the Preachers of Shintoism, at Daikiyo-in (formerly Zozoji Temple, Shiba,) in hope of combining the whole country in the bonds of knowledge and holiness. The rules are ten in number:—

- 1.—The great subject of "the three laws" should always be borne in mind.
  - 2.—Every man should walk in the way of Truth, so that all things may prosper.
  - 3.—All men should be allied in the bonds of brotherhood, so that the happiness or misery of one is felt by his companions.
  - 4.—Wicked and devilish opinions must not be entertained.
  - 5.—Persons wishing to become one of us can only be admitted in conforming to our rules.
  - 6.—The direction of our affairs must be in the hands of just and upright men.
  - 7.—The hours of Preaching shall be increased or diminished according to circumstances. These must interfere as little as possible with the working hours of the people.
  - 8.—Any companion who disobeys the order of the senior preacher must be admonished.
  - 9.—Money should be liberally provided for the payment of preachers.
  - 10.—The appointed days of celebration must be observed, that men lose not the living way.
- These rules were circulated privately by Daikiyo long ago; they are only now published.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

DEAR SIR,

IN YOUR last night's paper there appears a translation of ten rules laid down by the preachers of Shintoism at Daikiyo-in, Shiba. I find considerable difference between the original of those rules in the *Nisshin Shinjishi* and the translation.

But I wish more especially to speak of the fourth rule.

In the original as published in the Japanese paper it reads thus, *Iron jasetzuwo shinko subekarazaru koto*. This is the exact version of the fourth rule in full as there given. The first word *Iron*, if you refer to Hepburn's Dictionary you will find there translated "A different opinion, an argument, a dispute." But I think the primary definition should be *interdicted* and that this is the proper translation of the word in this connection. The second word in the 4th rule is the old term of contempt applied to our holy faith—the Christian religion. *Jasetzu* is the same as *Jashu* and *Jashumon*, for the definition of which see Hepburn's Dictionary.—"A cor-

rupt or wicked sect—formerly applied to Christianity." This definition is also found in most of the old native lexicons with the same application to Christianity.

The Chinese character *ja*, may also be found in Hepburn under that head and is the same as *ya* in *yaso*, also used as a term of contempt applied to our Saviour by Japanese and Chinese haters of our faith, and unfortunately copied by some of our missionary translators of the Bible.

The three last words of the fourth rule *shinko subekarazaru koto*, are literally rendered, *believe shall not affair*. The entire rule then put into good English would be, "The interdicted wicked faith (Christianity) shall not be believed." From this we may get the true meaning of all recent movements of union between Shintoism and Buddhism in this country. And this is according to the interpretation of the signs of the times by intelligent natives, viz. that the two great religious bodies of Japan, having little or nothing in common as matters of faith or practice in their respective systems, are yet making the strongest efforts to combine against the introduction of Christianity in this country.

Before closing my letter I would also beg to say a word about the unfortunate man who made the attack upon Mr. Blockley at Shinbashi. I must express my doubt about the correctness of that portion of your article last evening which says that *he was always praying, and reading and thinking about christianity, and he at length got into his head that his family could not be saved unless he died as a propitiatory sacrifice for them*.

If he had truly, *from one of the missionaries become so impressed with the truths of christianity that it became his one all-absorbing idea*, and then had been, *always praying, and reading and thinking about it*. I doubt if he would by such means become *religious mad*. At least I feel as though I should like to have some of these statements verified, and should like to know under whose instruction he has been, and how long he has been *praying and reading and thinking about christianity*? I never yet knew of a case where such a course made men insane, but I have known cases where men after long resistance of the truth and neglect of known duties have become unsound of mind.

Very truly Yours,

VERUS.

September 12th, 1873.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nisshin Shinjishi* suggests that among all the efforts being made for the education of the people something should be done for the soldiers. The writer says that the discipline of the army has so improved that it is now a match for those of Europe and America. Yet as there are no schools for the soldiers and they are apt to get into rows through idleness, as in the old Tokugawa times, it were better that one-tenth of their pay be set apart for the provision of proper teachers, who should be employed at every station, and the foundation of whose teaching should be "truth and honour." He winds up with the grandiloquent conclusion—"Now, if this is done, I am sure that our soldiers will certainly surpass those of Europe in a very few years."

THE *Kobun Tsushi* speaks a word in season, which foreigners will heartily agree with:—

We have heard reports from the Colony in Hakodate that when an officer has business in the island of Karafuto a crowd of natives (*ainos*) assemble, and look upon him as a

wonderful curiosity. As this is the most remote so it is the most barbarous region of Japan, and the natives behave in this gaping, openmouthed fashion, simply because they are ignorant and savage. But any one who walks in Tokai, and sees a foreigner stop at a shop to make a purchase, must have observed that immediately a silly, curious crowd assembles, hampering the transactions between the shopkeeper and his customer, and perhaps preventing a sale by shutting out the light.

Now wherein does the difference consist between the savages of Yezo and Yedo?

In the same paper is a long letter on the advantages of foreigners coming to Japan. It is very well reasoned and finishes:—"Owing to these circumstances, there is now no one in Japan who does not use some foreign article, or imitate foreigners in some respect. Hence also arises the greatly increased enlightenment of the present day. A Chinese proverb says that wherever a sage goes civilization naturally accompanies him, without his knowledge. The Europeans and Americans have come to Japan and we are gradually improving, even though we do not stop to notice already we are greatly advanced; and if so much has been done on a short time what may we not expect in process of time?"

AN IMPUDENT robbery was committed at the Tanaka Hotel—known as the Japanese restaurant opposite Mr. Waters' house, Tokai,—on Saturday night last. Since the British Naval officers who came out under engagement with the government, arrived, they have been staying there. On the night named, a thief entered their apartments and succeeded in clearing out with three watches, some wearing apparel, and two pocket books about \$80 each besides other documents, photographs &c. One private gentleman who was staying in the hotel, also lost all his clothes except his sleeping clothes. Some of the clothes and the pocket books minus their contents were found next morning, a short distance from the hotel. The naval officers removed on Monday to their new residences Nos. 21, 30 and 31 Shiba.

On Monday the Band of the Imperial Marines played for some hours at the palace, under the direction of their master Mr. Fenton. The Duke of Genoa was present.

A FEW nights ago three thieves entered the house of a farmer living at Tanaka-mura, in the suburbs of Tokai. Each man wore a mask and hakamas, and all seemed to be experienced robbers. They entered with drawn swords, demanded all the money in the house on pain of death on refusal, and were rewarded by the frightened farmer with a contribution of nearly 300 rios to their common stock. They retired most politely, thanking their benefactor, and smiling as if a child might play with them.

A MAN named Ishii Seizaburo, of Asakusa, has taken it into his head to travel over the whole empire and worship all the gods and goddesses on horse-back. One day this week, he arrived at Atago-yama, and rode up the 100 steps known as the Otoko-zaka, in spite of the remonstrances of the priest, who apprehended danger, and that they would be held responsible should any accident happen. The devotee gave a written document to the priest holding him harmless. He rode up boldly enough amid the cheers of the people, but having made his orisons, he descended by the easy winding stairs, known as the Onna-zaka:



YAMAO KOBUTAIYU has notified the Chiji of Tokei Fu, that the railroads *via* the Nakasendo and Oshiu Kaido are about to be commenced, Shinbashi station being the Tokei terminus. The survey officers were to begin their labours on the 13th instant, and it is ordered that every facility be afforded them.

It must be understood that although the *Nisshin Shinjishi* is under foreign ownership and foreign editorship, yet such paragraphs as the above are constantly inserted by the Japanese editor, who makes his remarks on them at pleasure. To the above information he adds:—We now see from this order, the direction these two important lines of railway will take. Travelling facilities to all the adjacent countries, and Oshiu, Shinano and Yechigo, will be wonderfully improved. Arrivals from far distant places will be quick as thought,—like going only to a neighbouring house! Transactions done in a breath! Let us fly over a thousand miles without wings! Let us jump over space without using our nimble feet! Isn't it a jolly world!!!!

A MAN named Mayeda residing in Shitaya Gojomachi, Tokei, has been fined two rios and a half for neglecting to cover in his well, and thus causing the death of a young man named Sugawara, who fell in and was drowned.

THE NOBLEMAN Shosammi Tokugawa late Prince of Kii, seeing that the temporary palace of the Emperor at Akasaka is too circumscribed for His Majesty, has offered his yashiki which adjoins the palace for the Imperial use. His offer has been accepted, but Daijokuan ordered the Kunaisho (Imperial chamberlain's office) to present the prince with the sum of 20,000 rios. This is to be paid out of the offerings which have been contributed by the people towards the new castle.

WE HAVE told within the last few days of robberies effected by clever scoundrels, one in the guise of a shopkeeper another in that of a samurai. In to-day's *Nisshin Shinjishi* is an account of a fellow who got in with a vain young coxcomb at a teahouse, and as gradually they became very thick, he reported himself a friend of Sanjo Daijin, and represented himself as living in his house. He led the young dupe on to wish to become a yakumin, and then promised he would intercede with his friend Sanjo to get him into a public office. Afterwards they went out together and spent some hours at another tea-house, and subsequently the loan of a few rios was asked on the ground of his having been on the spree overnight, and having no wish to return home yet. The youth had it not about him, but took him home, and cajoled his father to let him have it. They then went out together to another teahouse, and the friend of Sanjo wrote a letter which he asked his friend to take to a place close at hand; and he left the house for that purpose. On his return he found his friend had decamped taking with him even some of the victim's garments which he had not put on when he went out. Again we ask—who says Japan is not civilized?

A FEW DAYS ago a very serious accident happened in a government fireproof godown at at Renjeishi village near Nikko.

The fireproof contained 127 kan 400 momme of gunpowder belonging to the Army department, which was sold to a shopkeeper called Ishiwoka Kaichi. In taking delivery it somehow ignited and the explosion blew three persons who were engaged in removing it, to pieces. Ishiwo escaped.

THE FOLLOWING notifications are from the official columns of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*:—

STUDENTS who are abroad at private expense are no longer subject to Mombusho.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

DAIJO DAIJIN.

13th Sept., 1873.

ON THE 12th September, Mombusho ordered that in future in all Fu and Ken, if any persons contribute or offer money for erecting hospitals, information must be sent to the department.

THE CHIJ of Tokei Fu orders that in future any person commencing mercantile business or altering his original business, must give detailed information at the Civil office of streets called Atsukaijo, that registration may be made by the proper officer.

A FATAL accident happened lately at a new building in course of erection in Asahe-cho. The carpenters were about to put the posts, which were all prepared, in their proper position, and one of the men climbed up one of them before it had been secured. His weight made it top-heavy, and it fell over upon one of the men below and killed him.

ON THE night of the 11th instant, some person unknown entered the house of the Kenrei of Wakamatsu Ken, living in Honjo Midori Cho, and murdered the Kenrei's son. The murderer made his escape, but left behind him the sword with which he committed the murder, and his clogs. It is hoped that these may form a clue to his discovery.

A SAMURAI of Shimané or Idsumo Ken, named Susuki, living in Tokei has received a letter from his native country, of which the following is an extract:—

"Since March of this year, very little rain has fallen in this province, and the ground has been so dry that no vegetables have ripened. The fields cracked and looked like the back of a tortoise. Between the 10 and 20th August, however, a great change took place in the weather. Incessant rain commenced to fall, accompanied by a violent wind, and finally a lake in the province, named Mutsuye, overflowed and caused a dreadful inundation. All the low lands were covered with water to the depth of eight feet. The river became a torrent and all the houses near it were washed away. People could only move about in boats. Even officers had to go by boat to the Kencho. Many persons were drowned, indeed hardly one tenth were saved. The banks of the rivers were broken, and the whole plain was like a sheet to the eye.

It is difficult to give you any accurate description of the calamity; but you may easily imagine what it must have been. One family who were awakened from sleep by the waters washing them, hasted up, and fortunately a boat was near, into which they all got. They were scarcely in when the fierce torrent aided by the wind swept them away, and they drifted for a great distance, until they were carried into the lake, where the waves were so rough and tempestuous that their boat was upset. A sea-going junk was just near them, and into it they managed to get, but the vessel broke loose and drifted down the lake, and to the very mouth of the Masuye river, where they were brought up, and landed after having been a whole day tossing about.

Five hundred and sixty villages of Idzumo country have suffered more or less by this misfortune; and the water is not even now all confined to its proper limits.

The Cotton crop—so productive to the province—has been totally destroyed, and this year the people will suffer incredibly from the loss of all kinds of crops.

Alas! the work of a hundred days is swept away in one, by a single inundation. How can Idzumo feed its inhabitants, all its productions being washed away?"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nisshin Shinjishi* writes:—

"I see in your paper the account of the welcome given by the nephew of the King of Italy at O Hama Goten, (Yenriyo Kan). It is a subject of congratulation to us that our intercourse with foreign nations becomes so intimate day by day, and there will be no people in Japan who do not rejoice at it.

As I saw the review you mention as having taken place, I should be glad if you will allow me to inform you, that you may mention it in your paper.

About 7 o'clock in the morning of Monday the 7th September, Shosho Shinowara, having command of the assembled regiments, drew them up in review array on the drill ground of Hibiya.

In the absence of Yamagata, Saigo Taiyu then took supreme command, and with his aides de camp awaited the arrival of the Emperor and his guest.

They had not long to wait. In a few minutes His Majesty arrived, accompanied by Higashi Fushimi no Miya, Sanjo Daijin, Gaimuikiyo Soyeshima, Kunaikiyo Tokudaiji. The Duke of Genoa also arrived accompanied by several naval officers, and some of the foreign ministers.

The Italian Prince took his seat in the carriage with the Emperor, and they proceeded down the lines of the regiments who stood with grounded arms; and the proper salutes were made as they passed.

The Emperor then gave orders to Saigo to put the troops in motion, and at his command, Shinowara put them through their evolutions in a way which aroused the spectators to enthusiasm, which they gave utterance to by clapping their hands.

The Band was not present because several of the best musicians are sick.

At the conclusion of the review, the Italian Prince complimented Saigo, and said he had heard that the Japanese army had been lately reformed, and that the method of raising it had been changed so as to include all classes. But he could not have supposed it possible that they could have made such progress in so short a time; nor could he have expected to see discipline which might bear comparison with that of some European nations. He added that on his return home he should certainly tell the King of Italy what he had seen; but he supposed that some of his countrymen would hardly credit him, imagining that Japan is far behind in military art.

These words are most honourable to us and give us just cause of rejoicing.

I hope you will find a place for this in your newspaper."

A TYPHOON visited Shikame ken about the middle of last month. A long drought had been experienced, and when the rain fell the people were hopeful it would save the crops; but half of the rice fields and more than half of the tobacco, millet, &c, were destroyed by the storm.

## Law Reports.

## In H. B. M. Court.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Assistant Judge*.

Thursday, 21st August.

VALMALE, SCHOENE &amp; MILSOM

versus

Capt. DAVIS, of the *Denbighshire*.

Claim for \$218 for ship damage to 6 casks of wine.

Mr. Dickens appeared for Plaintiffs.

Mr. Ness for Defendant.

Mr. Dickens said that the captain had agreed as per Bill of Lading to convey 48 casks of wine, instead of casks, 48 Hogsheads were sent on board and it was found on arrival here that six Hogsheads were damaged. 3 of them being empty. They were put on board in good condition.

A. Milsom, plaintiff, sworn: I went to see the 6 casks of wine on the 5th August. I had read, no notice that they were going to be landed; the balance of the casks were in good order and condition. I sent my man on board several times but could not get them. My man then found them on the Hatoba. I have been in business 8 years. It is customary to get a note from the agents of a ship to inform the consignees that their packages are landed when they are so. My Chinaman was told that he would be informed when the goods came to hand. I frequently receive barrels of wine; they are generally in good order never more than 1 cask being damaged. 1 cask appeared as if it had been stove in by a heavy weight having fallen on it. The Hogsheads are worth \$35 each. I sent in a claim on the agents for 6 casks.

To Mr. Ness: 3 casks were half empty. The captain would not have signed the Bill of Lading if they were not full when shipped. I do not actually know if the casks were full when they were shipped. The contents of 1 cask were nearly all gone. A weight on the bilge of a cask would cause the bung to split, 1 cask seemed to have been stove in by a weight falling on it. There was an indent 1 inch deep on it. The wine did not leak through the indent. It might have leaked from other causes. All the casks bore signs of bad handling; in one of them the staves were cracked and the wine leaked out of it when the cask was rolled. I noticed no other marks. I don't think they had previously been on a voyage except from France to London. On the 22nd July 1873, I did not receive a notice to take delivery of the remaining 18 of the casks, this was after 30 casks had been taken delivery of. My Chinaman saw the casks on the Hatoba on the 4th August. I don't know how many days they had been there. I never proposed that a joint survey should be held on the casks. I did not see any of the sound casks leak. I could not tell if they leaked from the inside. I could not tell without getting inside which is impossible. Wine does not effervesce or evaporate out of casks.

To Mr. Dickens: It is not possible to tell if the wine is shipped in good casks. It is the custom always to ship full casks. I did not notice the cask particularly. The wine had leaked through several places on the 18th or 19th July; my Chinaman took delivery of the 30 casks. G. Penny & Co., the shippers of the wine held a survey on the wine in London.

C. Jubin, sworn: I have been 3 years in Yokohama. I remember surveying 6 casks of wine for plaintiffs I don't remember the date. I think it was the 7th or 8th instant. The six casks were much damaged. The casks were damaged on the quarter and the bilge. I think

the leakage was caused by the damage. I think the damage was done on board the ship. The casks of wine are worth about \$30 each 5 or 6 per cent. of wine is generally lost on imported wine.

To Mr. Ness:—Sometimes we receive damaged casks of wine. I have not seen casks leak without they have shown marks of violence. 6 casks leaked. Other casks were damaged but were still full—all the six casks were damaged. It is not a usual thing for casks of wine to arrive half empty. I receive a good deal of wine.

To Mr. Dickens:—I saw marks of external damage. The indents were sufficiently strong to cause the casks to leak. Casks of wine very seldom come out half empty.

W. Grauter, sworn: I saw the six casks of wine, 3 were half empty and 3 nearly so, I saw marks of damage on the 6 casks. One was particularly so; I think the wine leaked out on account of the damage. I think the damage was done by bad stowage.

To Mr. Ness:—I am a merchant. Sometimes I receive wine. All the 6 casks bore marks of violence. One of the bungs of the casks was not in: one had a hole in it. The casks must have leaked during the voyage. Three were half empty, three empty. I do not know if the motion of the ship would cause the casks to leak. I only noticed that the casks were damaged. I think the damage must have been done on board or in dis-embarking them. Wine may leak from casks that are not damaged. I never heard of the staves of casks of wine, when full, contracting from the heat of the hold. I do not know if the casks were old or new. I can't describe the marks on each cask.

Ah Po, Chinaman of plaintiff stated:—I am in plaintiff's employment. I went to get the casks from the ship. The first time I went on board I received 30 casks. The Captain told me not to come again as he would inform me when the balance of the casks came to hand, this was the 22nd July. I went to No. 12, and the comprador there told me the balance of the casks were not landed. I had 18 more casks to get after I got the 30.

To Mr. Ness:—One cask had a hole in it, another had a bruise on it's sides. I do not know if the wine was delivered in 3 lots. I shook one of the casks and it was empty. I put the 30 casks in the godown. None of the 30 leaked. I recognise the captain in Court. The mate did not tell me to come again for the 18 casks.

Oscar Fanthorpe, sworn:—I am employed in Valmale, Schoene and Milsom. I did not see any notice that the goods were landed. I saw a circular that the ship had arrived. I have been 10 years in the East. It is usual to notify the consignees when goods arrive in any vessel. Letters were here handed into Court to show that out of 50 casks sent from France to London, the captain in London refused to convey 3 casks as they were damaged.

To Mr. Ness:—The casks came from France to London. I do not know if a survey was held in London. I look in the newspapers for advertisements regarding the arrivals of vessels. I think it is the custom to receive other notice besides the advertisements in the papers to consignees. I was told several days after the *Denbighshire* had arrived.

To Mr. Dickens:—I did not see any other advertisement except one. It is customary to receive notice when the goods are to hand. (The Court here examined one of the casks which showed evident signs of bad usage).

Mr. Ness here applied that the petition be dismissed as there was no evidence to show that the negligence was on the part of the captain.

His Honour refused to grant a nonsuit.

Capt. Davis, of the *Denbighshire*, sworn:—I am the defendant. Several casks I rejected in London as being unfit to be shipped. I rejected three because they were empty. The Customs officer told me one was empty. I saw the empty cask. The casks came on board in London. There was a proper stevedore. The mate and I superintended the stowage of the cargo. My hatchways were properly secured before I left London and were not opened till I arrived in Yokohama. I had bad weather during the voyage. The casks were properly stowed. I entered a protest on arrival on account of the bad weather. Capt. Scott came on board and I got him to make a survey of the hatchways before I opened them. Capt. Scott's report was here read, stating that all possible care had been taken, and that the hatchways had been properly secured before leaving London. The cask which is empty looks in better condition than those which are full. My men used every care in handling the cargo. I think the casks are very old. I brought other claret to Yokohama, it was in good condition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens: The Hogsheads were in good order when shipped. I knew the casks had wine in them. One of the 48 casks was empty, and it was replaced. I don't deny that the casks contained wine. It is easy to see when a cask is full or not. I judge from the appearance of the casks that they are old. The casks of claret were in about the middle of the cargo. I have been master of a vessel for 12 years. I never heard if a survey was held in London on the casks.

To Mr. Ness: If goods are in good condition I ship them, I know nothing about the contents. If a survey was held in London something must have been wrong with the casks. I signed all the Bills of Lading.

A. Winstanley, sworn, to Mr. Ness: On the 11th, I inspected 18 casks for Messrs. Van Oordt & Co. the survey was signed next day (survey handed into Court). I don't think the leakage is attributable to the captain. I consider the casks were delivered in good order and condition I consider the casks are old.

To Mr. Dickens: I was requested by Messrs. Van Oordt & Co. to survey the 18 casks. I have often imported beer in cask but not claret.

To Mr. Ness:—I don't think it necessary to give special notice to consignees. I consider the casks in good order. I think there is always a certain leakage in casks of wine or Beer especially during a long voyage.

To Mr. Dickens:—I should not consider the cask the Court has viewed to be in good order.

C. J. Melhuish, sworn:—I am agent for Messrs. Gilman & Co. Mr. Winstanley and I surveyed the casks. I signed the survey. The casks were old. The casks had not been roughly handled. If the casks had been badly stowed they would have been worse than they are now, all the Hoops would have come off.

To Mr. Dickens:—I should prefer claret to be put into a cask that had been used and held claret. On the 11th and 12th the casks were examined. Some casks were bung up and some down. I found most of the casks full—do not know if any were empty. Considering the state of the hoops I think the cask must have been in good order.

Capt. D. Scott, sworn:—I was asked to inspect the hatchways of the *Denbighshire*. I inspected 18 casks by request of Messrs. Van Oordt & Co. I found them externally in good order I considered the casks insufficient for so long a journey.

To Mr. Dickins :—The difference between the weight of a full and a half full cask might not be perceived when they were being shipped. One cask had a crack in it.

To Mr. Ness :—Hoops are liable to start from confinement in a heated place. Leakage sometimes takes place through bad stowage.

C. Janger, chief mate of the *Denbighshire* :—I superintended the stowage of the cargo. I recollect the 48 casks being shipped. The hatchways were never opened after leaving London. The casks were in the same position when we arrived here as they were when we left London.

To Mr. Dickins : All the casks appeared to be in good condition when taken on board. I don't know if all the casks were full when they were shipped.

Mr. Ness and Mr. Dickins having summed up for their respective clients.

His Honour said he did not believe that the leakage was caused by the negligence of the defendant therefore he felt obliged to give a verdict for defendant and costs.

Friday, 29th August.

JOHN DUBLIN v. R. RICKABY.

The complainant is a seaman on board the *Clausina*, and he charged the defendant, who is the master of the said vessel, with imprisoning him in a place unfit for him to live in.

Defendant denied the allegation.

Complainant stated that he was put into a dirty water-closet, where the paint was kept, which was removed for him to be put in; was imprisoned for impudence to defendant. The closet was 7 feet high, 7 feet long, and 3 feet wide. The only ventilation to the place was a hole cut in the door, a foot long, by an inch and a half wide. He was kept 42 days in the place. Had no bed or bedding, only a piece of canvas 4 feet long and 4 feet wide, which was continually being wet, through the water coming in. He was confined in irons night and day. Had as much bread and water as he could eat. Was not allowed any books of any description. When weather permitted, was allowed on deck for a short time.

It was proved by witnesses that the place where complainant was confined had been thoroughly cleansed, and was a fit place for him to be in.

His Honour dismissed the case, but ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the action, as it was the opinion of his Honour that 42 days' imprisonment in irons was exceedingly severe.

HANS HATTERBERG v. same Defendant.

The complainant accused the defendant with striking him on the head with a belying pin, which the defendant did not deny, but urged he had received great provocation.

Fined \$5 and costs.

THOMAS VINE v. CHARLES JOHN BROWN.

The complainant was seaman, and defendant chief mate on board the *Clausina*; and the complainant charged the defendant with assaulting him, and striking him on the head with a belying pin.

It was proved that complainant, who bore a very bad character, had greatly aggravated the defendant by refusing to obey his orders, and had also violently assaulted him, by striking him in the eye and kicking him.

His Honour fined the defendant \$1 and costs, remarking that he had only inflicted a nominal fine on account of the provocation received, but that the defendant must distinctly understand he must keep his hands off the sailors in future.

W. Lawrence, charged with theft at Yedo, was brought up on remand, to receive sentence. The prisoner having nothing to say in reply to the charge.

His Honour remarked that there was evidence of the prisoner having been at plaintiff's house, and of money having, shortly after his leaving, been found to be missing; that the prisoner had failed to prove an *alibi*, or how he obtained the money he spent so freely about the same time; he should therefore sentence the prisoner to three months' imprisonment, at the end of that term to be deported.

The firm of JOHN WYNN & Co. v. BLACK & Co.

Mr. Black, one of the judgment debtors, appeared to answer a summons to be examined touching his ability to pay the judgment debt and costs in this case.

In the course of his examination by Mr. Ness, it appeared that he was possessed of a one-third share in the business of Black & Co., and that the receipts of the firm, since the date of the order, amounted to \$1,000.

The Court ordered the debtor to make an assignment of his one-third share in the business above-mentioned, to be sold to satisfy the claims of creditors, anything remaining to be returned to him.

### In U. S. Consular Court.

Before C. O. SHEPARD, Esq., Consul.

#### THE COLLISION CASE.

YENNOMOTO ROKUBEI v. P. M. S. S. Co.

GUSTAVUS FARLEY, jun., }  
and } Assessors.  
THOMAS STEVENS, }

Captain STANTON, of the *Yantic*, sat with the Court as Senior Naval Officer.

Mr. Hill appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Ness for defendants.

Friday, 22nd August.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, owner of the barque *Hogiyo Maru*, (late *Saturnus*), 347 tons burden, through James Alexander Hilgrove, master of the vessel, for damage done, to the amount of \$2,679.27, to the barque, through the defendants' ship, the *Colorado*, running into the said barque on the 25th of May last, in the Bay of Yedo, at 9 o'clock p.m., as the barque was proceeding from the port of Shinagawa, laden with a cargo of rice.

Mr. Ness asked for an adjournment until Monday next, the 25th, on the ground of his being engaged at H.B.M.'s Court.

23rd August.

Okadabi, master of the barque, warned to speak the truth: I am Japanese master of the *Hogiyo Maru*. To Mr. Hill: I was on board at the time of the collision. It occurred on the 25th of May, at 9 p.m. The barque was going to Noburo, with a cargo of rice. The ship was unable to perform her contract on account of the collision. The vessel was steering N.W. by N. at the time of the collision. I know the points of the compass. The vessel was about a mile and a quarter off Kanonsaki Point. The lamps were set at 7.35 p.m. At 8 p.m. some sails were furled. Ten minutes after 9 a vessel was seen. At the time, the wind was blowing E.N.E. I saw three lights on board the steamer, also the smoke from the funnel. The barque was steering S. half W. at the time the steamer was seen. I first saw the steamer on the port

side. I kept on my course S. half W. I first saw a green, and then a red light; I saw the masthead light all the time the steamer was coming stem on towards the barque. The steamer then showed her green lamp again, and then changed to the red, and I thought the vessels would safely pass one another. The wind was blowing E. N. E. I did not alter the course of my vessel. There was a channel of about six miles, through which vessels could pass. Kanonsaki Light was N. W. from my vessel when the collision took place. There was a distance of about 1,300 feet between the vessels when the steamer opened up her lights. The bow of my vessel struck the steamer on the starboard side, near the fore-mast, and the steamer passed on. My vessel was going 2½ knots an hour; the steamer was going about 9 knots an hour. I saw the collision. I consulted the foreign captain directly I saw the light of the steamer, 10 minutes past 9 p.m. From the time I called the foreign captain until the collision, about 40 minutes elapsed. The paddle-wheels of the steamer were revolving; I saw them. The wheels were revolving at the time of the collision. I saw them revolving for about four minutes. The foreign captain of my vessel hailed the steamer, but I did not understand what was said. Heard voices on the steamer. The steamer blew her whistle twice. The steamer bumped my vessel two or three times, and then passed ahead. I saw the steamer for about fifteen minutes after the collision; she then disappeared. The barque's fore-sail was torn, the rigging damaged, and the anchor gear, &c., carried away. About 1,500 rios would probably repair my ship's damage. My ship drifted to Uraga, and I hired a steamer there for 120 yen, to tow my vessel to Yokohama. Captain Robertson and a ship carpenter named Thomas surveyed the ship in Yokohama. My ship is 347 tons register. The wind was very light at the time of the collision, and the weather clear. A vessel without lights could be seen about six miles that evening.

To Mr. Ness :—My ship was about the centre of the channel. The channel is about 2½ ri wide. I have been at sea since a boy in foreign ships. I used to be master of the Brit. barque *Ettrick*. There is a foreign Captain on board over me. The owner is a native of Japan. I have never had an accident at sea. I learnt the rules regarding vessel's lights in different ships; I am now learning seamanship on board the barque. I consider I am the Japanese master of the ship; I don't know why there should be two masters for such a small vessel. I saw the rice contract before, I did not particularly notice the contents. I do not know the details of the contract or the date of it. I recognise the contract you show me. My vessel was going to ship a cargo of rice and convey it to Shinagawa. I do not know the amount of money which was to be paid by the charterers. On the evening of the 25th May, 15 persons were on board the barque. Everybody was on deck some were smoking, but it being early I think nobody was asleep. I had dinner about six o'clock that evening. It took me about a quarter of an hour; I never sleep after dinner but sometimes after breakfast. The man at the wheel had his instructions from the foreigner. I was walking about the deck when the steamer came in view. Eleven men were on the watch that evening. I first saw the steamer. The lookout man was not asleep. Just before the collision the lookout man came aft, my lamps were hung out at 35 minutes past 7. I heard the men calling out to the steamer's crew to take care. The lamps were burning brightly I saw them several times before the collision. I did not change my course when I saw the steamer. I was not in a place where I should

not have been. The steamer appeared to be South half West. I heard the steamer's whistle twice. It was not very dark on the night of the collision. I was very excited at the time of the collision and told the sailors to look after the boats and then went below to see what water the vessel was making. I saw the motion of the paddle wheels. The steamer had some sails set. My barque is being repaired at Yokoska, she went into the dock on the 14th August.

To Court:—The lamps were burning brightly to the time of the collision. The vessel's course was not changed after sighting the steamer.

J. A. Kilgour, sworn:—I am master mariner, I am master of the *Hogiyo Maru*. I have been 11½ years at sea. I hold a certificate from H. B. M.'s *Hornet*. I navigated the ship about 7.30 on the evening of the 25th of May. We were to the North of Kanonsaki light. A heavy squall came down, and we had to furl some sails. I ordered the lights to be set. The lamps were burning brightly, they were fitted in board screens 3 feet in length. After the squall, I got the ship on the port tack and steered nearly S. at 8.30 the wind fell light, Kanonsaki was then about West. At 10 min. past 9, I heard of the approach of the steamer. The Japanese Captain came and told me, the steamer lights appeared to be a ½-point on my starboard bow. The steamer was about 3½ miles off when I first saw her. Kanonsaki Light was about 1½ miles off. The lights were burning brightly till they were taken in. The steamer first showed three lights and them only, and then three again. I should think the steamer was going about four knots an hour. I heard the whistle about three minutes before the collision, after the collision I ordered the pumps to be sounded and the boats cleared away, and I went forward to see what damage was done. I heard the word on board the steamer, "go ahead, we're all clear." This was before I hailed the steamer, about half a minute perhaps. The blow shook the barque a good deal. I thought we had done but little damage to the steamer. The rule in a narrow channel is to keep on the starboard side. The channel is about five miles broad. The rule is not a Board of Trade one, but a general rule amongst seamen. The night was not a dark one. I think the damage done to the barque is about \$1,033.00 as by a survey by the late Capt. Robertson. After the collision the ship anchored in Uraga, she is now being repaired at Yokoska. The ship has not been able to earn money since the time of the collision. The steamer by keeping her helm hard a starboard would have cleared us. I give my orders to the helmsman through the Japanese Captain.

To Mr. Ness. I hold a provisional certificate that enables me to take vessels to sea. I was in charge of the *Malacca* for seven months. I also hold a Board of Trade Certificate as second mate. I lost the rudder of one Japanese vessel *Owarai* it was rotten and broke off. In 1863, I was shipwrecked I held the position of boy then. The Japanese Captain takes his orders from me. The barque before the collision was staunch, sound and in good seaworthy condition and was well found.

To Court:—I should think it would cost from \$1,400 to \$1,600 to make the repairs.

Captain C. R. Harris, examined by Mr. Ness. I am master of the *Colorado*. At the time of the collision was first officer under Captain Warsaw was on deck at the time of the collision. The Captain the 3rd Officer and the quarter Masters were also on deck. Was a clear light overhead, though hazy on the water. There was nothing to indicate anything ahead until a few minutes before 9.30. Heard the whistle blow twice and gong sound for ship to stop, Heard the Cap-

tain give orders to back. The collision took place after the orders to reverse were given. There were no lights on the barque until after 2nd blast of the whistle when a red light was shewn must have seen a light had there been one. Will swear there were no lights when we first saw the barque.

Mr. Ness here read (after objection by Mr. Hill had been withdrawn) three letters from the former Captain and one letter from the 3rd officer who was on deck at the time the collision took place the contents of which corroborated the statements made by the witness.

The witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Hill, but nothing material was adduced to alter the evidence of the witness in his examination in chief.

John Cobin, examined by Mr. Ness: I am assistant engineer on board the *Colorado*. Was on watch in the engine room on the 25th May last. Heard a signal given to stop the ship and another to back her. Continued to reverse the paddle wheels about five minutes. [The witness seemed either incompetent or very reluctant to answer the questions put to him by Mr. Hill in cross-examination, and had to be cautioned by the Court].

D. W. Kline: I was passenger on board the ship *Colorado*. I remember the 25th May last. [Here the witness gave an account of the collision, which exactly corroborated that given by Capt. Harris].

The Purser on board the *Colorado*: I was talking to the first officer (now the Captain) on the night of the 25th May. Heard the whistle blow twice, and the gong sound for the ship to stop. Went to see the meaning of it. Saw the collision. The barque at the time was only showing a red light. It was five or six minutes before the ship, after having her engines reversed, came to a dead stand. Went to look for a passenger, and when I came back the barque was away astern.

The Japanese Paymaster of the barque, warned to speak the truth, examined by Mr. Hill, gave evidence as to the amount of damage done to the vessel; and the Japanese Quartermaster, also warned to speak the truth, deposed that he was in charge of the wheel at the time of the collision. The barque was steering south-half east. Was directed to steer south-half-west. Did not see the ship before the collision, as he was attending to the wheel.

R. Forsyth, examined by Mr. Ness:—I am chief engineer on board the *Colorado*. Was on deck on the night of the 25th May. Heard the gong sounded for the ship to stop, and reversed engines. The ship backed for about five minutes. Did not see the collision. It was impossible where I was to have seen it. Signal to stop and reverse engines was given at 9.30. Went ahead at 9.45. [Entry in Log-book produced.]

C. H. Tarbarts: I am now third officer on board the *Colorado*. At the time of the collision I was quarter-master. Was on deck at 9.50 on the 25th May. Was off duty. Did not see any vessel approaching. Went forward after the collision, and saw a barque a short distance from the steamer's paddle-wheel. Only saw one light—a red one. From where I was standing I must have seen another light, had there been one. Would swear there was no green light up.

J. Esdailey gave evidence exactly similar to previous witness.

Mr. Ness addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants, arguing that the plaintiffs had in every respect failed to make out their case.

Mr. Hill, in a very able and lengthy address, argued that his case was complete, and he left the decision in the hands of the Court.

The Court in resuming this case called the attention of the parties concerned to Articles 3, 5, 15, and 16, of the regulations for preventing collisions on the water, approved by Act of Congress April 29th, 1864; but in deciding its relative merits, the Court deems it necessary to go beyond these articles, and considers the action to rest upon the following propositions:—

1st. Did not *Colorado* carry on the starboard side a green light, on the port side a red light, and at the masthead a bright white light, as required by law?

2nd. Did the *Colorado* make all due effort to keep out of the way of the *Ko-gi-yo Maru*?

3rd. Did the *Colorado*, when approaching the *Ko-gi-yo Maru*, so as to avoid risk of collision, slacken her speed, stop, and reverse?

4th. Did the *Ko-gi-yo Maru* carry on her starboard side a green light, and on her port side a red light, as required by law?

Upon the first point, there being no evidence to the contrary, the Court found that the *Colorado* did have the lights required by the statute, and placed according to law.

Upon the second point, the Court found that the *Colorado* did all in her power to avoid accident; and that upon sighting the *Ko-gi-yo Maru*, at a distance of from one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile, to have done otherwise than as she did would have either placed her within the "danger line," or brought about a collision "end on," which would only have resulted in the total loss of one or both vessels.

Upon the third point, the Court found that the *Colorado* did, upon approaching to *Ko-gi-yo Maru*, so as to avoid risk of collision, stop and reverse, as required.

In the fourth place, did the *Ko-gi-yo Maru* carry on her starboard side a green light, and on her port side a red light, as required by law?

The Court found that she did not; and herein, in the opinion of the Court, lies the whole and only fault. Upon personal inspection by the Court, it was found that the green and red lights of the *Ko-gi-yo Maru*, instead of being placed respectively on the starboard and port sides of the vessel, as required by law, and where nothing whatever could obstruct them, were each placed fully seven feet inboard from those positions, and on the corners of the deck house. Again, the Court found that, in such position, they were only five feet from midships. The Court also found that, with the lights in the position as stated, the jib and fore-top-mast stay sail being set as shewn by plaintiff's testimony, it was an impossibility for the *Colorado*, headed as was the barque, to have seen either of her (the *Ko-gi-yo Maru*'s) lights, until within close proximity. Placed such a distance inboard, a few sailors even, standing in a certain position upon the fore-castle, would suffice to shut out entirely one or both of the lights; and it is greatly to be regretted that where, as in this bay, so many lives are constantly in jeopardy, and so much property in transit, the plain, wise, and reasonable provisions of the law are not strictly and carefully complied with.

The Court hereupon dismissed the case, and adjourned.

Gaimusho, Yedo.

September 3rd, 1873.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD HANS.

Judge HANNEN & Mr. TAMONO, Commissioners.

J. M. SCOTT vs. TONAMI HAN.

The following is the first of a series of claims preferred by some nine claimants against the old



Hans of Japan, the payment of which is resisted by the Government. The claims to be immediately decided upon are those instituted by Mr. J. M. Scott, the plaintiff in the present report, and Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co., and P. S. Cabe'der, all of Kobe. In the case below, the plaintiff was opposed by Mr. Kitamura-Yoskatz, representing the Government as defendant. The claims of the plaintiff amount to \$5,400, for merchandize supplied at the end of 1870 and the beginning of 1871.

John Marshall Scott, examined by Mr. Ness, stated: I am a merchant, residing at Kobe. Learned in December, 1870, that the officers in Tonami Han wished to purchase goods. Heard from banto of Tonami Han. My banto went away, and on his return told me that he had seen their tickets, which were from Tonami Han, and also tickets from the Hiogo Saibansho, proving that these men were recognised as their officers. The names of the officers were Nakayama Otonoske and Hara-Genshiro.

In consequence of a petition put forward by Mr. Ness,

Commissioner Hannen remarked that the Commissioners were there assembled simply for the purpose of taking evidence, and not for the purpose of deciding on the merits of any case that might be brought before them.

Mr. Ness expressed his acquiescence in the observations of the Commissioner, and proposed to withdraw a clause in the petition claiming interest and expenses, in addition to the original demand. The clause, however, had been sworn to by the plaintiff in Kobe under the impression that the Commissioners were to sit as judges.

Examination resumed:—My banto told me that Idz'nomiya had introduced these officers to him. The banto also told me that he had asked the officers for references as to their authority, as he did not know them.

Mr. Hill here asked the Commissioners whether the banto would be called upon for examination. Having received an answer in the affirmative, the witnesses' evidence was proceeded with.

Examination continued:—In consequence of what the banto told me I went to the Saibansho at Kobe, to make inquiry as to whether these men were the officers they represented themselves to be. I inquired whether they were empowered to act for the Tonami Han; that is to say, whether they could purchase or do other business of any sort for that Han? I saw at the Saibansho an interpreter, whose name I forgot. He spoke to another officer, whose name I afterwards discovered to be Kanasawa who said inquiries would be made. I called a few days after to get an answer. I saw Mr. Kanasawa, and an interpreter. Mr. Kanasawa said that the men were properly authorized officers of the Han. As such I did not fear to do business with them. It has always been my custom to enquire as to the authority of persons purporting to be acting as agents. The Hiogo Saibansho I always found to be willing to render me every assistance. On receiving this information, I resolved to enter into this contract. Just before closing the contract, I heard that a high officer of Tonami Han had arrived in Hiogo. His name was Otaki Sikuimon. When I heard this, I went to the Saibansho, and acquainted Mr. Kanasawa with the fact, and asked him if he would summon him and enquire if these persons were truly and properly authorised officers of the Han. I was informed by an interpreter that Hara Genshiro had been recognised by Sakuimon, and Nakayama, as an authorised officer of Tonami Han. Tanaki Sanai, Hara Genshiro, and Nakayama Okonoske came with some other

man to our office, and we entered into a contract. It was a written contract. There were two copies made. The contracts were written before they were taken to my office. Nakayama Otonoske had them in his breast, and handed them through his broker to my banto. The original contracts were afterwards given up to Mr. Kanasawa at his request. I received copies of the original documents from the Hiogo Saibansho. I produced documents marked A, consisting of an affidavit by myself, which describes the documents. Attached, amongst these, is a true copy of the original contract. I saw Hara Genshiro and Tanaka Samai stamp the documents. They paid a portion of the purchase money, viz: \$600, and gave me two promissory notes for the remainder. I saw the officers affix their stamps to the promissory notes, they were also signed by Komeya Sakubei, Zakoya Iakuich, being witnesses to the signature. When the promissory notes became due, an investigation took place before Mr. Kanasawa. I then handed the promissory notes to him at his request. These notes bore no interest. The first fell due about the 15th June, but was not paid. I applied to Komeya Sakubei, to learn the address of these Tonami officers. He failed to give it to me. About this time I met Sakuyemon, who came with me to my office. I asked him how it was that the promissory notes had not been paid. He told me, through my banto, that I need not fear as they were officers of the Han. In consequence of non-fulfilment of contract, I sent in a complaint through my Consul, and a Court was held on the 29th June, at the Hiogo Saibansho. I attended on the first day with my banto. I was told through an interpreter that the officers had received the goods on behalf of the Han, and they would be paid for. They begged for and obtained an adjournment for 10 days. At the end of this term another investigation took place. I was told by the judge that all the money was not forthcoming; but that I should be paid \$1,000 in a few days, and that promissory notes would be given me for the balance to be paid with interest. I received the promissory notes from Mr. Kanasawa at the Saibansho. I mean that they were sealed at the Saibansho. There are the originals. [NOTES PRODUCED, MARKED B. & C.] I noticed that Nakayama's seal was not on the bonds and notes. Through the Interpreter I stated to Mr. Kanasawa that I wanted his seal upon them. Mr. Kanasawa said that it did not much matter, because Mr. Nakayama had acknowledged to him that the goods had been purchased on behalf of the Han; and that Mr. Nakayama was away in Osaka. I asked for the original contracts and promissory notes, but Mr. Kanasawa said he could not give them to me, as I had new bonds. The new ones had interest; the old ones had not. The original contracts were detained by Kanasawa against my will. In receiving the new bonds, I protested against the absence of Nakayama's Seal. Shortly after this I accompanied an officer with a summons to Osaka, to point out the Tonami officers, who were supposed to be sick, I found Tanaki Sonai, Hara Genshiro, and Nakayama Otonoski at an Hotel, apparently in good health. I was told to leave the house. On requesting payment, I refused to go until I received the money. I stood up and they gathered round me. Tanakai Sanai seized me by the shoulders and pushed me out, and then stood there with his sword. In consequence of his threatening me I left. The three men, according to summons, appeared shortly afterwards at the Saibansho. An investigation took place. Two days adjournment was allowed, I was told by Mr. Takaki at the end of this time that the three officials had absconded. In September they came back to Kobe. They appeared again

at the Saibansho according to summons, when an investigation again took place.

At this Stage Court adjourned until 1.30 P.M.

Examination resumed.—They gave as a reason at the investigation, for not paying the promissory notes that they had come to purchase a steamer from the China and Japan Trading Company. They said that on completion of this affair, they should have money, and asked for an adjournment.

Cross examination resumed:—After a few days I called again at the Saibansho, and saw Mr. Takaki. He had seen the Tonami officers, and said that they wished a new set of bonds to be made, to extend over twenty-three months. I declined to take them. He, Takaki, tried to induce me to take them, promising me interest, saying that the government would see them paid if I would give time. I saw him again a few days after when he told me through an interpreter that a notification had been received from Tokei Changing the Han to a Ken, and that he had no further power; that, as the case had been thoroughly investigated there, and judgment given in my favor, I should find no difficulty in obtaining my money at Tokei. He requested me to inform my Consul of his decision and of the change that had taken place, I did so. An interpreter at the Saibansho told me, in the presence of Mr. Mishta, the present judge officer, that some officer had been sent from Tokei with orders that no paper should be given me: with regard to my claim. The name of the officer was Sarke Koriyoski. Mr. Sarke Koriyoski said that he had been sent down by the government. I asked him to go with me to the Saibansho or to the British Consulate, and there I would give him proof that Nakayama Otonoski's stamp was affixed. I afterwards received a letter from him, but did not come to any terms. The matter was there referred to H. B. M.'s Minister, and I received a document, which seemed to be a judgment of the Governor and Vice-Governor of the Hiogo Ken. [Document handed in.] In that document it is stated that, the Tonami Han ought to pay. [This document purports to be addressed to the Foreign Office.] I also received a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs enclosing copy of the minutes of the Judicial Board concerning this case. Mr. Ness asked for the original of this letter.

Examination resumed:—In this document it states that they obtained goods from me for the purpose of raising money to purchase a steamer. I was told by the head partner of the China and Japan Trading Company, Mr. Forbes, that the steamer had been paid for by the government.

Mr. Hill objected to this last portion of the evidence.

Examination continued—during the whole proceedings of the Hiogo Saibansho, the defence that they had no authority was never raised, such a defence was never hinted at by the judge or officers. I produce a list of prices attached of the goods I sold. The amount still due to me is \$3,050. I claim interest upon this sum at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, from June, 1871 until payment. Since this claim has been in abeyance I have at times had to pay 3 per cent per month, giving good security. It was because this amount was not paid that I was obliged to borrow money. I consider that my bare expenses, will amount to \$250, and my claim for loss of time and extra expenses in conducting my business during my absence I rate at \$400 more, besides this I have incurred legal expenses.

Cross examined by Mr. Hill—I do not read and write Japanese. My banto, who assisted me in the transaction, is called Kaische. I did not trust to him entirely. My banto speaks English tolerably well. Besides the information I received from my banto and the Saibansho, I received private information from several officers of the Saibansho. My original arrangements for the sale of the goods were made with three men. Nakayama Otonoske, Tanaka Sanai, and Hara Genshiro. I think I recognise one of them in this room now. I have also noticed Saiké Koriyoski. I have compared the copies of contract which were put in my examination in chief which are attached to affidavit marked. A with the originals. The documents marked a came to me from the Saibansho direct. I think about March, 1873. I brought my action against the Tonami Han before the Hiogo Saibansho, I gave the original copy to Kanasawa, at the time of the trial in March, 1871. The second time I had to make a complaint I made it through my Consul. I think I made the second claim with the same individuals as at first, with the addition however of Harimaya Kunoske, who, I have reason to believe, was also an officer of the Han. My letter referred to my claim against

the Tonami Han, and in it was mentioned the names of all the officers who had ever anything to do with it. It was during the course of the investigation that I gave up the originals of the first contract, and it was at the conclusion of the investigation that I received the documents marked B. and C. I received these two documents in pursuance of the judgment of the Saibansho. I did not give notice to H. M. Consul that I was dissatisfied with this judgment. I understood that the sum of \$200 came in some way from Komeya Sakubei and Zakoya Yashiji.

At this stage in the proceedings the Court adjourned till Friday, the 5th instant.

September 5th, 1873.

J. M. Scott, cross-examination continued.—I had never on any former occasion sold goods to the Tonami Han or to the officers of that Han. I have sold goods before that to others. I forget the names. I have done so to two different Hans. The goods I sold consisted of merchandise. Some paid for and some on credit. I made the necessary enquiries, as I have said before. These promissory notes were paid the officers who executed them. The sheet you have in your hands is a copy taken from my day-book. The only entry in my books made at the time of the transaction was made by my co-partner. At the time of these transactions I had a co-partner. The items included in this transaction were decided on with an interval of a few days. It was at the latter end of 70 and the commencement of 71, the New Year intervening. I think the interval was about a week or ten days, perhaps more. I verified the entries in the day-book. My co-partner made that entry. I know that to be a fair copy. [Copy produced.]

It was here urged by the examining counsel that witnesses ought to be put on their oaths, or in some way made responsible for any evidence they might depose to.

Commissioner Hannen declared his inability to comply with or enforce the demands of counsel in this respect. In consequence a long discussion ensued both counsel taking part in it. The Commissioner suggested that it was a matter which might afterwards be decided on between the two Governments; but that he, as Commissioner, had really no power to administer an oath.

Mr. Hill asked whether, in that case, the conditions under which the evidence was being taken might be entered on the records.

Mr. Ness said that this objection was beside the enquiry; that it bore reference to the wisdom of the two Governments, and it was for Mr. Hill to represent to his Government what he thought as a defect in the arrangement; that while such arrangement existed its terms ought to be abided by.

Commissioner Tamonô was averse to the present way of taking the evidence, and thought that it would be advisable to refer the matter to the Ministers of the two Government. He considered the evidence worthless taken under present conditions.

The Commission hereupon adjourned, to consider some method by which witnesses could be held responsible for the evidence they were giving. On returning into Court, Commissioner Hannen stated that an arrangement had been arrived at, according to the terms of which every foreign witness giving evidence before the Commission would afterwards have to subscribe to it in the form of an affidavit before his Consul.

This plan appeared to solve the objections raised by the opposing counsel, and the taking of further evidence proceeded.

The plaintiff having been made fully cognisant of the conditions under which further depositions would be accepted, said that he wished to make a slight correction in his former evidence.

Plaintiff:—In my evidence I have stated that the entry in the day book was made by my partner. This is a mistake, it was made by my clerk. The clerk was not my general partner. He was a clerk with a slight interest.

Cross-examination continued:—I verified the entries made. The first contract for \$1,650 was made on one sheet, and second contract on another. The earlier contract was made on the same day as the entry in the day book. The entry as to the second contract was not made on the same day, because there was some arrangement to be made by the officers of the Court. The prices of the goods were fixed before they were delivered. The contracts were signed before delivery. The delivery of the goods contained in the first contract took place on the same day as the contracts were signed. I do not think that I have stated that the

contracts were signed on the same day. I could not have said so; because there was an interval of some ten days between the signing. The names of the officers who signed the first contract were Hara Genshiro, Tanaka Sanai, Nakayama Otonoske, finance officer of Tonami Han, and Komeya Sakubei. The second contract was signed by Hara Genshiro, Tanaka Sanai and others, on account of the Tonami Han. My banto acted as interpreter on the first and second occasions. I made the pencil notes you indicate when I was having them looked into at the Saibansho. I took the first contract before the second one was executed. The entries mentioned in document F were made at the time they are purported to have been made. I took the second contract to the Saibansho to be verified a few days after it was signed. I never saw any preliminary contract in regard to the \$1,650. The entry in my day-book concerning this contract was, "Goods bought by the Tonami Han, \$1,650; \$200 cash, and promissory note for the balance." These entries were. The receipt of \$200 which I received afterwards was, I think, entered in the cash-book and ledger, but not in the day-book. The second bonds were not mentioned anywhere in any of my books. My only reason for having omitted the entry of balance due in so many months was that it is not usual to do so on the list of goods. The document F is a complete copy of the entries in my day-book in regard to the first contract, with the exception of the omission of the entry of the balance. [Document handed in being a copy of the items contained in the ledger.] That is a true copy from my ledger.

Court, at five o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

September 6th, 1873.

Cross examination of J. M. Scott resumed:—I have not completed and accurate copies of my books in regard to this transaction. I have addressed the Okurasho in regard to this claim personally. I have received a reply from the Okurasho to my letters. My correspondence was carried on in Japanese, enclosures of the contracts contained in them there were. These copies were from the original contracts. They were not made specifically for demanding payment from the Okurasho. I always make duplicates. I think the copy which I kept in this particular case was sent in to the English Consul. [Document produced.] I recognise the document handed in as one of those sent to the Okurasho. It is a copy of the second letter sent in, not the first. My mistake must have arisen from my inability to read Japanese. This document marked H. is another of those sent to the Okurasho. [Doc. handed in.] The third one I also recognise as the second contract. [Doc. handed in.] The fourth one is the first contract [Doc. handed in]. The letter you now produce in Japanese I recognise as having my name and seal affixed [Doc. handed in]. This letter [Letter produced] has my name in Japanese attached but I do not think the stamp is mine. It may be my second letter to the Okurasho. [Doc. handed in.] The documents you produce marked G. and H. I cannot distinctly remember. There is a note in my hand writing for \$2,000. [Doc. handed into the Commission.] I think my first letter to the Okurasho contained an application for the payment of my claim. My second acknowledged the receipt of my letter to the Okurasho. None of the copies were made from the original documents. [Document handed to witness marked J.] The original of that document was with my consul when the copy was made. I don't know where the copies are, from which the document marked J. was copied. I think the endorsement in my hand-writing on document J was written down from the words of the officer of the Saibansho, at the time judgment was given me. When I said just now that the original of document J. was with my Consul at the time the copy was made out, it was a mistake. I cannot say whether document J. was ever compared with the original, for I do not recognise the document. On reflection, I do not think I sent document J. to the Okurasho. I think it must have been sent by me to the Hiogo Saibansho. [Document marked K. handed in.] I think that document was made from a copy in my possession. I do not know what the Japanese writing on document J. is, or whether it is a copy. I have said all I can relating to J. until I see a translation. [Document marked H. and K. handed in.] Both documents were written by the banto. [Document G. handed in.] That one also was written by my banto. I still say that I know nothing of document J. I did not receive any communications from H. M.'s Consul. No written answer. [Document handed to witness.] That is a statement made at the request of my Consul in regard to my claim. I have received a communication from H. M.'s Consul some time this year, in Japanese, purporting to be

a judgment of the Saibansho. It is impossible for me at the present moment to say how many original contracts I received from the Tonami Han. It is the second time I have come to prosecute my claim.

Court adjourned to 1.30.

Cross-examination resumed I had not written to the Okurasho in July. I was mistaken. I came up to Yedo in July, 1872. I have addressed altogether three communications to the Okurasho. My second banto's name is Masazo. He is in Kobe. I borrowed money at 3 per cent of Capt. Ore. I gave as security goods. That is a high rate, as far as my experience goes, in Japan. I see several of the men here with whom I have dealt.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—I held two valid contracts against the Tonami Han that they would come back and buy the goods; the second was a completed copy. The document marked J. I believe to be a copy of a paper which the officer wished me to accept. It is in the nature of a promissory note for \$4,666 rios, the payments extending over twenty-three months. The original was made out at the Saibansho signed by some party, and handed to me. I took back the copy after maturely considering it, and said that I would have nothing to do with it. I gave the Saibansho authorities a number of documents and I suppose that he had come to try and arrange my claim; and that if I could prove to him that I had Nakayama Otonoske's seal to the contracts he would pay me at once. I considered the second bonds to be supplemental to the first. The original ones were detained against my will. If the second contract, constitutes a new contract it was obtained from me without my knowledge. I ascertained from the Saibansho that these three men were authorized agents of the Tonami Han.

Edward Hazlet Hunter, examined by Mr. Ness.—In 1871, I was manager in Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co.'s store, Kobe. During that year some officers of the Tonami Han came to our store on business. Of these, two were named Hara Genshiro and Tanaka Sanai. I cannot remember the names of the others and I believe Nagayama Otonoske, and Okabane Misawa, were amongst those who came to the store, and entered into a contract with the firm. They showed me no written authority. They showed me seals, etc.—stamped authority—a kind of passport. I cannot recollect whether there was any writing on the paper. They told me that if I had any doubt I might go to the Custom House and make inquiries. I was careless about doing business with them for I had not too many goods on hand. I went to the Custom House. I was accompanied by one of the officers, it was I think Hara Genshiro. I do not recollect whom I saw there. An officer told me that he would make inquiries. I went again, accompanied by the same person. The same officer whom I had seen on a previous occasion told me they were duly authorized officers of the Tonami Han. I told him that I was going to do business with them; and asked if they were proper officers. I also made inquiries through my banto as to their authority. He was perfectly satisfied that there would be no risk in doing business with them. The banto told me that he had been to the residence of the officers in Osaka, and that on the outside of the dwelling they had their names posted up. Finally, from the inquiries which I made, I was satisfied they were officers duly authorized to act on behalf of the Tonami Han. The opposing counsel declined to cross-examine. Commissioners hereupon adjourned the Court until Monday morning, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Ness, on behalf of his client, P. S. Cabeldu, requested that the Commission would see fit to defer the further hearing of the case actually before the Commission, in order to dispose of the evidence of the plaintiff in the action pending between his client, P. S. Cabeldu, and Ewasaki Han, owing to urgent private affairs of the plaintiff.

The Commissioners signified their acquiescence, appointing Monday next for the hearing of the evidence, and then adjourned.

CABELDU & Co. vs. EWASAKI HAN.

The sum claimed in this action is \$1,025, for goods delivered to agents of Ewasaki Han in the month of April 1871. The defendant and Counsel for both parties to the suit are the same as in the foregoing case.

Mr. Hill begged permission of the court to hand in to the Counsel for plaintiff his reply in brief to the petition on plaintiff's behalf, summarising the grounds of the defence.

Before commencing the case Commissioner Hannen admonished the witness to be careful in view of the conditions under which he would make his deposition.

I am a merchant tailor in Kobe and a plaintiff in this action. I remember in April 1871 Yoshida Zenzo and Taraiya Mangiro came to purchase goods at our store. They addressed themselves to the banto. They said they wanted any kind of goods we had on hand, for the Ewasaki Han. Yoshida Zenzo told me that he was produce agent for the Ewasaki Han. They came together and Mangiro introduced the business they had in hand. I told them that I had some flannels, as well as the price. They made an offer which I accepted; they said they were not prepared to pay cash. They accordingly gave me a contract with the seals of Yoshida Zenzo and Taraiya Mangiro attached to it. They then left. I believe the preliminary contract was written by Zenzo. I told my banto to make every inquiry about the seals of Yoshida Zenzo and Taraiya Mangiro, and told him to inquire about their responsibility whether they were empowered to act for the Han. The inquiry was made from the bantos of other merchants. It was satisfactory; and we learned that Yoshida Zenzo had already purchased goods on behalf of the Han from other parties. I took the contract myself to Messrs. Hall and Holtz, and they told me, as the reply of their banto, that it was the seal of the produce agent, but that I had better get the seal of Yamasaki Shōzo, a higher officer of the Han, attached. I told my banto that I would not make a contract unless the seal of Yamasaki Shōzo was also attached. The second or third day they returned to my office with the contract complete with the exception of the number of yards of flannel and the price. It was already executed; but I would not complete the contract without the seal of Yamasaki Shōzo. Two officers afterwards came with Zenzo and Shōzo, price was arranged as well as the number of yards. The contract was read out to Yamasaki Shōzo and translated to me. The seals were all now attached, except the seal of Yamasaki Shōzo. Yamasaki Shōzo then had a paper with writing on it attached to the contracts and stamped it. [Contract handed in]. That is the contract, marked A. I asked them to wait in the office until I had verified the seals on the contract. I was informed that the seals were those of Yamasaki Shōzo, Yoshida Zenzo and Taraiya Mangiro. The seals were also verified at the Custom House. There I was told that they were those of the Ewasaki Han. I then executed the contract, for I was perfectly satisfied. I was paid in cash \$163.75 cents and the goods were delivered. I gave them an invoice of the goods and a receipt on it for the money paid. They then handed me the contract. I was to be paid the balance \$642.75 cents on 24th July, 1871. They failed to pay the balance when due. I made inquiries and was informed that Mangiro and Zenzo had gone two days before to Osaka. The Consul recommended me to apply to the native authorities. There I went and saw Asahi Kwaisuki. The judge officer took a copy of the contract and said he would make inquiries. He then told me Zenzo and Mangiro were absent, but that he would summons them as well as Shōzo. They were, I believe, summoned. The next day I went again. This same judge told me that Zenzo was a bad man, and had made many contracts with other merchants, and that the authorities were seeking for him, Zenzo had sufficient property to satisfy the claim, and I was recommended to sue him. I sued Zenzo as surety, because the principals were absent. Mangiro was summoned. After several complaints made by me he did appear at the Custom House. He was accompanied by four or five officers of the Ewasaki Han. After the inquiry, the judge proposed that Mangiro should pay \$143.75 cents within ten days and \$100 per month until paid. I agreed to this, provided that Mangiro's property was held as security. On the next day, a contract was executed and handed to me to that effect, (including interest at 1½ per cent). I never agreed to substitute Mangiro's contract for the Ewasaki Han contract. I viewed this as a supplemental contract on behalf of the security, by no means intended to lessen the claim against the Han. I gave up the original contract when the new one was given me. I left the original contract in the hands of the judge; because I fully believed that he would see the new one kept. On the failure to keep the new contract, I demanded and obtained the original contract from the judge's office. Mangiro's house was ordered to be sold within five day's time but the next day he paid the full amount due \$143. He paid nothing more. I then complained to H. M.'s Consul. The Consul, Mr. Gower, went with me to see the native authorities, by whom the claim was admitted to be a just one. The claims of three other merchants in town had been paid already. These contracts were all made by Zenzo, I learned on inquiry. The balance of my claim still due is \$500. I claim interest on this sum at the rate of 2 per cent from the 24th July, 1871, until paid, also on \$143 from the 24th July to August, same year. I claim in addition \$1000 for other expenses. I also claim legal expenses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill.—The preliminary contract was translated to me by my banto. The substance appeared to be satisfactory. In the body of the contract Zenzo was mentioned as the produce agent of the Han. I had never previously dealt with Zenzo or the others mentioned in the contract. Yamasaki Shōzo I took to be the residence warden. I am sure that it was Shōzo, I learned so from various sources. I was most particular in making the contract. I neither read or write Japanese. When the contract was first brought to me, the latter part was wanting. It is the portion marked with a red line which I first saw. The seals were not affixed to the portion included in the red line in my presence.

It is the latter part surrounded by a double red line, which Yamasaki Shōzo attached to the original.

Court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Cross-examination resumed:—The piece of paper attached I cannot say for certain to have been affixed before or after the contract was brought my office. I believe that the whole of the document as it now is was translated to me. That is the first contract I have made with Japanese. Shōzo took the paper marked with a double red line and gave it to Zenzo, who attached it to the contract, Shōzo then stamped it. I am as sure as of any thing done in the contract that I saw the stamp you point out attached. The small piece was attached and stamped at my house. It is the only one I remember being attached. I did not take the paper in my hands. I observed the stamp on the back of the document. It was affixed at the same time. The three parties to the contract had stamps. The stamp was about two inches long. The impression was made in Japanese ink. There are three seals. I observe now that the contract is made up of four pieces of paper. I am certain that the stamp at the back joining the larger and smaller pieces was affixed in my presence. I cannot recollect whether one or two persons stamped the back of the document. I never noticed the stamps affixed on the joint in the middle of the document surrounded by a single red line until my attention was called to it at the Custom House. This was the first time my attention was drawn to the fact of their being there. When the contract was handed over to me I did not examine the stamps, my banto examined them. I should not have noticed any difference in the stamps. I was positive at the time that the seal in the double red line was different to those in the single red line, from having examined it myself. I was also positive that there were three distinct seals on the paper. On the preliminary contract I first made inquiries as to the seals, but I did not compare them with the seals on the paper surrounded by a single red line. I believe I had the document in my hands before it was finally executed. My banto and the merchants, I have mentioned, assured me of the authority of the seals. I did not make any inquiries about the seal purporting to be Shōzo's, until the contract was handed over to me. The goods were delivered on the same day but after I had made inquiries about the seals and the authority of the persons. I noticed all the seals on the document before I took it to Messrs. Hall & Holtz. It did not occur to me to ask the reason for putting the seals on the back. I deposited the documents in the hands of Messrs. Hall and Holtz for safe keeping. I cannot say whether my banto knew any of the officers previous to seeing them at my office. Considering the distance of time it is difficult to remember some of the items. I have no copy of the second contract. I gave it up when I got back the original from the judge officer. I keep regular books—at that time a day book, a cash book and a ledger. I believe that when I sold the goods I made a memorandum in my day book, I have not got my books with me, I made no entry as to the second contract. On the 26th July I wrote to the chief police officers, Kobe. It was in consequence of that communication that the case before the Kobe authorities was commenced [Letter produced and handed in to the Commission.] The conditions awarded by the judge were made on the morning before the contract was executed.

Cross-examined: Between the time when payment fell due and the receipt of the second contract, I made many visits to the Foreign Office. On the first occasion the judge took a copy of my contract. When Mangiro was first brought forward there were persons present, who the judge told me were officers of the Han. It was on the day before the second contract was made. The judge said that Zenza had escaped, and that I must look for payment to the security, Yoshida. Zenzo could not be found. I returned next day; to receive a new contract. Mangiro was present, and sealed the contract, on the last day of the Japanese sixth month, 1871; the day I receive it. Nothing was said about Yamasaki Shōzo, when Zenzo was examined. The judge had said previously that Yamasaki had made a false contract. He believed it to be false,

because the seal of Yamasaki was not on the joining of the two sheets of paper. My claim was first made against the Iwasaki Han about the 24th of July. I could only claim against the prince and security. I consider the prince had sealed the contract, through his servant. I was not familiar with the Han seal, nor did I make any inquiries as to the seal. Considered Yoshida and Yamasaki's seals collectively and separately to represent the Ewasaki Han. Did not consider any high officer authenticating a document with his seal bound the Han. I only considered that Yomasaki and Yoshida would bind it. The second contract was returned to the native authorities about the 4th or 5th of the Japanese eighth month, 1871. The document you produce is a copy, but I know nothing of it. The Consul may have had a copy. As far as I know, the original contract was left in the hands of the Judge officer. The original was signed at my office on the 24th April, in the forenoon. It takes about two hours to go from Kobe to Osaka per steamer.

The counsel for the plaintiff declined to re-examine, and asked the court whether they would have any further questions to put him, requesting that he might be allowed to leave for Kobe on urgent private affairs per next steamer.

It was suggested by Commissioner Tamono, that it would be advisable to adjourn the Court to consider the evidence of the witness before such permission were granted.

The Court accordingly adjourned. Shortly afterwards Commissioner Hanneu informed the counsel for the plaintiff that the witness' presence would be no longer required. He would, however, be required to make an affidavit on the evidence given before the Commission in his case before the Consul, prior to leaving.

The Court then adjourned to two o'clock.

On the re-assembling of the Court, Mr. Ness craved permission to bring forward another witness *in re* Cabeldu, before proceeding with *Scott v. Tonami Han*. His evidence would be short.

Accorded after some discussion.

Mitani Sasuki examined by Mr. Ness: About three years ago Mr. Cohen transacted some business with the Ewasaki Han. The officers I saw were Yoshida and Yamasaki. I saw Yamasaki two or three times, but Yoshida only once. There was a go-between between me and the firm when I transacted the business. There was a party, Temaya Saik, who asked me whether they could sell him any goods. I thought he meant on behalf of the Han.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—I do not know of my own knowledge that Yoshida was a public officer of the Han, I was told by the go-between. The same party told me that Yamasaki was the chief officer of the Han. I know nothing whatever of the contract between Mr. Cabeldu and the Ewasaki Han.

The counsel for the defence, on the termination of this witness's evidence, asked for an extension of ten days to prepare his answers to the petitions *in re* Howell (two cases) & Blakistone.

In consideration of the shortness of the time intervening, the request was granted.

The Court then resumed the hearing of the case pending between J. M. Scott and Tonami Han.

The first witness examined was the plaintiff's banto.

Kashichi, examined by Mr. Ness: In regard to the purchase of the goods, I first saw Idzimeya. He asked me whether we had any goods for sale. They were wanted for some daimio; but the name was not mentioned. In reply to Mr. Scott as to whether it would be safe to sell the goods, I replied that I would inquire whether he were really a daimio, and whether he wanted to buy. The Produce Department at Tonami Han wished, it appeared, to purchase goods for Osaka. When Satsumiya came to buy goods, I replied that my master must make inquiries, and that I did not know Tonami Han. I did this of my own accord, without asking Mr. Scott. Two or three days afterwards three officers came, and asked that goods might be sold to them; that they were really for the Tonami Han. Satsumiya introduced the officers, saying, "These are the officers of the Tonami Han." This was about the latter part of the 11th month of the 4th year Meiji. In answer to inquiries, he said that Nakayama Otonoski was inferior in grade to the other two officers. Nakayama said that the goods would be paid for, part in cash and the remainder in four months. I did not ask as to the authority of these men, nor did I see their seals. I did not see in Nakayama's possession anything which indicated that he or the others were high officers of the Tonami Han. Sonai produced something covered



with paper, stating that it was the seal of the Tonami Han. He said, "If you doubt my authority, inquire at the Saibansho." I know Komeya Sakube very well; also Zakoya Yasheji. Komeya and Zakoya accompanied the officers of the Han. It was Zakoya who told me that a steamer called the *Rising Sun* had been bought by them, and that they were really officers of the Tonami Han. Sakuba, in regard to their authority, said that he could not answer immediately, but would make inquiry. He inquired at the Custom House, and the reply was to the effect that they were really officers of the Tonami Han. I told my master this. Subsequently, I recommended my master to inquire at the Custom House. I remember these three men coming with their broker to buy goods. There were three officers and Satsumya, and by them the purchasing of goods was settled on. (Document, subdivision of A, marked O, handed to witness.) This is a copy, Tanaka said, of the contract for the purchasing of goods for the Tonami Han. It was settled the next day. I did not recommend my master to go to the Saibansho to inquire as to the authority of these officers. He went to the Saibansho, I know. As far as I am concerned, I was fully satisfied that these men were officers of the Tonami Han. The contract was settled finally. Those present when the contract was executed were: Satsumya Sasaki, Harimaya, and the three officers. The contract of which I am speaking was the original one. There are the seals of Harimaya Okonoski, Hara Genshiro, and Tanaka Sanai affixed. All the parties signed the document, except Satsumya. Before delivering the goods, I recommended my employer to inquire at the Custom House concerning these men. After he came back, he said, "All right"; and the goods were delivered. \$200 were paid in cash; but goods to the value of \$1,650 were delivered. The invoice delivered stated that the goods were for Hyashi Totsogoro, an under officer of the Tonami Han. It was also made out to an officer named Takabataki. I understood at the time that it was not the goods actually which were to be sent to Tonami Han, but that money was realised from them when sold. All the officers of Tonami Han stopped at Michi's Hotel. I did not see them there, but the other banto did. None of these officers came back after the purchase. (Document marked P, subdivision of A, handed to witness.) I do not know who brought that document. I saw the original on the writing-table of my employer. I believe that it was torn up by him. No one was present. I read it myself.

The Court adjourned at this point in the evidence until to-morrow.

SEPT. 10.

On the re-assembling of the Commission, the Counsel for the defence gave notice that he should require the presence of Mr. Scott's second banto from Kobe.

Kashichi, examination continued: It was the document marked A, subdivision O, which was torn up. It was one for \$2,000. It was a provisional contract, not the real one. It was a Contract to ensure the payment of \$400, on the completion of the real contract. It should have been sent in, but this was forgotten; it was, therefore, torn up as waste paper. Zayokeji was not the agent of the Tonami Han. He put his seal to the contract when the goods had been delivered. The provisional contract was made in the first month of the fourth year of Meiji. Sakube's seal was attached to the original of the second contract for \$2,000 before the delivery of the goods in question. The arrangements were made on the previous day. I did not see the provisional contract sealed. I believe there was an interval between the first and second contracts. Satsumya and another came back to the office. The \$2,000 contract was executed by Tanaka Sanai, Hara Genshiro, Okonoski (Finance Minister), with Sakube as witness, and three others, brokers. Sakube did not appear once in regard to the transaction. When the \$400 were paid, Sakube was not present. Tanaka Sanai was the first to broach the question. Okonoski said that he had come to pay \$400, according to contract. They paid the money, and took delivery of the goods, of which an invoice was given to them. No contract was entered into at that time. On the day when the goods were handed over, there was a complete contract made. I cannot say where it was written; they brought it with them. I think it was Tanaka Sanai who wrote it. The seals were attached at the office where the goods were delivered. Sakube's seal was already on it. The seals of the three officers, Tanaka, Hara, and Nakayama, were attached when it was executed. I saw it done. It was made out in the names Hyashi Tatsogoro and Takabataki Tomonoshin, officers of the Tonami Han. The goods were delivered to the officers of the Tonami Han, and taken away by the coolies. I was present at the Saibansho when a complaint was pre-

ferred. The officer was Kanasawa. At the investigation, the parties to the contract were asked whether they had made the contract in question, to which they replied that they had, on behalf of the Tonami Han. This is the contract for the \$2,000. [Document marked Q]

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: The other banto made those copies. (Documents handed to witness.) I gave the instructions, and I am familiar with his writing. They were all copied from original documents, stamped in the same manner. The original of the contract marked O was destroyed after the complaint was made. The document you show me is in the second banto's handwriting. This letter, I know, was written by the second banto, although I cannot very well read the writing. It was written on the 22nd day of the 12th month of last year. (22nd Dec., 1872.) I did not give instructions for the writing of it. On the original destroyed, there were the seals of Tanaka Sanai, Harimaya Kiunoski, and others. Copies of the other contracts were in my employer's hands, and therefore I do not know what became of them. Generally speaking, there are two copies of each made—sometimes one. The two letters marked M and L, I knew of when they were written. I gave instructions that they should be written. (Document handed in.) G and H were also written by the banto. (Handed in.) The document marked G is the one which I saw on my employer's writing-desk. That also was written by the same banto. (Document handed in.) I believe that two copies—one for \$1,650, and the other for \$2,000—were put in one or other of the two letters addressed to the Okurasho. It was the second banto who sealed the letters and sent them off. I was consulted by my employer about the contents of the contracts or letters on which there are any pencil marks. It was then he or the second partner made them. I cannot speak specifically concerning the red pencil marks you allude to. A copy of O was made by the banto. The originals of K and H I have seen, but where they are I cannot say. Copies were made. The original of G I have not seen. I think the seals were not stamped, but written, the same as on the copy. Some time after my employer said that he had received \$200. I did not see the money. I cannot say whether he had received the money from those who were parties to the contract G. I believe that my employer told me that he had received it from the Custom House, when I was told to have a copy made. The other three copies were made at another time. They were made for laying a complaint before the Consul and the Custom House authorities. Concerning the originals I know nothing, only that I gave them to my employer.

The Court now adjourned to two o'clock.

Cross-examination continued: I have had charge of the original contract for \$2,000, but have not had the custody of the original for \$1,650, and the final one for \$2,000. I recognise this latter document rather by the writing inside the seals than anything else. (Document marked 2 handed to witness.) The documents marked H and K were those, I think, which were sent to the Okurasho the year before last. The provisional contract was copied from an original, sometime before the eighth or ninth month of the year Muma. The original was afterwards destroyed. Of the four, the only one copied from an original contract is that marked G. I have read the provisional contract for \$2,000, and the copy for \$1,650, and saw them stamped. In one contract the signature of Sakube was upon it, but on the other, for \$1,650, that of Gakoya Yaheji was wanting, when the goods were delivered. I afterwards took this latter contract of my own accord to Yaheji, for his signature. I handed it over to my employer when all the seals were complete. My employer was not in the room or office at the time. The making of this contract was left to my entire charge. All I had to do was to report it to him. It was about fourteen days before the temporary contract was brought to my employer's office. Satsumya and another were the chiefs of the transaction. I had entire charge of the contract for \$2,000. Komeya Sakube was the witness or guarantor. The receipt for the goods on delivery was signed by Ishta Totsogoro, and Tatabaki Tomonoshin. When the documents marked B and O were handed to my employer at the Custom House, I was not present. I have seen them before in his office. Harimaya Kiunoski and Tanaka Sanai produced them, as the terms on which the adjournment had been accorded by Mr. Scott. The seals were affixed to the document when they all got back to my employer's office.

The Court hereupon adjourned to Friday next, at nine o'clock.

SEPT. 12.

Kashichi, cross-examination continued: The document produced marked A, I recognise as having been written by the second banto. I heard afterwards that Harimaya transacted business for the Tonami

Han. I did not go with my master to the Custom House to have the final contract for \$1,650 examined. I never saw my employer mark the contracts with a red pencil. I never saw any stamps placed on the contracts marked B and C, nor have I ever heard anyone acknowledge the stamps were his.

In consequence of an apparent disparity in the evidence, a long explanation ensued between Mr. Tamono, and witness.

Mr. Ness suggested that it would be more in accordance with usual procedure if these questions were asked through counsel. He was completely in the dark as to what was passing.

A suggestion to this effect was made by Commissioner Hannen.

Cross-examination resumed:—Mr. Scott has not, since the adjournment of the Court, the day before yesterday, told me that my former testimony in regard to B and C was wrong; nor has anyone told me that my evidence differed from that of my employer's. As I have already said, I have seen those documents before. I know nothing of the execution of this contract, however. It was only the original contract which was left entirely to my charge, and which I saw sealed. I did not accompany my employer to the Saibansho to have B and C sealed. I first saw these contracts being sealed when copies were being made. I told my master what the names were. I told him that one name and a seal were wanting, but he said that it did not matter for the moment. When the copies were made, I thought they were for the purposes of the present action. I was not told so. Copies were perpetually being made, so that I cannot say exactly when these were made. I do not think the officers were all present whose seals are attached. I remember that I gave my employer a rough idea of the contents. The conditions Harimaya Kiunoski and Komeya Sakube referred to, when they spoke of having obtaining certain conditions, were not mentioned to me. I suppose they referred to the present contract, when they spoke of delay. I knew that the balance of the first contract was due at the end of the third or beginning of the fourth month. On the prosecution, at the time of the claim, I did not hear Mr. Kanasawa tell Mr. Scott what was to be done or what would be the result of the claim. I did not hear anything of it from my employer.

The banto, at the request of Counsel for defendant, was here examined before the Commission touching his knowledge of English, and specimens carefully taken down. The results obtained were not very brilliant.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—I understand my master's Japanese. He knows about as much Japanese as I know of English. Neither my employer nor any one else has asked me to say here what is untrue. My employer, from his office, cannot see all that takes place in mine. The two offices are separated from each other by a partition about as high as my breast; the rest is open grating.

Court adjourned to two o'clock.

Re-examination continued:—I do not recollect in what part of the store Mr. Scott was when the original contract was signed. I cannot say whether my employer was looking on or not. My employer never told me that he had relieved Nakayama of his liability.

Mr. Okamura, examined by Mr. Ness:—I was acting vice-governor in Hiogo, in 1871. I have heard of Scott's claim against Tonami Han. It was brought to my notice by the clerk, Kanasawa. I and the acting governor sent a despatch to Yedo in regard to this claim.

Mr. Ness demanded the original of the communication referred to. (Letter produced, with the enclosures.)

Examination continued:—That is the letter which was sent on that occasion. The report does not purport to come from the Gon-Sanji, Dai-Sanji and Sho-Sanji, but from two persons, the Gon-Sanji and Dai-Sanji. It is dated the 5th day 9th month, 1871.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—These are the copies of bonds which are mentioned in the letter as enclosed. They are not called enclosures in the letter. There were five documents altogether in the letter (pointing out the documents). I did not enter into the details of the case. I was merely told that so much money was owing and referred the parties to the chief officer. I know nothing of the execution of the bond for \$1,000, nor, of the one for \$2,050, nor of this one for \$4,656.

Mr. Ness signified that this closed the case for the plaintiff. He had no further witnesses to call.

Mr. Hill, for the defence, called Mr. Kanasawa—My position at present is Gon-Chiuroku; in 1871 I

was complaint officer in the Hiogo Ken. I know something of the first part of Mr. Scott's case, but I was not there when the latter part was decided. The first thing I knew of it was a communication setting forth Mr. Scott's claim, sent in to me through the Consul. I did not decide the case, for while it was in suspense, the two parties came to an amicable arrangement, and the complaint was withdrawn. The defendants in this case were Tanaka Sanai, Harimya Kinoski, and Komeya Sakube; at least they are those who came on this occasion. The copies of bonds I speak of, as coming from the British Consul, were after the friendly arrangement, labelled and put aside for future reference. Scott brought the originals of these documents to the Foreign Office, but I did not take charge of them. They were merely brought to verify the copies. The papers were brought, probably, two or three times to the bureau. I gave instructions that, after the arrangement came to, the original documents should be given to Tanaka Sanai in exchange for the new ones. There were certainly new bonds drawn up; but where, I do not know. I did not inquire under the circumstances; nor did I see them after they were completed. I do not recognise the documents you produce in the least. [Documents marked B and C.] I cannot say whether the new arrangement was ever fulfilled. When the arrangement was made, Tanaka and Harimya were present. I also think Komeya and Zokoya were there, Scott and his banto were there also. I don't know of an interpreter on the occasion; it is now some time ago. The private arrangement was made to elsewhere, so that there was really no need of one. There was a communication sent in to me from the Consulate, informing me of the new arrangement on the following morning. I heard of the action pending only after the laying of the complaint. Okaki Sakumon was not connected with this affair. He was only there, as well as I can remember, in order to prevent those who should sign the document from leaving. I know nothing of the social position of these parties. The fact of their being Tonami Han samurai was only made known to me by the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—When they first borrowed the money, they said that they had done so on their own private account.

Mr. Ness here gave notice that he should require the originals of the bonds, said to be in the archives to be produced.

The Court here adjourned until Monday morning next, at nine o'clock.

SEPT. 15.

Kanasawa, cross-ex. continued:—As to the authority of the three officers, enquiry was not made at the Saibansho from me. Scott brought a complaint against the three Tonami Han officers and the guarantee. I have no details of what took place. On the 9th month, last year, I sent sundry notes I had made on the occasion to the Consul. I changed office in 1871, and know nothing of this report to the Governor and Vice-Governor, which was made three months after. When the amicable arrangement was made, I told the Governor that he might write to the Consul that the case had been settled. [Letter to Consul produced, marked Z.] No one appeared to contest Scott's claim on the part of Tonami Han. No document was drawn up to release Otonoske while I was in office. I certainly saw the first contract. The documents say the goods were purchased on account of Tonami Han, but the officers told me they had falsely stated that they were for the Han. Therefore I treated the matter as a private debt. I am sure I told Scott this, as he was constantly coming to me. I do not remember distinctly about the proceedings, but as he was in constant attendance, I am sure I must have informed him of the state of the case. I believed from the statement of the officers that they were not acting for the Han. I did not think it worth while to go deeply into the question. I think that the persons who signed the first contract should pay. I did not know that Genshiro, Sanai, and Otonoske were officers of the Han. I knew that they were samurai. I learnt this at the time of the investigation. Although I knew that they were samurai, and that they had acknowledged themselves guilty of fraud, still I believed them when they said that they had no authority to bind the Han. I considered at the time they were punishable for theft.

The witness was next asked whether he had taken any steps to punish Genshiro, Sanai and Otonoske for the fraud of which they had, according to his showing, acknowledged themselves to be guilty.

Mr. Hill objected to the question on the ground that it was irrelevant, and that it was in the nature of an inquiry into the witness' conduct in his judicial capacity.

Mr. Ness urged that it went to the credibility of the witness.

Commissioner Hannen explained that according to English law the question could not be objected to, and ought to be answered.

Mr. Tamano was of a contrary opinion. He considered that it was not the judges official conduct which was under investigation.

Mr. Hill applied to the court to have his objection to the question noted.

Commissioner Hannen declined to allow the Counsel's application. He further intimated that according to the rules laid down for the guidance of the Commissioners, it was for them to decide on the admissibility of the evidence; and that in the event of disagreement between the Commissioners the evidence must be accepted.

Mr. Tamano asked for an adjournment to consider the question, which he urged was of serious import. The question to his mind seemed to suggest collusion on the part of a public officer. He objected emphatically to the request of counsel for the plaintiff.

In consequence the Court adjourned to three o'clock.

On the re-assembling of the Commission: Commissioner Hannen said that the Commissioners had failed to come to an agreement, and that, in view of the rules laid down for the guidance of the Commission, the question would be put.

Cross-examination resumed:—I took no steps to punish the officers for their fraud. I made no inquiry concerning them. I found out that they were officers of the Tonami Han from the investigations which took place.

Mr. Ness at this point handed to the court the memorandum made by the witness at the time of the examination marked A. A.

Documents marked B. B. C. C, and D. D. were also handed in by Mr. Hill.

Saiki, examined by Mr. Hill:—I am an officer of the 8th rank in the Okurasho. At the time of Scott's application I asked him for copies of original contract with Otonoske's seal on it, but he could only show me copies of second contract. In consequence I wrote him a letter declining to have anything to do with the matter. Mr. Scott replied to me. I went to see Mr. Scott about the original documents. I was to report to the Okurasho if I found all the documents in order. I had no authority to settle the claim. I made no promises to Scott.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ness:—I never saw the originals of the first two contracts. Scott told me to inquire for them at the Saibansho. At the Saibansho I was told that they had not got them. I was simply told they were not there. I told Scott this. He then said, "they are in the Consul's hands." I saw Kanasawa at Kobe but I did not ask him about them. I did not know that he had investigated the matter. I saw copies of documents afterwards at the Saibansho. I was shown three copies, but I cannot say whether they were made from originals or not. I did not say that if Scott would produce document with Otonoske's seal on it, the Government would pay the claim. I never wrote such a thing to Scott. I merely said that if a document bearing Otonoske's seal could be produced an investigation would be made by the Okurasho. If the seal had been forthcoming I should have reported the fact and asked for instructions. Scott asked to have his case treated like Twombly's. His contract had Otonoske's seal and was I believe paid by the Government. Scott's second contract of which he showed me original had not. I told Scott of this. I don't know whose seal was on Twombly's contract. Otonoske's title was that of finance officer, and therefore I insisted on seeing his seal. Otonoske may or may not have abused his authority, but as he was an officer of the Tonami Han I insisted on seeing his seal. I cannot say whether Twombly's contract was paid. I have heard that Twombly's claim has been paid.

At this stage in the proceedings the commission adjourned until Monday next, the 22nd inst.

### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Assist. Judge*.

September 11th. 1873.

SMITH & Co. v. BLACK & Co.

The counsel for the creditor in this case, Mr. Ness made an application that Wm. Black should be ordered to execute an absolute assignment of his share in the firm of Black & Co., and to satisfy the judgment debt and costs in this case, declining to accept an assignment subject to an alleged previous one, which counsel furthermore urged was a fraudulent one.

The debtor stated that he had already made an assignment of his share in the business to Wm. Wilkins,

in favour of the creditors, but that the assignment was not yet registered, nor had he brought it with him.

Mr. Ness submitted that the assignment ought to have been produced, and ought, moreover, to have been made in favour of the whole of the creditors.

His Honour granted the application, adjourning the summons *sine die*, and ordered an absolute assignment to be made.

Below we give the official deposition of Captain Perkins of the *Admiral*, the loss of which we reported in our last. We learn from the Captain that the fishermen and sailors near the place where the vessel struck had gathered together, and when the six men were washed overboard by the sea, plunged in to rescue them, though the sea on the beach was very heavy. After leaving Singu, in company with the interpreter supplied by the Shosakwan of the place, they skirted the coast till close down by Oosima, into which harbour they ran by boat. The Japanese Captain of the *Kaiso-maru (Elgin)* very kindly supplied Captain Perkins with what European stores he required. From thence they came by "Kago" to Wakayama. The country is very wooded and the roads mostly mere bridle paths. Occasionally there are places which are in a state of high cultivation, under grain and cotton. The former was all level with the ground. It rained very heavily from the time the party started from Oosima till they reached Wakayama. Here there was a plentiful stock of every description of supplies required by a foreigner; in fact the stores seem to have proved as well stocked as those of Osaka. From this place, the journey was performed in jinrikishas, an official from Wakayama being added to the party. The fields and gardens seemed to be in much better order between that place and Osaka, and there were signs of very careful cultivation.

The utmost care was taken of the rescued crew, both by the officials and the ordinary people at Singu, and Captain Perkins states that during the whole trying time no better care could have been taken of him than that taken by the escort and the other officials he came in contact with.

The steamer *Augusta* left for the scene of the disaster at 5.10 p.m. yesterday, with the Agents of the parties principally interested.

The Captain made the following statement:—

I, James Fisk Perkins, a Citizen of the United States of America, and duly appointed Captain of the Brigantine *Admiral*, of Shanghai, China, knowing and appreciating the importance and solemnity of a deposition, do depose and say as follows: To wit.

The American Brigantine *Admiral*, of Shanghai, of 261 tons burthen or thereabouts, cleared from Yokohama, Japan, on the 15th day of August, 1873, bound to Kobe (Hiogo), Japan. She was consigned to Messrs. E. Fischer & Co. of the latter place, and had on board, as cargo, Railroad Iron, Curios, Furniture, Glass, &c. &c. as will appear from the Manifest, at present in the hands of the said E. Fischer & Co., Hiogo.

On the 21st August, finding it impossible to beat to the South-West against the strong current setting to the East-North-East, I changed the course of the vessel to North-East, making the Bay of Kaneda, and anchoring on the afternoon of the 21st August. On the afternoon of the 22nd, there having sprung up a favourable wind from the South-East, the vessel was got under way, and stood to the South-West, but the wind again haul-

ing to the South-West and blowing strong, found the vessel driving to the East-North-East. I for the second time changed the course of the vessel, running back and anchoring in the Bay of Kaneda. On the 26th, at 9.30 a.m. the vessel was got under way and beat to the South-West. On the 27th, at about 7.30 p.m. the wind commenced blowing from the North-East; increasing during the night, the following day (28th) it became a heavy gale. At 7 p.m. of the 28th, finding it impossible to proceed, the vessel was hove to, heading South-East. During the night the wind hauled to the South-East, with heavy gale and high seas. At 7.40 a.m. of the 29th land was sighted, bearing West-North-West. Sail was made, and we attempted to beat to windward. 10 a.m. found the vessel driving on the shore. The masts were cut away and both anchors were let go in 10 fathoms water. Shortly after this the port chain parted and the vessel still continued to drive on shore. At 11 a.m. she struck, breaking her back and filling with water immediately, the sea throwing her high on the beach at Singu, a point some 30 miles from Oosima.

Just before striking, a heavy sea boarded the vessel, washing overboard the Second Mate, Cook and four Seamen, also the life-boat. The Second Mate, Cook and one Seamen were washed on shore, and rescued by the Japanese, the remaining three Seamen, by name Thomas Lindsay, William Fortman and S. Williams, I suppose to have been drowned, as they were not found up to the time of my leaving Singu, although efforts had been made by the Japanese and myself to discover them or their remains. On the 30th, the *Admiral*, was about fifteen feet above high water mark, on the beach at Singu. At 2 p.m. of the 30th I left Singu in chairs for Kobe, to obtain relief and assistance. I arrived in Kobe (Hiogo) on the night of the 5th September. When I left Singu the crew were as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. The Japanese, both officials and private persons, were unexceptionably kind and hospitable, and rendered both myself, my officers and crew every assistance in their power.

\* Given under my hand and seal, this sixth (6th) day of September, A.D. One thousand eight hundred and seven-threes.

[L.S.] JAMES FISK PERKINS.

Witness to Signature—DANIEL TURNER.

## Yokohama.

It is with feelings of most poignant sorrow that we have to announce the death of Mr. William Marshall, of the firm of Macpherson and Marshall, which took place suddenly this morning, at his place of business No. 58 in the Main Street. He was one of the very early arrivals in Yokohama, after the opening of the ports, and from the earliest days was always one of the most respected of the foreign residents; his house, his heart and his hand, were ever open to entertain those who knew him socially, and to advise or to aid those who went to him for counsel or assistance. His time was ever at the disposal of his fellow residents, in any matter of public importance, and he was equally liberal with his purse and in his opinions. Looking back in the period we have known him, we do not call to mind any one thing that can be alleged in his disfavour, whilst the memory is crowded with instances of his constancy, his zeal for everything that tended to the good of the settlement, and his genuine kind heartedness. Every one

who has known the settlement sufficiently well to become acquainted with its members will mourn for him and sympathize with his widow and children, to a far greater extent than it is possible to express. We think we do but record the universal feeling when we say, that though we still have good and sterling men left among us, the first and best is taken away. There is not one who just fills up the gap caused by his removal. We do not presume to represent him as a perfect man, but we do say he was a good citizen, a staunch friend, and an honest man.

## INQUEST.

On Thursday the 4th inst., an inquest was held by H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., Vice-Consul, as to the cause of the death of Wm. Marshall, Esq., Merchant, of this settlement.

The following jurors were sworn:—T. Thomas, J. H. Brooke, and W. G. Howell, Esqrs.

The jury having viewed the body,

F. W. White, one of the assistants in the employ of the late Mr. Marshall, deposed: The first I heard of this event was when the godown keeper's child came to us and said he had heard strange noises in the water-closet. I went immediately to the spot, and, finding I could not open the door, called out "Mr. Marshall." Hearing no answer, I knocked the window in. When I entered, I found the deceased lying at full length on his face. I then got assistance, and had him carried into the house. I at once dispatched coolies for Dr. Siddall, and went to the Dispensary myself to see where I could find another man.

The Vice-Consul here asked if the jury would wish to examine the witness.

By the Jury: I did not see any movement in the body at the time of finding it. I was with the deceased until ten o'clock. I saw him lock his safe, and shortly afterwards he went out. He appeared to be somewhat depressed in spirits. It was about twenty-five minutes to eleven o'clock this morning when we burst open the door. The deceased's clothes were in perfect order. He must have entered the closet, closed the door behind him, and then fallen. The body, falling on the stone floor, did not make sufficient noise to be heard by those outside apparently. His feet were close to the door. The reported strange noise was not of long duration. He had a mark on his nose and forehead, where he had fallen.

The next witness examined was—

Dr. Louis Klotz, who deposed:—I live in Yokohama. I arrived at the deceased's residence about eleven o'clock this morning. I was taken into a large room. There I saw a man of about 50 years of age. He was quite dead, slightly warm. There was a scratch on his nose. There were no signs of vomiting either on the clothes of the deceased or on the ground. He had the appearance of having died a rapid death, most likely from apoplexy. This is as nearly as I can judge, and I think correctly, without having made a *post mortem* examination of the body. I judge from the condition of the hands, face, eyes, &c., that he died a natural death. I recognise the body as the one I called there to see this morning.

The jury, after a short consultation, gave the following as their verdict: "That the deceased died suddenly from natural causes."

## More about Inouye.

(From the *Shimbun Zasshi*, No. 134, 8 Month)

## JUDGMENT.

You being then in charge of the Government treasury, having joined with Shibusawa in writing a memorial to the Daijokan on matter of national policy, did grossly violate the laws of the land by publishing the same in various public newspapers.

Therefore, you are condemned to serve in the chain gangs with common coolies for forty days and after that to be confined as a prisoner in your own house for other forty days.

Nevertheless on account of your rank you are permitted to commute the sentence of the Court by paying a fine of three rios.

TOKIO SAIBANSHO.

July 20th, 1873.

THERE WAS a time when we really thought aquatics were taking a firm stand in Yokohama; for eight years ago we were able to get up better sailing and pulling matches than we are now. We then got the length even of Ocean races—rather modest ones it is true, all of the competitors being open boat; and our pulling races were of a far more exciting character than any we have seen of late years. Yet we had no such pretentious craft in the sailing line then as we have now, and no better rowing boats. We have still, with one or two exceptions, the same men, and they have better boats, but for some reason or other there is little public competition, all the fun being kept to themselves except on the single Regatta day in each year.

On Thursday last at 4 p.m. a new yacht was launched in the Canal, which deserves especial notice. She is of 22 tons measurement, and is built for Mr. G. M. Dare by Mr. Oastler (Watson & Co.) on plans, lines and detailed instructions supplied by the celebrated yacht builder, Mr. Ratsey of Cowes. The lines are those of the most successful yawl lately produced, the *Corisander*; and any one who sees her must at once perceive that her racing capabilities, if properly rigged and well handled must be prodigious; but we have some doubts as to her being so well adapted for a mere pleasure yacht. Her model is very fine, and she will be very comfortably fitted for short cruises. Her dimensions are:—

Length over all, . . . . . 55 feet 1 inch.

„ between perpendiculars 48 „ 7 „

Beam . . . . . 10 „ 4 1/2 „

Her draught of water forward will be 4 3/4 ft. aft 7 1/2 ft. Her frame is of camphor wood crooks; keel, stern, stern-posts, dead-wood and garboard streaks of kiaki. Planking of hinoké. The fastenings below water line and sheathing are of yellow metal; and above the water line of galvanized iron. Her sails will be of American cotton canvas, double seamed, by Hiltz & Co., and the rigging—also by Hiltz & Co., of galvanized iron.

She is named the *Breeze*, and in welcoming her as a valuable addition to our Yokohama musquito fleet, we trust she may give great satisfaction to her spirited owner, and never succumb to any breeze that blows.

INTELLIGENCE HAS been received here, of the wreck of the American Brig *Admiral*, off Oosima, on her passage from this port to Kobe, with a heavy cargo of Railway Iron, &c.

Lot No. 76, Main Street, was sold on Sept. 8th at Public Auction by Messrs. Fletcher & Co. for the sum of \$25,200, to Messrs. Strachan & Thomas; we understand this is only half the amount paid for it eight years since by the late proprietors to the present purchasers.

ANOTHER SUDDEN death has occurred in our midst. Mr. Wilkie, a well-known and respected resident, died on Tuesday Sept. 9th, from the bursting of a blood-vessel. His partner Captain Robertson died from a similar cause a few weeks ago; and it is remarkable that his widow came out as Mrs. Marshall's maid seven years ago, and mistress and maid are widows within one week and both by sudden deaths.



THE NEW Custom-house is now nearly finished, and although some tricks have been played with Mr. Bridgens' original design, it is a building of great pretensions as compared with any other government buildings in Yokohama. The most unpractised eye, however, can discover how loose has been the supervision. The floors are only a few degrees better than a common Japanese floor, the boards roughly laid the workmanship bad. And this is only the least of the evils we perceive as we examine the building internally and externally. However there is a building tolerably pleasing to the eye, and its weakness will be discovered, as year by year the appropriations for repairs have to be made. The external effect is a good deal marred by the buildings on the same lot.

A FINE large building is about to be erected as a Town hall. It will contain one room 100 feet long by 50 feet broad, without a single pillar to support the ceiling. There will also be a tower 80 feet high, and in this tower a clock with glass faces 6 feet in diameter which will be illuminated at night. A bell of three tons weight will also be in the tower.

THE PRINCIPAL members of the Japanese embassy arrived in the *Golden Age* on the 13th instant from Shanghai. They landed about half past 9 A.M., under a salute from the Japanese and Italian men-of-war and were driven to the Okurasho, near the Railway station. Thence at noon they went to Mitsui's bank, where they dined, and by the 2 o'clock train they left for Tokyo.

We have not learnt by what misunderstanding, none of the foreign men-of-war but the Italian saluted. But it was through some mistake.

A FIRE broke out on the 14th inst., on the premises of Messrs. D. Nowrojee & Co., Navy Contractors for Bread &c., on lot No. 87 Yokohama. It was discovered immediately, and very quickly got under; but about a couple of hours afterwards it broke out again, and was again easily and effectually extinguished. It was well that it was so quickly discovered for Mr. Pestonjee and his employes, by means at their disposal on the premises, were able, by great activity to prevent the flames making any head, and when assistance came, as it did very quickly, there was not much to be done. Still much is due to Mr. Hohnholtz, who took an *extincteur*, Mr. Berger, Mr. Allen and several others who exerted themselves. The *extincteur* had no fair trial, as the fire was subdued before its arrival. The loss will not be very heavy,—perhaps some \$300 or \$400—which falls on the Phoenix Insurance Co. The origin was in some soot in the chimney catching fire.

A MEETING was held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 17th inst. for the purpose of electing a Chairman, and three members of the Committee. Members present were:—Messrs. A. J. Wilkin, Vice-Chairman, in the chair, Thomas, Jackson, Winstanley, Atkinson, Evers, Pistorius, Dell'Oro, Barlow, E. J. Fraser, J. A. Fraser, Johnstone, D'Iffanger, Abbott, Barnard, Van Oordt, Lane, Milsom, Brent, Conil, Dodds and Pearson.

The Vice-Chairman in opening the meeting paid a high tribute of respect to the late Chairman, Mr. Marshall.

The secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting.

The members then proceeded to elect a Chairman. The result of the Ballot was, the choice of Mr. A. J. Wilkin for Chairman, and Mr. A. Winstanley for Vice Chairman.

The Ballot to fill up vacancies in the Committee caused by the retirement of Messrs. Greven, Spence, and D'Iffanger resulted in the choice of Messrs. Evers, Brent and Melhuish, the latter being unable to attend to the duties required, another Ballot ensued which 3 times resulted in a tie between Messrs. Dodds and Geisenheimer, when Mr. Dodds elected to withdraw his name. The Chairman then declared Mr. Geisenheimer duly elected, but should the latter gentleman not be willing to serve then Mr. Dodds would be elected.

The business of the Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE ship *Beemah*, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Blackstone, arrived on the 17th inst., after a remarkably quick passage of 104 days from Cardiff, and reports having sighted off the Bashees, a large wooden ship, with painted ports, elliptic stern, and a white wheel house, she had lost many of her spars, and the whole of her sails, with the exception of a mizen stay-sail, with which she was brought to under, Captain Blackstone reports having passed close enough to her to have seen any signals, if any had been made, but could not see her name as it was coming on dark.

#### The Height of Fuji-yama.

IT IS remarkable that such a mountain as Fuji-yama has never yet been exactly measured. Two attempts at it have been made lately, one by an English and one by a French officer, but they differ so widely that both are rendered doubtful. Although neither of the officers had all the appliances necessary, we are inclined to give most weight to the English computation as made upon what we consider more reliable instruments than the other. The French calculation if we remember rightly was based on two barometers of no special excellence, whilst the Englishman had instruments of particularly fine quality. We regret that though we have the measurements by the French officer we have not his name, which otherwise we should be glad to publish. His estimates are:—

Odawara, - - - -	20 feet
Hatta, - - - -	1399 "
Hakoné, - - - -	2566 "
Ashinoyu, - - - -	2973 "
Sengoku, - - - -	2270 "
Gofugaku, - - - -	3411 "
Takenoshita, - - -	1207 "
Suhashiri, - - - -	2866 "
Eastern top of Fuji, -	11,577 "
Mitakegu, - - - -	7541 "
Kitaguchi Umagayeri, -	5110 "
Kamiyoshida, - - -	2894 "
Tanemura, - - - -	1724 "

The other estimate we get from a neat little brochure published for Lieutenant Sandwith R.M., entitled "A trip into the interior of Japan." It was originally published in the "Far East," but has been considerably added to and improved, and is well worthy a place among the note books on Japan. The author says that the notes of an ascent of Fusi-yama forwarded to him by a brother officer are principally interesting as determining the exact height of the mountain. "The observations have been corrected by instruments at the Lighthouse department at Bentsen."

The estimates were as follows:

By Hutton's method, feet	13,070.64
By Wrigley's, - - - -	13,091.8598
By Rankine's method, - -	13,030.643
A mean of the three methods, - - - -	13,064.32

Correction for distance of upper station below highest point, - -	6.00
Correction for distance of lower station above sea level, - - -	10.00

Total height feet 13,080.32

These calculations are by Lieut. Fagan R.M. who estimated the approximate diameter of the crater, 590 yards with depth of 440 feet. "The bottom of the crater appeared to consist of a comparatively small patch of sand—but it might have been dirty snow. The sides are all loose clinker, affording no foothold unless with the assistance of a rope."

"MR. WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S *Travel's Round the World*," has appeared, and residents in Japan naturally read first that part of the volume which relates to this country, the book is edited by Miss. Olive Risley Seward, and in point of Typography and binding is all that could be desired, opening at the chapter headed "Yokohama and its vicinity," we read in a foot-note, that the Prime Minister informs Mr. Seward that "he estimates the population of Japan at fifty millions," There is a fair wood-cut representation of Yokohama, and following in the wake of most other recent works which describe the outside of Japan, the volume is enriched by many views taken from Humbert's *Japan Illustré*. Some of the cuts are, however, original. The style of the narrative is crisp and lively. Here and there, we find the inevitable mistakes which new comers to, or short residents in, Japan make, *Hari-kari* is given for *hara-kiri*. Miako is given instead of Kioto. A picture of the "Interior of Sheba" is in reality, a representation of the temple at Ueno, burned down during the civil war. The picture of "Nippon Bas, Yedo" is from a French print that has as much of imagination as fact in it, while that old convex wooden structure is spoken of as. "The high stone bridge." The grounds of Hama-goten are said to be "as extensive as those of Central park in New York, and not less elaborately embellished," which is a very generous exaggeration, Asakasa appears as Osakasa. The two albino ponies at "Asakasa" occupy "apartments neat as a parlor." Many of the American residents are mentioned, but the lady editor seems to have had a painful desire to let all her readers know that the U. S. Minister is a western gentleman, with the exception of these few slips and blemishes, the book is quite as accurate as most of the books reeled off by travellers round the world, and quite superior to many of them. The editress endeavors to reproduce Mr. Seward's speeches and wise sayings as nearly *verbatim* as possible. The book displays very little of national prejudice, and the endeavor seems to have been to give a fair picture of the world as it is or at least of that part of which can be seen by a Traveller round the world.

IN VOLUME forty-second of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, just published, we find three papers relative to the Geography of Japan, they are as follows:—"A journey in Yezo. By Capt. T. Blakiston. (Map.)"

"Notes on the East, North-east, and West coasts of Yezo. By Commander H. C. St. John."

"Tour through the Provinces of Echigo, Echiu, Kaga and Noto, Japan. By J. Troup, Esq. (Map)" Also. "On the Island of Saghaline" By Colonel Veniukoff. (Map.) It is to

be hoped that with the aid of these contributions together with the very full and accurate paper on the Geography of Japan, read by Mr. Satow before the Asiatic Society, the geography and atlas makers of England and the United States, and indeed, of other countries also will produce sometime like a true description of Japan. The rising generations for years past have been most hopelessly misled on the subject of Japanese Geography. Nearly all the maps of Japan are absurd caricatures, and especially outrageous is the spelling of the geographical names. Nearly all the names on the maps now in use defy pronunciation, and when, as in the case of even the map published by Mr. James Wyld "Geographer to the Queen," we have such orthographic wonders as "Sidzd," "Sikoke," "Ietsissen," "Ieetsiu," "Fitata," "Iwami," "Iamat," "Isie," etc., it seems as though the achievements in bad spelling could no further go. While English and America maps were mere copies or translations of Dutch imitations of the native caricatures, it was too much to hope that a good map of Japan could be produced. Wyld's and Colton's maps of Japan are the compound resultant of inaccurate native sources, distorted into Dutch and thence tortured into English. The only really scholarly map of Japan is found in Stieler's Hand-atlas, a German work, which has had the benefit of Von Siebold's notes, and the observations of the various Prussians formerly employed in the service of the Southern daimios. Dutch orthography having been copied by ignorant geographers and book-makers for centuries, it is now time that English had its way, and that a reform in the writing of Japanese proper names should begin. We are pleased to note that the papers published by the R. G. S. above mentioned, show that attention has been paid to correct spelling, and instead of the old Jeetsiu, we have Echiu, instead of Ietsissen, Echizen etc. So long as we have no Academy, or any sufficiently weighty authority in either Japanese or English, we cannot expect to have absolute uniformity in geographical spelling. Yet a very simple system is now in use by foreign scholars, and it would be well if all writers were to conform to it. We have heard that a new map of the Japanese Empire is now in course of preparation in London, on which a uniform system of writing the Japanese proper names, will be pursued. We cannot say, with certainty, whether the report is true or not but a thoroughly accurate map of the Empire of Japan is a great desideratum.

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

THOUGH ONLY a stranger in Tokei, I take a liberty in writing to you, as I have also done to the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, believing that the subject I write upon is nearly of as great importance to foreigners as to my own countrymen.

A law has been published concerning weights and measures—that any one with false scales, or weights that are incorrect, (whether for more or less) shall be punished with long imprisonment with hard labour.

This would be no hardship if all scales were true when delivered by the manufacturer, and if there was a well understood standard. But neither one or the other is the case.

For Example:—Although Hiogo and Osaka are so close together, yet both customs and language differ in them. How much greater

will the difference be between there and Tokei. Tokei people buy rice, asking how many to or how many sho for a rio?

Osaka people ask how many rios and boos per Koku?

Saikoku (the western provinces) says how many momme per Koku? And there is no one universal plan.

Again there are several kinds of Kin. In some parts 1 kin is 160 momme, in others 200 momme, and even 230 momme; and nowadays foreign weights are often mixed up with ours—and 1 kin of 120 momme is the equivalent of a foreign weight.

This is very troublesome to us; and very different from Europe. Our measures are equally uncertain.

Before punishment is mentioned, these things should be reformed; and if a fixed standard is made and well observed over the empire, it will save us much trouble, as well as remove the chance of punishment.

I have thought on this thing for a long time, and wished to send my letter to the newspapers in Osaka; but they are so flattering to Osaka Fu, that it is likely that they would refuse to insert it.

I am told that the *Japan Gazette* is a foreign paper published in Tokei, and I humbly ask foreigners to represent to our government to take my suggestion into consideration.

KIYOSE SAIBEI,

Osaka.

Tokei, 17th September, 1873.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

Tokei, 10th September, 1873.

SIR,

I ASK the kindness of your honorable company to speak of my country's foolish celebrations. I know that holidays are good; and that all countries have their rejoicing days—such as the 4th of July in America and the Queen's birthday in England, for I have seen these days kept in those countries as well as here; and I do not think to abolish holidays, but only foolish ceremonies. Now you have made the *Japan Gazette* a Tokei newspaper, and find the great deal of news about my countrymen, will you call attention to this subject?

I will instance the celebration of "Bon." The original meaning of this was not celebration for dead, but to deliver souls from torture. Therefore a son is unreasonable in attributing a bad character requiring punishment, to his father. If you will like to hear it, I will tell you the origin of Bon. There was in India a Shaka disciple named Mokuren. He was so deeply learned in religion that he understood both heaven and earth; but his dead mother had gone to hell, where, among the devils, she could get no food. For grief of his poor mother Mokuren offered 100 sorts of fruit on 15th July to Buddh, in order to save her from torture. Now in our religion it is said that a son must honour his father by his own deeds—but how do people dishonour their parents by Bon celebration? Can all people think their mother same as Mokuren? The celebration of Bon is very foolish!

I enclose my card to comply with foreigner's rules, but sign myself

A JAPANESE.

### Provincial.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* gives the correspondence which passed between the officials of Ashigara Ken and the Gaimusho respecting

the grave of the little child of Mr. Shand who died and was buried last month at Hakoné.

To TANETOMO SOEJIMA,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SIR,

The chief warden of the post station of Hakoné has reported to us that Mr. Shand, an Englishman employed in the Treasury Department, requested to be allowed to bury his deceased son in the grave yard of Mampukuji temple; the child having died from sickness about noon on the 8th August, whilst the said Mr. Shand and his wife with a maid and manservant had lodged from the 16th July at the house of Koma Sagoyemon—an inn at Hakoné—for the benefit of the hot springs.

Although your instruction ought to have been obtained, yet as the hot weather rendered interment imperative, we permitted the burial to take place temporarily, explaining to Mr. Shand, that we could not give him permanent permission without referring to you. For this we received Mr. Shand's thanks.

We have enquired of the priest of Mampukuji respecting the agreement he had made with Mr. Shand respecting ground rent; as the latter desires to borrow 12 feet square as the true grave; then to enclose it with a good fence, with a path 3 feet wide and 120 feet long lined with shrubs.

But we must receive your instructions what to do; as we doubt if the ground rent may be paid, it being the law of the Empire that no foreigner be permitted to buy any ground in Japan; but there may be no objection to allow the priest to receive a gratuity as a thank offering for the time being.

TADATOSHE KASHIWAGI,

Gonrei of Ashigari Ken.

August, 1873.

REPLY.

To Tadatosh Kashiwagi,  
Gonrei &c.

I have acceded to your request respecting the grave of Mr. Shand, an Englishman employed by Okurasho. Though the place where the grave of his deceased son is, is beyond the limits in which foreigners have been permitted to live, yet under the peculiar circumstances he may be permitted to rent it, and the money may properly be paid to the priest, in proportion to the general ground rent payable by Japanese, according to the private arrangement between the priest and Mr. Shand. There is no need to collect this land tax publicly like other ground rent.

TANETOMI SOEJIMA,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

25th August, 1873.

THE OFFICIAL account of the disaster at Shimane Ken, says that after a long drought, the rain began to fall heavily about the middle of August, but it was on the 29th that a perfect deluge came, and on the 31st the inundation occurred. The wind was like a hurricane, and the furious torrent washed away buildings, distant villages suffered, and many cattle and people were killed.

Officers were sent to aid the people, and supply the sufferers with food. Details are promised.

THE Kenrei of Yamanashi ken has forbidden hunters of wild animals to shoot them near human habitations, as they so frequently wound people. He also forbids the digging of pits near villages to entrap them, as people often fall in and are injured.

AN ORDER has been issued by the government that in future all officials are to be allowed leave of absence on the days of ceremony for their deceased parents.

THE DEPARTMENT of public works have altered the rules of the school for females in connection with the department, so that girls who attend all day shall pay \$1.50 a month, and those who attend only half the day 75 cents.

THE CHUJI of Tokei Fu, reminds people of the order issued in the 3rd month of last year—that every analytical chemist must have a license.

TOKEI FU has been informed by Hokishikibu-no-Kami that although it is but proper that at the Kamane Matsuri of Shintooism, all noblemen not holding office under government, should be ordered to worship the gods, yet as the place of worship is so small, no order will be issued.

THE DISEASE from which many Japanese suffer—Kaki—or a kind of dropsy has generally been supposed to be incurable. A native doctor named Hirai Norimasa, however, living in Iwairi Cho, professes to make its cure his specialty, having lately succeeded in a case in which even foreign doctors failed.

One Sato Chimpei was suffering very badly from the disease. His whole body was numbed, and his legs so heavy that he could hardly endure them. The Kaitakoshi department kindly ordered its doctors, Hajiware and others to attend him, but their treatment had no success. He was also taken in hand by Yamamoto, Kumagawa, Dr. Simmons, and the Naval Medical teacher Dr. Awar, (? Wheeler) and by Mr. Okuyama. During eighty days these several doctors treated him, but he was successively given up by each. Each visit of each doctor cost 5, 7 or 10 rios, which were cheerfully paid by Kaitakushi.

At last, when they had all tried in vain, Sato had only to mourn and wait for his last hour. But a friend went to visit him, and urged him to see Hirai Norimasa, and the poor dying man having no objection, and still clinging to the chance of life consented.

Hirai visited him and gave him medicines. From the first day Sato began to mend, and the improvement from day to day was marvellous. He is now recovering very quickly.

If this be true, it is certainly a feather in Mr. Hirai's cap; but as he is sure to have plenty of practise on the strength of it, and the publication this cure has received, he should do as medical men all over the civilized world would do under such circumstances, make the treatment known to the medical world, for the benefit of his countrymen attacked by this terrible disease. Our readers may remember that Kaki was the disease that carried off the Tycoon Iyemutzu, the predecessor of Keiki.

NATO KEN has officially reported a serious mortality among the cattle in that province. In a very short time, 281 oxen and 18 horses died of the pestilence, which took the form of violent diarrhoea. Some of the beasts were taken off in a few hours, while others lingered 4 or 5 days.

MIZAKI KEN reports that the preachers sent to them by the Religion Department, have been doing their work well; not confining themselves to religious affairs, but explaining to the people the recent government orders, respecting the conscription for the army, Stamp duty, the alteration of the calendar, &c.; and shewing the public spirited policy of the government. Their addresses are eagerly listened to and are very effectual.

THE FINANCE Department has received information from Yehimeme Ken of great floods and much destruction of crops in their provinces. Such a calamity has not happened to them for several years.

SIMILAR REPORTS have been received from Tottori Ken. In Inaba and Hoki, Hiroshima and Iyo, the effects of the storm and inundation of the 29th August are very severe.

A COUNTRY paper tells of a strong little chap of 9 years of age, considered by all who see him to be rather gigantic in his way. He belongs to Rikuchin, and has most extraordinary wrestling power. He is 4 feet 3 inches high—which is tall for a Japanese boy of 9, and weighs 13 Kan.

To THE *Kobun Tsushì* a correspondent writes:—

Dear Sir,

I listen with regret to the vilifying of the Government, by thoughtless people, who disapprove of the proclamation permitting the export of rice and other cereals to foreign countries; I wish to point out to them their error, and to shew the light of the present times as compared with the darkness of the past, and to exhibit to them the benevolent intentions of the Government. Kindly, therefore, grant me a little space in your columns.

The reason why the exportation of rice and corn from Japan was prohibited was a very simple one. She had then no treaties with any foreign nations, and no port was open to their commerce. If we had exported grain, while having no commercial relations with other countries, we should have left ourselves without food in case of short crops.

But no such prohibition is necessary now. The circumstances under which we live are completely altered.

The friendship now existing between Japan and foreign nations is now as intimate as that existing between near and dear relations. It must be known to most of us that we are deriving much assistance from foreigners not only in their teaching us their arts and sciences, but by supplying deficiencies in their countries with our abundance and *vice versa*.

However, I cannot understand why any objection should be made to the export of rice and grain, when none has been expressed with regard to silk, tea, and many other articles, we taking in exchange different kinds of machinery, cloth, furniture, &c.

And why do people grumble and say that if rice be exported either the poor must be troubled on account of the high price it must go to, or in the event of an unfruitful year, the people must starve? Is this not mere ignorance? If the export should raise the price, will not the fact of its becoming dear, prevent the continuation of the export; and at the same time induce merchants in China and Siam and many parts of India, to send cargoes to us until the price gets too low to pay them a profit. So that the real effect of this proclamation will be to reduce rice to something like a level average price, instead of its going very high in years of drought or very low in seasons of abundance.

I thus, for my own part, feel very grateful to the government, and I am anxious that other people should see the matter as I do.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* tells, of a man belonging to Fuchui in Musashi, who was very well off, but had a son of very dissolute habits. The young fellow was constantly running away from home, but returning as soon his means were dissipated. At length the father became thoroughly

disgusted with the youth, and thought to himself that all the wealth that he had accumulated by hard labour and constant attendance to his business would be scattered by this young scapegrace. Rather therefore than this should be so, he would divide his property among his relations.

Reasoning like a mad man, however, he thought it would appear strange to divide it to them whilst he was living. He devised therefore this foolish plan—which he carried out.

He gave out that he was dead. Got into a coffin which, however, had air holes out of sight in the sides, and was conveyed to the temple accompanied by a large crowd of relations and friends.

The funeral ceremonies were performed as for an ordinary corpse. But these being ended he got out of the coffin, saying that he was thenceforward as a dead man, and asked them to accompany him home, whither he was borne in a cango, and there he divided the bulk of his property among them.

The editor says that this story is told him by an eye witness; and he takes occasion to launch out at the conduct of the fool or madman, who acted in such a manner—and saying that it were far better the son should have had the scattering of the old fool's wealth, than that he should himself so disgrace himself and his name.

It is notified officially, in the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, that

Whereas, His Majesty the Emperor has hitherto given to his relatives their income in rice, in future this custom will be abolished and they will receive it in money:—The titles are such as we have never seen before—for instance *Iyponshi kushi Nai-hin-no* (most of them are equally long, and equally strange to foreigners) the salaries range from 6,800 yen per annum, to 4,552 yen—one or two being 1,300 and 500. The total amount of money is 59,000 yen, and the amount of rice formerly given was 2,076 Koku.

THERE HAS been a good deal of excitement in the Owari Ken, through a misunderstanding of the government order respecting the conscription. The Ken officers however acted very promptly, and put the disturbance down with a high hand; taking several men prisoners, and punishing them with fines or hard labour.

THE PREACHERS appointed by the Religious Department have reached Yamagata Ken, and a notice has been issued, urging all people who have time to go and hear them preach on "the great subject of 'the three laws of Kiyobusho'."

## China.

THIRTY-SEVEN VILLAGES SWEEP AWAY.  
OVER 10,000 PEOPLE MADE HOMELESS.  
LARGE NUMBERS DROWNED.

TIENTSIN, 24th August, 1873.

I wrote you last on the 11th instant, and the only news I can give you to-day is about rain, of which we get a heavy shower nearly every day; the height of water in the river is about two feet more than it was during the large flood last year, it broke in a little below our settlement last night, but luckily they got the damage repaired at noon. To the North Westward of Tientsin, on the other side of the Grand Canal, there is a very large inundation; villages have been swept away, and more than 10,000 people made homeless, and large numbers are said to be drowned. Between this and Peking a great deal of the country is also under water, and the Capital only approachable by boat, as the roads, in many places, have about five to six feet over them. Business very dull.—*Hongkong Times*.

## Law Reports.

## In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Yokohama, 18th September, 1873.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

(Postponed from the 2nd August.)

DEVINE vs. KIRBY.

This was a suit to recover the sum of \$4,500 in respect of pecuniary loss and personal injury for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Ness appeared for plaintiff; Mr. F. V. Dickens for defendant.

In opening the case, the learned counsel stated that the parties to the suit had been acquainted for over ten years in business, and at defendant's solicitation plaintiff entered his service, the latter expressly stipulating that he should be allowed to sign or use the name of the firm. On November 15th, 1872, the defendant wrote to plaintiff agreeing to this, and to pay him as salary for his services the sum of \$200 monthly with quarters. In June last plaintiff received a letter stating that he had forfeited all confidence by signing the firm name to a cheque instead of doing so "per procuration," and dismissing him with a sum of \$400 in lieu of notice. Defendant now pleaded incompetence, incapacity, disobedience and falsehood of the plaintiff, and using the name of the firm in such a way as might have subjected him to a criminal prosecution. Mr. Ness in conclusion stated that he should prove the sanction of defendant to the use of the firm name, and that the allegations now made were wholly unfounded.

Wm. Henry Devine said he was plaintiff in this action and entered the service of defendant under the written agreement contained in the letter produced. He acknowledged receipt of the letter and accepted the situation. He continued in defendant's employment up to the 2nd July, when he received a dismissal. On the 26th June he had received a letter from Mr. Kirby stating that on the previous day he had desired plaintiff to write out a cheque in favour of the manager of the Commercial Bank, and to his utter astonishment discovered that plaintiff had signed the firm name instead of per procuration. He replied to the effect that it had been distinctly understood between them that he was to sign the firm name, (the idea of his making that stipulation being that would give him a better standing commercially), and further submitting that the arbitrary action of defendant in breaking the agreement would place plaintiff in a painful position with regard to the mercantile world; for which reasons he could not agree to accept the dismissal. The defendant answered this letter by another demanding delivery of the Power of Attorney to Mr. Valentine, and also sent another letter to the effect that the dismissal of the 26th was not absolute, but optional for plaintiff's acceptance; that he must have been under an hallucination as regarded the power he alleged to have been given him to sign the name of the firm, and that his previous misconduct consisted in having signed the firm's name previously without the sanction of defendant—as had been found on reference to the letter book. Many conversations took place with reference to the powers of plaintiff before the agreement under which he entered defendant's employment was finally come to. The Power of Attorney was given in consequence of verbal arrangements made before the written agreement was entered into. He signed the name of E. C. Kirby & Co. from the date of receiving that power till the day of his dismissal. He considered himself empowered to do so both by reason of the Power of Attorney and the verbal authority he had received from the defendant who knew that he thus used the firm name and never found fault with him for doing so. He wrote, almost daily, letters bearing that signature; and from first to last conducted the correspondence above that signature only. These letters were all copied in the letter-book which was kept in Mr. Kirby's own office, and frequently on his desk. Defendant occasionally went to Kobe, and on his return from such visits the whole of the correspondence which had passed during his absence was handed to him. Witness had seen him read such correspondence, and refer to the letter-book produced. He sent letters from Yokohama to E. C. Kirby & Co., Kobe, and signed them E. C. Kirby & Co., whilst Mr. E. C. Kirby was staying at Kobe. One such was sent on the 26th April, and its receipt acknowledged by defendant in his own hand-writing. On the 14th of March, he sent a letter to the Kobe firm signed "E. C. Kirby & Co.," which was similarly acknowledged. In neither reply was fault found with plaintiff for signing the firm name. On the 10th May, another

letter signed "E. C. Kirby & Co." was sent, and acknowledged by Mr. E. C. Kirby on the 12th. On the 3rd June, he wrote to Mr. Hunter, the defendant's manager at Kobe, and from a subsequent conversation with Mr. Kirby ascertained that he had seen that letter. It was written under his instructions. Defendant looked over his shoulder whilst witness was writing it. On the 7th April last, he remitted a small draft to the firm's London agent, Mr. Kirby instructed him to obtain the draft which was made out in favour of "E. C. Kirby & Co." and endorsed by witness similarly. As he had nothing particular to write about, and as Mr. Kirby was writing, witness took the draft into the inner office and asked Mr. Kirby to enclose it in his letter. Defendant looked at the endorsement upon the back of the draft, and made the observation "I don't think I've yet sent your signature to the London Bank." Witness, reflecting they did no business direct with the London Bank, remarked "The London agents have my signature and can produce it, if necessary." Previous letters had been forwarded formally to the agents in London with a specimen of witness' signature. Would most positively swear that Defendant looked at the endorsement on the draft, and Bills of Exchange on the firm were accepted by witness as "E. C. Kirby & Co." The paid bills were kept in the office and open at any time to Defendant's inspection. Witness also signed all the Bank cheques under the belief he had full power to do so. He commenced immediately after he entered the Defendant's service. The accountant of the Bank called his attention to the difference in signature and he said "Well! if there is any doubt about it, I'll go over and ask Mr. Dickens, as I'm under the belief my power of attorney gives me power to sign the firm name." He asked Mr. Dickens to explain to him the meaning of the words "P. Pro." as he could not find a full explanation in any commercial work in his possession. Mr. Dickens replied: "As far as P. Pro. goes, the meaning of those words is somewhat vague." Witness then asked "Am I safe in using this signature?" He said, "Yes, you are perfectly safe," and witness went away, and asked no further question. He had fully explained that he did not sign "P. Pro." but "E. C. Kirby & Co." Mr. Dickens told him the Power of Attorney would cover that signature.

He went straight over to the Bank and told the accountant what Mr. Dickens had said, and heard no more till he got his letter of dismissal. Had never used the name "E. C. Kirby & Co." except in the ordinary course of business. The day before he was dismissed, the 25th of June, he made out a cheque and signed it in his usual way. He handed that to Mr. Kirby himself. Did not know if the latter took it to the Bank. Thought Mr. Kirby noticed the signature at the time. Therefore no fault had been found with witness's conduct, directly or indirectly. He had never been accused of incapacity in business, and conducted defendant's affairs aright. Was never accused nor guilty of any act of disobedience: was certainly never accused of falsehood. Nor had he exhibited a gross disregard of truth in the conduct of his business, nor signed defendant's name contrary to his wishes, or in direct disobedience of his express order, with the object of fraudulently gaining some advantage for himself, or exposed himself to be criminally prosecuted, or improperly absented himself from the service of the defendant. Three years and a half of his agreement were unexpired at the date of his dismissal. Dismissed in such a manner, he had not dared to apply for another situation. His salary was to have been \$200 per month, with quarters—probably worth \$100 per month more. It was very improbable that he could obtain such another situation in Yokohama. He had sustained considerable personal annoyance, besides damage to his prospects and anticipated it would be necessary for him to go to England, to obtain a suitable employment. He had offered after being dismissed to remain in defendant's service.

Cross-examined. Had estimated his damages at a low scale. The accusation of having falsely and fraudulently used the name of Kirby & Co., had injured his feelings, together with the accusations of falsehood contained in the answer to the suit. Defendant had told Dr. Dalliston witness had "told a lie" nothing beyond that.

The witness here applied for the protection of the Court, Mr. Dickens having just said "That was a lie" to Mr. Kirby.

His Honour: If you did so within the witness' hearing, Mr. Dickens, it was a most improper observation for a barrister to make.

Mr. Dickens: I must represent to the Court that witness made a very gross accusation against myself. His Honour: He has not for one moment made any accusation against you, and you have no business to say that in Court to a witness.

Mr. Dickens: I did not say so to the witness.

The matter here dropped.

Witness declared most positively that Mr. Dickens told him that the power covered his act in signing the firm name. He had known Mr. Kirby for some years. Was never very intimate with him. Now knew his business habits thoroughly. Knew Mr. Kirby was a man of standing in the settlement, or would not have joined him. Remembered business negotiations in May, 1872. He was then in the employ of Lane, Crawford & Co., and wrote the letter produced, which declined to complete an arrangement to join Mr. Kirby, though the latter had stated he considered himself as much bound as if he had signed a deed of partnership.

A lengthy correspondence, in relation to the then contemplated partnership, was here put in, together with witness' acceptance of the offer made by the defendant.

He entered the employment of Mr. Kirby in January, 1873. He did not sign the firm name to the letters and cheques during January until he had a letter from the Bank accepting his signature. (A notice to the Bank from Mr. Kirby authorising it to honour the signature of Mr. Devine p. pro. E. C. Kirby & Co. was put in). The reason no Power of Attorney was then drawn out was because Mr. Dickens was too busy to do it. Witness might have signed "p. pro." in February. He might have signed half a dozen cheques as "E. C. Kirby & Co." before applying to know if the Power of Attorney gave him authority to do so. When Mr. Kirby saw the Power, he said "I see this gives you power to mortgage my property." Witness looked at the Power, and pointed out that the word was "manage." He knew the advertisements in the papers said he was to sign per procuration. Mr. Kirby left Kobe twice or thrice during the time witness was with him. During his absence "private" letters, as well as the "business" correspondence passed between each. Generally there was a good deal of business introduced into the private letters. The letter-book was placed on Mr. Kirby's desk by witness when Mr. Kirby returned. He most certainly thought defendant must have read the official letters as well as the private. In one letter to plaintiff he replied "You do not say anything about forwarding the cattle in your official letter." He considered Mr. Kirby must have seen the letter of the 3rd of May from what he said to witness concerning it in a general way, from his always having the letter book before him, and from his looking over witness' shoulder whilst the latter wrote. He saw defendant read the endorsement on the draft procured for the London Agent. Witness signature had gone several times to them. The letter with his specimen signature was sent from Kobe for him to append his signature at foot and send it on. It stated that Mr. W. H. Devine was authorized to sign E. C. Kirby & Co. per procuration and that the firm were about to send several indents for execution. When he presented the cheque he had signed to Mr. Kirby he made no remark whatever. Was positive he returned to the office that day; was in the house whilst dinner was going on. The cheque was drawn about three o'clock. Witness was at the office at five o'clock. His business took him away from it often. Did not exhibit his Power of Attorney at the Bank: he was not asked for it. Defendant must have known he was signing the name of the firm, as it was constantly before his eyes.

A letter was here put in received from Cowderoy & Rainbow calling attention to the fact that the signature of Mr. Devine to the letter of authority was informal, as he had signed the name of the firm instead of per procuration.

Witness continued. He went daily to the office after his dismissal. On two occasions he was ordered by Mr. Kirby to leave the premises. He continued to attend, as Mr. Kirby did not give him a definite dismissal; but had first written him a letter of dismissal, and then another stating that it was not a dismissal. He went to Mr. Dickens' office on hearing that Mr. Kirby had said his statements about the power of attorney were a lie, to ask him to state what he had said about the power of attorney. Mr. Dickens at first said he did not remember about it, but afterwards did so and said, "It don't authorise you to make new contracts." He could not at first remember that he had any conversation with witness about the power of attorney. He asked him to walk down with him to the Bank and Mr. Kirby's. Legal proceedings against him were never contemplated, so that he could not have begged with tears in his eyes that Mr. Dickens should intercede for him with Mr. Kirby. He went to Mr. Ness after Mr. Kirby had ordered him to leave the place, when he had gone with Mr. Dickens to this office. Considered his services were worth \$30 per month, but would rather some one else would say so for him. Knew Byron Binninger of New York; had known him as a neighbour in Shanghai; was not aware of any circumstance justifying his dismissal. Had never traded for his own account.



Two letters were here put in from Mr. Binninger thanking Mr. Devine for procuring him an order for 2,000 cases Devco Oil, and promising to send some circulars of a Milking Machine.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness.—He had never absented himself from the office except on business of the defendant. It was not Mr. Kirby's custom to take his word for the contents of letters written by witness. It was a matter of caution on his part that he did not sign the firm name till he had the power of Attorney. Had never admitted to Mr. Dickens he had ever done anything which was wrong.

Ed. H. Hunter testified that he was manager to Mr. Kirby at Hiogo between February and June. He had frequently received letters from plaintiff as manager of the Yokohama house signed E. C. Kirby & Co. On the first occasion he observed that signature in the beginning of February, he called Mr. Kirby's attention to it. Had also observed all letters thereafter coming to Kobe were signed in a similar way. As a rule, Mr. Kirby did not read the business letters which came to Kobe, but read the private letters. Defendant usually was only a short time there, and as a rule did not open the letters, as he never took the management of the business over. Defendant had spoken to him regarding the contents of business letters.

Cross-examined:—He never signed the firm name, but "per procuration." Did not consider himself entitled to sign in any other way. When he called Mr. Kirby's attentions to the signature to the letter, he did not take much notice of it, but simply said "he supposed it was a mistake made in the hurry."

Mr. Wilson, assistant at Lane, Crawford & Co.'s testified that in February last he was in Messrs. Kirby & Co.'s store at Kobe, where he saw defendant open and read the letters from Yokohama. Did not see whether they were official or private. He handed one to Mr. Hunter after he had read it.

Dr. J. J. R. Dalliston stated that he was an intimate friend of defendant, and formerly lived in the same compound with him. On many occasions Mr. Kirby had spoken to him concerning Mr. W. H. Devine. Did not think he had canvassed him favourably or unfavourably from after the first six weeks till after his dismissal. At first, he spoke very highly of his industry. Never heard any fault found with him up to the time of his dismissal.

Fredk. Townley testified that he had known plaintiff ten years—nearly eleven. Was once manager to Mr. Kirby, and considered plaintiff possessed capacity to fill that post. Never found Mr. Devine guilty of falsehood. He held a Power of Attorney from Mr. Kirby. There had been no previous agreement that he should sign the firm name; nevertheless, he had done so, and it had received the sanction and approval of Mr. Kirby.

Cross-examined.—Witness had signed the receipts for payments by the French Government for over three years during Mr. Kirby's absence. In the first instance he did it without defendant's knowledge or consent; but afterwards it was known to the latter and ratified. He ordinarily signed "per procuration." He should certainly think that the Power of Attorney of plaintiff's did not authorise him to sign the firm name.

His Honour.—What is the difference to a business man of signing "per procuration" and signing firm name?

Mr. Townley.—I should say the power of signing the name would simply imply greater confidence in a person.

His Honour.—Nothing else?

Mr. Townley.—Nothing else, because I know of many instances where persons in charge of a business who are not partners sign "per procuration." It is simply to put them in a certain higher position with regard to other persons.

This was plaintiff's case. In reply Mr. Dickens, after referring to the case of Stagg v. Elliot where bill drawn on a father was accepted "P. Pro." by the manager of a firm, stated that in general he would argue that Mr. Kirby had justifiable cause for dismissing the plaintiff. As a matter of law it was not necessary that the alleged cause of dismissal should be a real cause, if he could shew at the trial that there had ever been any real cause of dismissal. At first he would shew that a partnership was contemplated, but abandoned owing to plaintiff's conduct; and then that in November an ordinary service was agreed upon; that as soon as defendant's back was turned, he commenced signing the firm name; that there was no such stipulation made as he alleged; his conduct shewed wilful, down-right disobedience of direct orders and must shew an evil motive on the part of plaintiff, and in the matter of the letter to the London agents, and in others to which he (the speaker) would refer he had misconducted himself:—But if a servant misconducted himself in only one single instance, his discharge was justified. Amongst

other things, he should show how plaintiff's conduct shewed his intention to put himself in such a position as at a future day to be able to claim as partner. As regarded the interview with himself, he would prove by his own oath and books, that plaintiff's account was wholly false, and also give a very different version of the interview with Mr. Kirby. He regretted that it would be a lesson never to extend his good offices to a servant again under such circumstances.

Edward Charles Kirby testified that he carried on business here and at Kobe as E. C. Kirby & Co. In May, 1872, negotiations with plaintiff for a partnership broke through owing to the vacillations of Mr. Devine. It was intended he should have one-third interest. In November fresh negotiations were commenced with him. It was not then understood he was to sign the firm; it had been before, when a partnership was contemplated. In November, plaintiff never asked to be allowed to sign the firm name. If he had served for three years and conducted himself well, witness might have done so. The letter to the Bank of the 15th January was not a simple *ad interim* power, but was intended to hold good till cancelled. Early in February witness asked Mr. Dickens to draw up a power of attorney. He said he had not time, but meanwhile would buy a printed form and fill it in. Witness never intended to give Mr. Devine power to sign the firm name. Plaintiff never informed him he was signing the firm name up to the 23rd June, or that he filled in the letter to the London agents with the name of the firm. Between April and June he went to Kobe frequently and received private letters from plaintiff by every mail. He did not receive and read the official letters to the firm. On one occasion Mr. Hunter pointed out to him that a letter was signed E. C. Kirby & Co. H. remarked that probably it had been written in a hurry and took no further notice of it. When he came up to Yokohama from time to time, nothing was shewn him to arouse his suspicions. Plaintiff would generally tell him what occurred in his absence. He remembered that on the 3rd May he wished plaintiff to write a letter to Mr. Hunter. Witness did not see it before it was sent off, and was never told by Mr. Devine that he had signed that particular letter with the firm name. Could make a similar answer with regard to all letters. With regard to the draft for £21, witness told plaintiff to get it, and forward it to England. Did not remember seeing it. Did not see the endorsement on it. Plaintiff never shewed it him, nor did he examine it. As a rule, he seldom wrote business letters. About the date the draft was sent, he did not think anything particular occurred to necessitate his writing a letter to Messrs. Cowdroy and Rainbow. [On reference to the letter book, one from Mr. Devine dated 7th April was found stating that the draft was enclosed in a private letter from Mr. Kirby]. Did not make any remark to the effect that his signature had not been sent to the London Bank. He authorised the order to Binninger for the oil, but wrote to plaintiff that "if the order for oil had not gone forward to give it to Mr. Abbott, a traveller for a New York house, and if it had been sent to give Mr. Abbott a small ample entury order." Mr. Devine did not send a small order by him but a large one for 2,500 cases costing about \$4 a case. He would not have sanctioned such an order immediately having allowed the other. Would probably lose on the order, for some oil was now selling at about cost price, and some 80,000 cases were on their way here. His special attention to Mr. Devine exceeding his power was called to it by the letter of the 24th of June. He did not realise at the moment what the effect of such a signature would be. On the 25th, he told Mr. Devine to write a cheque in favour of the manager of the Chartered Bank, which he did, and placed the cheque on witness' desk. He looked at it presently, and was so astonished he sat there for ten minutes or so and did not move. He then went out, to the out-offices, to speak to plaintiff about it and cancel the cheque. The latter however, had gone out. Witness thought Mr. Devine's manner peculiar as he brought in the cheque, and had since thought he might have been "trying it on" so as that witness passed that cheque, he might claim some right to partnership. Mr. Devine did not return to the office that evening, but slept in the house. Witness then found on examining the letter book, the name of the firm had been frequently signed, and next day found out that the cheques had been signed in the same manner. Witness then visited Mr. Dickens who, on his stating he had lost all confidence in plaintiff, said "Then there's nothing to do but to discharge him." He could not in justice to his own interests take back Mr. Devine into his employ. The nature of his business required almost implicit trust to be placed in those in his employ. It was because of the trust he reposed in Mr. Devine, witness entered into so informal an agreement with him. There had been no personal quarrel or disagreement with him. The loss of confidence was one of his principle

motives for dismissing plaintiff. Doing so was productive of the greatest inconvenience. Mr. Hunter was on the point of leaving witness, and Mr. Valentine had only just come out from England to take his place. No one else had signed the firm name, except Mr. Townley, who did so in an exceptional case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—Mr. Townley, might have signed his firm name without his authority. He managed the business here. If he required an ordinary business letter written, he told his confidential clerk to write it. He did not care to read it afterwards unless the letter was very important, and, in that case, he wrote it himself. He had copied other letters in the same copyingbook without observing the signature of the firm name to Mr. Devine's letters. Did not think anything of the signature pointed out to him by Mr. Hunter, because he imagined it was accidental. He objected to the signature E. C. Kirby & Co. because it would give him unlimited power. "P. pro." implied a limited power only, whilst the signature of the firm name would imply that he was a partner. Had the signature been to a cheque or important document, he should have objected immediately. Though the fact of signing the firm name did not constitute a partnership yet if permitted, it gave a man opportunity to set up a claim to partnership especially in the event of the decease of the other partner.

Witness had known plaintiff in Shanghai and was well acquainted with him. When witness came to Yokohama he did not see all the correspondence. He never looked at the letter book when he came from Kobe, and never saw Devine's signature. Had not, that he remembered, till recently, read any letter in the business letter book copied between February and June. The old acceptances were kept in the safe in the outer office. Never noticed the form of acceptance on the paid Bills of Exchange. Never found fault with plaintiff about the order to Abbott. He dismissed plaintiff because he received the letter from London stating that he had signed the firm name instead of doing as he was directed and signing "p. pro." at the foot of the letter forwarded to the Agent, which witness considered an act of direct disobedience, possibly with a fraudulent intention. The name of the firm had been improperly used at all times, witness considered, but did not know that it had been used outside his own business. Did not know that there was any document which would have had a different effect if he had signed "p. pro." He did not know of any specific injury suffered up to the present time. By saying plaintiff had "used the firm name so as to expose himself to criminal prosecution" did not know that he had been forging his name to each cheque he had drawn because he had no authority to sign.

Re-examined:—Did not think if he had repudiated the cheques, the Bank could recover the money. It was his duty to superintend all the acts of his clerks, but having confidence in plaintiff did not take the precautions some others would have done. When he went to the Bank, to enquire concerning the payment of the cheque, he was told that Mr. Devine had stated he had seen Mr. Dickens who said his power extended to signing the firm name. Witness then saw Mr. Dickens who denied this.

F. V. Dickens, sworn, stated that early in February last defendant instructed him to make out a power of attorney for Mr. Devine, as he was going home. Witness said it was a matter of importance requiring consideration, and he had not then time to prepare one. He suggested eventually that a short power made on a printed form, should be temporarily given. He did so because he knew that Mr. Kirby held much property in Yokohama and it was necessary for some one to manage it. He inserted in the form the power to sign per procuration and to manage the business with the object of limiting Mr. Devine's power. In his opinion, this gave Mr. Devine no more power than he already possessed. In witness' rough diary there was no record of any visit from Mr. Devine in February or March: if he had come to witness specially in the way he alleged, it was extremely improbable witness should not have entered it in his diary. At that time the case of *Mammelsdorf v. Kirby* was pending and witness saw Mr. Devine several times in respect to that case, but never, so far as he could recollect, at his office. The questions Mr. Devine said he had put were never asked witness on any special visit or at any time touching the power of procuration, and he never gave the answer Mr. Devine alleged he did give, and never said at any time to him or any one else, from which that by any reasonable possibility, he could have inferred such an answer. He never in any way told Mr. Devine he had power to sign the firm name, and in fact on one occasion, (not at his office), something was said about the power and he told Mr. Devine his power was limited—that he could only manage the existing business and not initiate new, without Mr. Kirby's authority. On the 28th June

plaintiff came to him and implored him with tears in his eyes to intercede for him with Mr. Kirby as his dismissal would damage him in the opinion of the mercantile world and urged it on the ground that witness had given him the alleged authorization, and on witness saying he had never done so, begged him to try to recollect their previous conversation. He looked at his book but found no record of such a visit. If he had not believed from the tenor of his conversation that Mr. Devine had put himself within the grasp of the law, he should not have interfered between the parties.

Cross-examined. Mr. Devine did speak of using the name of "E. C. Kirby & Co.," but did not admit that he had used it improperly. He was evidently of opinion witness had given him that authority, but made no positive statements to that effect. If he had not been in a terrible state of distress, witness would not have interceded for him. The power of attorney was prepared in great haste, and was intended to be replaced by another more definite and fuller when Mr. Kirby went to England, giving Mr. Devine more authority. What the difference was to be was not then decided upon. The chief object of the power given was to enable plaintiff to manage Mr. Kirby's landed property here. It was a somewhat vague power, but perfectly distinct so far as it went. Should not have told Mr. Devine it was vague, if he had asked. It was vague; because it did not distinctly define his duty and authority. It was a power generally to manage; but not a general power to manage. The latter would be the same power as the principal had. Devine was to sign *p. pro.*, that people might know he was acting under a power of attorney. It did not imply a general agency, but a special agency in so far as it was intended plaintiff should manage the business as a manager, and not as a partner. He invariably entered every interview he had with clients by whom he was retained. Several relative to Mr. Mammelsdorff's suit were entered and such a conversation as he had referred to might have occurred at one of these consultations. He believed that such a consultation did not take place, and that if one had taken place, it could not have escaped his recollection. He would swear most positively, it did not take place. He never stated to Mr. Devine it was not likely to have been entered in his book.

R. B. Baker, manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, deposed that he did not think the plaintiff, under the power given, was justified in signing the firm name. If the power had been shown him, he would not have honoured the cheques drawn. Signing *per pro.* denoted a limited power and confidence, and signing firm name unlimited power. He considered Mr. Devine ought to have signed the letter of advice to London "*per pro.*" as the part defining that was specially under lined. Under such circumstances, he thought an employer would be justified in losing confidence in a servant.

Cross-examined:—Witness considered that the plaintiff had exceeded his power in using the firm name. He had a right to draw money by signing "*per pro.*" If Mr. Kirby had disputed the cheques, the Bank would have been liable to him for the whole. The plaintiff's power ought to have been inspected at the Bank, but was not.

Mr. Jackson, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, deposed that under the power Mr. Devine had the right to draw money from the Bank, but only in one particular form. He was not at all justified in signing in the way he did. Witness considered the money obtained improperly, though the result of signing in the other and proper way would have been the same. If he had once found a cheque signed in an improper manner he would at once have obtained a written ratification from the principal. Signing *per pro.* indicated a limited authority, and using the firm name usually indicated partnership. The firm name was, however, often used by persons holding powers of Attorney.

Mr. Fraser deposed that he should consider himself, if signing the firm name to such a letter as the letter of advice to London, guilty of disobedience to the instructions in the body of the letter. Signing the firm name instead of *per pro.* would be an excess of power.

In reviewing the case, Mr. Dickens raised a point as to whether under the order in Council the Court ought not to be presided over by the Consul, and whether under the 63rd Section, assessors should not have been called.

His Honour replied to the effect that the first question had been decided, and it was too late to raise it; whilst as to the latter, the Secretary of State's certificate had been extended to give the Court power to sit as it was then doing.

Mr. Dickens summing up after making an objection to jurisdiction which was overruled, said:—The plaintiff complains of having unpleasant accusations made against him. But this is entirely his own fault. He might have left Mr. Kirby quietly

without "esclandre." His Counsel had called upon us to prove allegations in the answer or we should have been content to rest our case upon the mere disobedience. The facts may now be briefly run through. About May, 1872, negotiations took place between the parties having a partnership in view. These negotiations fell through entirely by reason of the vacillation displayed by the plaintiff, as is sufficiently evident from the correspondence. In November, 1872, fresh negotiations on an entirely new basis were commenced which resulted, in the contract contained in the letters of the 13th and 16th. This contract a simple engagement for three years on the one side and a simple acceptance on the other without any conditions, shows the confidence reposed in Mr. Devine. The plaintiff says that it was then stipulated that he should sign the firm, but of this there is no evidence whatever. The defendant denies it and the whole of his conduct as admitted or proved corroborates his assertion. About January 1873, the plaintiff commenced his service as manager of the Yokohama business. On January 15th a letter was sent to the Bank authorizing the plaintiff's signature *p. pro.* and the plaintiff's signature *p. pro.* was in that letter. About the beginning of February 1873, the defendant went to Mr. Dickens to ask him to draw up a power for Mr. Devine to act in his defendant's absence at home. Mr. Dickens could not then draw the power owing to business and to the fact that it would demand serious consideration and advised a short temporary power to serve while Mr. Kirby was away at Kobe. This was drawn up on the 5th February and expressly and in terms limited the signature as "*p. pro.*" The object of the power was chiefly to give the plaintiff power to manage Mr. Kirby's landed property. It did not give any power as to the business which the plaintiff in his capacity as manager did not already possess. The defendant left Yokohama about the 7th February and was on the move between Yokohama and Kobe until June 24th. The moment Mr. Kirby's back was turned the plaintiff commenced to sign the firm; and continued signing letters of all kinds and cheques &c., &c., in that way up to the 25th June. With one exception this never came under the defendant's notice until the 24th June when he received a letter from his London agents that caused him considerable alarm. It appears that on the 7th June he wrote to those agents Messrs. Cowderoy and Rainbow notifying Mr. Devine's signing "*per pro.*" The words "*per pro.*" were underlined. At the end of the letter was the phrase "Mr. Devine will sign" and then a blank. This letter was forwarded to Yokohama to the plaintiff for him to send on after signature. Now the letter of Messrs. Cowderoy and Rainbow, of the 24th June, informed the defendant that the plaintiff had filled in the blank into the bare firm and without the "*per pro.*" and advised the defendant to have this rectified—clear proof first of an act of gross and wilful disobedience, secondly that the London agents thought the matter one of considerable importance.

On receiving the letter on the 24th June the defendant intended at once to speak to the plaintiff but was prevented through the day being a mail day. The next day the 25th, the defendant asked the plaintiff to draw a cheque, and to that the plaintiff signed the firm. The defendant was struck by something peculiar in the plaintiff's manner and examined the cheque. On finding the bare firm signed, this on the top of the information coming from his London Agents stunned him and for some minutes he could do nothing. He then went into the outer office, cancelled the cheque and drew another. The plaintiff had gone, and never appeared again in the office—though he avers that he did—and in fact was never seen by his master at the house or elsewhere that day. The defendant then on making inquiries found out all the facts given in his evidence. It was hoped that the plaintiff would choose to go without being forced and this explains the letters between the 26th of June, and the 7th July. Here then we have numerous acts of distinct and wilful disobedience to orders. Even had there been the verbal stipulation asserted by the plaintiff, this being part of the written contract was not binding upon the defendant. The plaintiff is a man of 40 years of age, also for some dozen years has been in business, and cannot therefore plead ignorance; and the evidence prevents his pleading mistake. Indeed he has not attempted to. He relies on two stipulations—the power, and the alleged ratification. Surely to sign as he did in the face of the letter of *procurator* to the Bank of January 15th, of the advertisements announcing him as entitled to sign *per procurator*, of the power of attorney to the same effect, and of the letters to the London Agent dated 7th March, and the instructions sent to him in that letter by the defendant, were as distinct acts of disobedience to lawful orders as could be conceived.

Powers of Attorney are always construed strictly—see Howard v. Baillie in 2 H. Blackstone, and general words only assist to carry out the special intention see Attwood v. Menning, 7 Barnewell and Cresswell and Esdale v. La Nanze in 1 Young and Collier. The same cases show with equal clearness that the mere position of manager does not of itself give any powers to draw cheques &c. Indeed strictly the power of attorney does not give that power though all the circumstances by implication probably would be held to do so.

The meaning and legal effect of *per procurator* are shown clearly not only in Attwood v. Menning but also in Stagg v. Elliott, 31 Law Journal Common Pleas. There cannot be a moments doubt but that these causes would be held sufficient in England. Here, it is true, business is less strictly carried on but there is nothing to erect that negligence into a custom binding on the defendant.

And the evidence of Messrs. Jackson, Baker and Fraser, affirmed on cross-examination, shows clearly that in the mercantile world a difference is held to exist between the "*per procurator*" and the bare firm signature. The one betokens a limited the other an unlimited power and confidence. To sign the firm is to sign as a partner as Mr. Jackson admits, to sign "*per procurator*" is to use the greatest power that can be given to an employé. Then as to the fraudulent intent. Fraud has not reference necessarily to a pecuniary advantage. It is defined as getting an unfair advantage to oneself of any kind at the expense of some one else. Here the plaintiff admits his intention to arrogate a higher mercantile position to himself than would be implied in signing "*per procurator*." And this was to be through widening his principal's liability without permission—in defiance of express orders. Mr. Baker admitted that if the power had been shown him he would not have honoured the cheques. Thence the plaintiff's conduct exposed the defendant to the serious commercial risk of having a cheque signed in his name dishonoured. It is an accident—the belief of the Bank in the plaintiff's power without due inquiry—that alone prevented this occurring. It is unnecessary to go deeply into the plaintiff's motives—indeed impossible—and equally so to go into all the possible results of his conduct to the defendant. It is certain that if Mr. Kirby had died suddenly the plaintiff would have had a pretty case for claiming a partnership. He could have suppressed all the evidence unfavourable to that claim and made the most of all—including his own assertions—in favour of it, and it is hard to see how Mr. Kirby's representatives could have defended themselves. In a word it is plain that the plaintiff intended some advantage to himself—not to Mr. Kirby—at the expense in one way or another of his employer. Now the cases I shall cite shew that it is not necessary to prove moral turpitude or even any loss to the master. It is sufficient to prove real disobedience or substantial misconduct. Thus in Amore v. Fearon, 9. Adol. and Ell. the plea was disobedience and misconduct, and this was supported by evidence of Amore having on one occasion disobeyed his master's orders and muttered something about his being entitled to be considered as a partner. No fraud or loss was even alleged. And Amore really had good ground for supposing that he might be considered a partner.

Z. A. & E. Ridgway v. Hungerford Market Coy. Here too there was no fraud and no loss. So also in Turner v. Mason: a particularly strong case, 14 Meeson and Welsby, the plaintiff asked permission to be absent for one night to attend his sick mother; leave was refused, nevertheless he went and was consequently dismissed, and the dismissal was justified. In this case there was no loss whatever to the master and no moral turpitude or fraud ascribed to the servant. In fact wilful disobedience destroys the relation of master and servant. I would call the attention of the Court to the expression of the judges in Capron v. Spinner 11 M. and W. 161.

On the point of improper and unfaithful or fraudulent conduct, I would cite the case of Houghton v. McMurty. The conduct of the plaintiff in respect of the Kerosene order to Mr. Abbott giving that gentleman a large order where expressly ordered in writing to give a small supplementary order (supplementary to a previous one to another party) is worth adducing, not so much as a cause of dismissal as showing the plaintiff's tendency to arrogate power to himself never given him. And the letter from Mr. Byninger to the plaintiff ending with a wish that the plaintiff would succeed in his new business, shows clearly that Mr. Byninger derived the impression from his correspondence with the plaintiff, that the latter was in the position of a partner. The letter thanks Mr. Devine (it was a private one accompanying an official one) for obtaining the order for Byninger. Next as to the plaintiff exposing himself to criminal proceedings. The signature was criminal if done with intent to defraud. Fraud as shown before need not be of pecuniary nature. If the defendant



had repudiated the cheque the plaintiff might have been called upon to prove his innocence. The presumption of innocence is rebuttable, his conduct was such that the law would infer fraud and it would lie upon him to prove his *bona fides*. This would have been difficult for he could give no evidence in his own favour and if his evidence were struck out of this record it would be extremely hard for him to shew his innocent intent. As to falsehood our evidence if correct proves it completely.

The plaintiff's witnesses did not assist him in the least. Mr Townley was distinctly against him; he always signed p. pro. on ordinary occasions and only the firm on certain extraordinary and special occasions when the p. pro. signature would not have been taken, and where it was manifestly serviceable and necessary to Mr. Kirby that the full signature should be used. The other witnesses were unimportant.

The only difficulties indeed we have to meet are the following:

1st.—How was it Mr. Kirby never saw the signature at Kobe? This is explained by the fact that the plaintiff sent to Kobe with every official letter a private one. The private letters are in and are almost entirely occupied with business details; thus it was unnecessary to see the official which were in other cases. Besides Mr. Hunter's evidence corroborates Mr. Kirby with regard to these official letters, and shows that Mr. Hunter communicated whenever necessary the contents to his employer. On one occasion Mr. Hunter called Kirby's attention to the signature but Mr. Kirby having then on ground of suspicion—it was the first letter sent to Kobe &c.—disregarded the fact as a mistake. In letters to him from the firm too it was not of any real consequence.

2nd.—The plaintiff may say—and this is a rather fine point—that he could not but imagine that the defendant saw his signature at Kobe. This however at the most could only justify his *continuing* and not his *commencing* to sign the firm. During the time between Mr. Kirby leaving Yokohama and the receipt at Yokohama of the answer to the first official sent to Kobe, at all events, there was neither authority or ratification of the cheques &c., signed the bare firm during that interval. The letter to Cowderoy and Rainbow must have shown the plaintiff that the defendant imagined him still to sign per procurator as the plaintiff went on signing the firm. Whatever may have been the plaintiff's real object he may have said to himself, If Kirby passes these letters to Kobe I assist my designs; if he does not I can fall back upon the excuse they are only firm letters. The plaintiff be it remembered never at any time in any way hinted that he was signing the firm, and never once verbally or in writing claimed to sign firm in spite of the letter of procurator of the 15th January, of the advertisement, of the power of attorney and of the letter to Cowderoy and Rainbow—four distinct occasions of his being ordered to sign p. pro.

The plaintiff knew Mr. Kirby well, knew his somewhat careless habits or rather his habits of implicitly trusting his employees, and may have learned much from Mr. Townley, who is evidently a strong partisan of his, and who received him the moment he left Mr. Kirby. No doubt if the plaintiff's account of what took place at Yokohama, with respect to certain correspondence to the letter of 3rd June to Hunter and to the draft for £21 is correct; our defence is a difficult one, though even then ratification of particular instances of no importance whatever would not imply ratification of a whole course of conduct. So too if the account given by the plaintiff of his interview with Mr. Dickinson is correct, our defence is difficult. Putting then the plaintiff's and defendant's veracity on a par, is it at all likely that Mr. Kirby if he *did* intend the plaintiff to sign firm should have taken the precautions he did to ensure his signing per procurator on four separate occasions, and should have acted as he did on receiving the letter of Cowderoy & Rainbow on the 24th June, and seeing the cheque of the 25th. For there can be no doubt that the signing firm was the real cause of Mr. Kirby's conduct. There was no other motive alleged or hinted, and acting as he did, he was put to extreme inconvenience.

If, as we assert, there was no intention that Devine should sign the firm but a strict intention to confine him to sign per procurator then the allegations of Devine as to the letters of the 3rd June and the draft of £21 are impossible. So too putting Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Devine's veracity on a par is it likely that a day or two after having with a special object drawn up a procurator power Mr. Dickinson would authorise a firm signature. Is it likely again that he would do so extremely stupid a thing as to approve Mr. Kirby acting as he did on the 26th June if he, Mr. Dickinson, had himself authorised Mr. Devine to do the very thing Mr. Kirby complained of.

After some further observations. Mr. Dickinson concluded by submitting that the defendant had a right on all or any one of the grounds alleged to the verdict.

F. PILON v. W. CHESHIRE.

The plaintiff in this case sued the defendant for the sum of \$200, the amount remaining unpaid on a contract in the gross of \$350 for work done on lot 55, Foreign Settlement.

In the course of the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, it appeared that he had completed the contract between the 6th May, date of contract, and the 14th July last. There had in the interval been some eight or ten days of stormy weather, admitted that the work did not appear to have been done to the satisfaction of the survey afterwards instituted by the defendant. The amount he had so far received was \$150, but had not received the balance \$200 owing to the unfavourable report of the surveyor. He considered that the parts complained of were well and properly finished. The plaintiff denied having sublet the contract to Japanese or others. The defendant had offered to leave the matter in dispute to two arbitrators, one of them to be a countryman of his own, but he had refused.

The defendant stated that, on the completion of the work he had a survey made, and went himself to inspect the premises. He found the roof leaking in several places, plaster falling from the ceiling, the gutters out of order, etc. A survey was sent in to the plaintiff to the effect that the work was not finished in a workmanlike manner, and that the roof was leaking. The defendant had in consequence undertaken to make good the defects, but he submitted to the Court that the repairs had been inadequately performed.

From the testimony of two surveyors, who appeared in Court to give evidence, it appeared, according to their reports, made on the 22nd July, and later, the 12th inst., that the roof was in a leaking state which had caused part of the ceiling and paper on the walls to fall. That none of the outside repairs had been done according to the contract produced in Court. It was asserted also that the tiles, the whole length of the building, had shifted; that the gutters were rotten and full of plaster; and that no repairs had been made so to speak. The plaster itself was inferior, and not at all fit for the purpose. Finally, that it would cost from \$150 to \$170 to complete the work.

H. A. Crane one of the occupants of the premises, confirmed, in the main, the evidence adduced for the defendant.

The plaintiff asked for a few days' delay in consequence of one of his witnesses not appearing, but His Honour declined to postpone the case, considering the evidence conclusive.

The Court allowed \$75, without costs.

J. H. SMITH and J. WYNN v. J. H. WILKIN.

Mr. Ness supported, and Mr. Dickens defended the motion, which prayed the Court to restrain defendant from receiving or collecting monies for Captain Wm. Black or for the firm of Black, Batavus & Co. on the ground that it was expedient that the Estate should be liquidated and that defendant's presence was prejudicial to the interests of the creditors under the recent judgment.

His Honour questioned whether a precedent existed for such a motion, and especially in the present case desired not to overstep his powers. Under the aspects of the case, which on the face of it shewed a desire to defeat the judgment of the Court, he did not see how he could possibly interfere, as there were other modes in which Mr. Ness might obtain his end. His Honour contended: If people will do all they can to defeat their creditors, it is difficult for me to interfere. But I can do something else, and if such persons are brought before me I shall feel inclined to do it, and to punish them for what they are doing. You see Mr. Ness, every possible obstacle will be thrown in your way, and I ask you is it worth while going to the trouble and expense? Let it alone; see if there really has been any fraud committed, and if there has been, prosecute the parties. As they intend to fight it to the death, let them take the consequences.

Ultimately, His Honour refused to make an order restraining defendant from receiving or collecting monies or in any way interfering with the personal estate of Wm. Black, and adjourned the motion *sine die*.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having re-sold the *Japan Gazette* to its former Proprietor Mr. J. R. BLACK, all subscriptions falling due on and after the 1st day of this current month will be payable to him.

A. VERNEDE.

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken into partnership in the business of the *Japan Gazette*, Messrs. C. D. MOSS, and J. R. ANGLIN, the former will henceforward act as Sole Manager, and the latter as Superintendent of the Printing Department.

J. R. BLACK.

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

## NOTICE.

ALL communications respecting the literary columns of the *Japan Gazette* should be addressed "To the Editor;" and all business communications "To the Manager."

C. D. MOSS, Manager

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

## NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on under the Style and Firm of CRANE & MOSS, as Auctioneers and Commission Agents, at the Commercial Sales' Room, No. 55, Main Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY A. CRANE,

C. D. MOSS.

Yokohama, 12th Sept., 1873.

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## NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date continue to carry on the business as Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

HENRY A. CRANE

Commercial Sales' Room, No. 55.

Yokohama, 12th Sept., 1873.

tf.

## NUSSEY & PILLING PARK WORKS, LEEDS.

THE IMPROVED

Little Stranger Hand Lock-stitch (Shuttle)  
£4 4s.

THE "NUSSEY & PILLING"  
New Family Silent Sewing  
Machine (Shuttle) £7. 10s.

THE NOISELESS TUDOR,  
For Tailoring and Manufacturing (Shuttle),  
£8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.  
Merchants and Shippers supplied.

LONDON OFFICE:

C. E. WILSON,  
29, Falcon Square, London, E. C.,  
England.

Yokohama, 15th March, 1873.

12m.

WEST BROTHERS,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
7, Crosby Square.  
LONDON.

Execute orders for all British and Continental Goods and take charge of Consignments.

Terms and Samples on application.

Aug. 1st.

26ins./w&s.

# Hokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

We have to note a much more hopeful state of things in this market, than we have been able to do for a long time. In the principal staples a very decided improvement has taken place both in the extent of business and in prices. Still the market is so overstocked that remunerative rates cannot be looked for until a large reduction is made in the stocks. In GREY SHIRTINGS very considerable transactions have taken place, and sellers have been enabled to show some degree of firmness; COTTON YARNS have also received their full share of attention, and the demand continues. TURKEY REDS have met a small enquiry, and TAFFACHELASS and VELVETS have been moved at quotations.

Articles.		Price.		Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.				
P. E. Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs	38½ yds. 39 in. ... ..	per piece.	\$2.15 to 2.22½	} Good business.
8 "	do. ... ..	"	2.50 to 2.55	
9 "	do. 44 in. ... ..	"	2.60 to 2.70	
G. E. White Shirtings:—				
56 to 60 reed	40 yds. 36 in. ... ..	"	2.40 to 2.65	} No demand.
64 to 72 "	do. ... ..	"	2.75 to 2.90	
T. Cloths:—	6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... ..	"	1.45 to 1.55	
Handkerchiefs	assorted ... ..	per dozen	0.25 to 0.80	} Nothing doing.
Brocades and Spots	(White) ... ..	per piece.		
do.	(Dyed) ... ..	"		
Chintz (Assorted)	24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	"	1.25 to 2.40	} Small enquiry at quotations.
Turkey Reds	24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	per lb.	0.83 to 0.95	
Velvets (Black)	35 yds. 22 in. ... ..	per piece.	9.00 to 9.75	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns	12 yds. 42 in. ... ..	"	0.90 to 0.95	
Taffachelass	... ..	"	2.40 to 2.65	
Cotton Yarn.				
Nos. 16 to 24	... ..	per picul.	38.25 to 39.25	} Very fair business.
" 28 to 32	... ..	"	40.50 to 41.50	
" 38 to 42	... ..	"	44.00 to 47.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.				
Camlets SS	assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ...	per piece.		
do. Black	do. ... ..	"	14.50 to 15.00	
do. Scarlet	do. ... ..	"	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black)	... ..	"		} Demand.
Lastings	30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	"	12.00 to 14.00	
Grape Lastings	do. ... ..	"	5.50 to 8.00	
Lustres & Orleans	(figured) do. ... ..	"	5.00 to 6.00	
do.	(plain) do. ... ..	"	4.50 to 5.25	
Alpacas	42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	"	7.50 to 9.00	
Camlet Cords	30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	"	7.50 to 7.75	} Enquiry.
Mousseline de Laines	(plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ...	per yard.	0.16 to 0.19	
Cloth, Medium & Broad	54 in. ... ..	"		
do. Union	56 in. ... ..	"	0.50 to 1.00	
Long Ells	(assorted) ... ..	per piece.		
Blankets	... ..	per lb.	0.42½ to 0.40	
Metals and Sundries.				
Iron	flat and round ... ..	per picul.	4.60 to 5.10	
"	nail rod ... ..	"	4.50 to 5.40	
"	hoop ... ..	"	6.00	
"	pig ... ..	"	2.05	} METALS—Small Nail rod saleable.
"	wire ... ..	"	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel	... ..	"		
Lead	... ..	"	5.50 to 6.25	
Tin Plate	... ..	per box	9.50 to 9.74	
Coals (English)	... ..	per ton.		
Sugar	White No. 1 ... ..	per picul.	8.50 to 8.70	
do.	2 ... ..	"	7.95 to 8.50	
do.	3 ... ..	"	6.70 to 6.95	
do. Brown	(Formosa) ... ..	"	4.20 to 4.30	} Buyers.
do. do.	(Canton) ... ..	"		
do.	(Swatow) ... ..	"	3.50 to 3.75	
do. Black	... ..	"		
Raw Cotton	(China) ... ..	"	17.60	
				Nominal.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Silk has been brought to market more freely during the past month, and as the quality is greatly improved, buyers begin to act with less hesitancy. Although we do not note a decided rise in prices, the tendency is upwards. Settlements to date this season are 3,500 bales against 6,000 last season to the same period, and 4,500 the proceeding year.

**TEA.**—Our last issue reported a fair amount of business on our Tea market, and holders firm. This feeling has somewhat strengthened and has in a measure checked business to great extent. Settlements for the fortnight amount to 5,300 piculs, and as arrivals have been on a limited scale, stocks are accordingly light. On all grades below "finest" and advance of from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per picul has been established; the higher classes, however, are considered too dear for investment.

The *Etta Loring*, *Morro Castle* and *Clausina* are on the berth for New York, and the former having completed her cargo will have quick dispatched.

Freight for above port rule at £3 to £3.5 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Description.							Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>								
Mybashi	}	Good Best	...	...	...	...	\$650.00 to \$680.00 per picul	
Sinshiu		Inferior	...	...	...	...	\$560.00 to \$590.00 "	
Oshiu Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$590.00 to \$540.00 "	
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Inferior	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Koshiu	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Inferior	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Amatskis	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$480.00	
Echizen Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sodai Best	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$430.00	
Hatchoji—Tussah	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Tea:—</b>								
Common, (in no demand)	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Good Common,	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 23 to \$ 25	
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 27 to \$ 30	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 32 to \$ 34	
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 36 to \$ 38	
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 39 to \$ 43	
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 47 to \$ 50	
Choicest	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Sundries:—</b>								
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	nominal per Picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 3.00 to 4.50 "	
" Fine Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.25 to 3.00 "	
" Large Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30 to 1.80 "	
Cuttle Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.00 to 14.00 "	
Dried Shrimps, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00 to 16.00 "	
Mushrooms,	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.00 to 28.00 "	
Isinglass do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00 to 35.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 52.00 "	
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00 to 16.00 "	
" Bees, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00 to 50.00 "	
Gall Nuts do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
Sulphur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20 to 2.70 "	
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty) no stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.25 to 5.00 per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " ) do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.25 to 3.25 "	
Tobacco, common	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 to 12.00 per Picul	
Rape Oil,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
Shell Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00 to 40.00 "	
Camphor, no stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00 to 20.00 "	
Beche de Mer,	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00 to 50.00 "	
Coal,	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00 to 12.00 per ton.	

## TABLES

## SILK

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	2,104	2,961	2,541	623	2,289	2,440	640
„ Marseilles ... ..	748	2,085	1,555	272	808	1,747	867
„ United States ... ..	9	65	18	5	26	214	54
„ Other Countries ... ..	248	457	123	—	—	—	—
Total Bales ... ..	3,109	5,568	4,237	900	3,123	4,401	1,561

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,616	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	3,325,933	3,773,708	3,042,370	2,354,887	1,188,979	2,002,372	1,136,857
„ San Francisco ... ..	827,370	804,462	1,030,468	714,323	305,095	283,870	141,695
„ England ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	005,753	—
„ China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ... ..	4,153,303	4,578,220	4,072,838	3,069,210	1,494,074	2,893,795	1,327,943

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

## EXCHANGE.

STERLING.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight .....4s. 3d.  
 „ do. do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 3d.  
 „ Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 4d.  
 „ do. do. ....Documents.....4s. 4d.  
 PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5 50  
 do .....3 months' sight.....5 12½

Private Paper 6 months' sight.....5 55  
 „ 3 „ .....5 49  
 SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....7½  
 „ Private Bills...10 days' sight.....74  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills.....on demand .....par.  
 Private Bills...10 days' .....1 4 cent disc.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21, Am. str. *Ariel*, Newell, 1,736, from Hakodate general to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 21, Jap. str. *Thabor*, Brown, 600, from South Coast Lighthouse Department.  
 Aug. 23, French str. *Menzaleh*, Mourrut, 1,008, from Hongkong, general to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 23, Italian Frigate *Garibaldi*, A. del Santo, 3,000 tons, from Mitaku.  
 Aug. 24, Am. str. *Colorado*, Harris, 3,836, from San Francisco, general to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 25, French corvette, *Lefevre*, 1,800, from Shanghai.  
 Aug. 25, Brit. gun-boat, *Frolic* Buckle, 467, from Hiogo.  
 Aug. 25, French barq. *Yovine*, Jan, 390, from Hongkong, general to Order.  
 Aug. 28, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Dearborn, 1,914, from Shanghai, general to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 31, Brit. str. *Geelong*, Babot, 1,243, from Hongkong, general to P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 3, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, general to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 4, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai, general to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 4, H. B. M.'s gun-boat, *Elk*, J. B. Barnett, 450 tons, from Hakodate.  
 Sept. 4, German brig. *Brami*, Roder, 197, from Takow, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Sept. 5, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 3,835, from Hongkong, general to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 6, Brit. str. *Quinn Se*, Lachlan, 1,175, from San Francisco, general to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 7, French str. *Ni. Sama*, 1,010, from Hongkong, general to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 7, Brit. barq. *Gaucha*, Kirby, 337, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Pistorius & Co.  
 Sept. 8, Brit. str. *Trafalgar*, Watson, 85, from Shanghai, general to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 13, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, general to P. O. Co.  
 Sept. 13, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, general to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 15, U. S. Gun-boat, *Saco*, McDougal, 410, from Kobe.  
 Sept. 16, H. M. S. *Cadmus*, Whyte, from Baracouta Harbour and Hakodate.  
 Sept. 17, Am. str. *Ariel*, Newell, 1,833, from Niigata and Hakodate, Seaweed, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 17, Brit. ship. *Bernah*, Blackstone, from Cardiff, Coal, to Wilkin and Robinson.  
 Sept. 18, Brit. str. *Beulah*, Buchanan, 990, from Shanghai, general to Macpherson & Marshall.  
 Sept. 19, French str. *Menzaleh*, Mourrut, 1,008, from Hongkong, general to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 19, Am. str. *Colorado*, Harris, 3,836, from Hongkong, Miscellaneous, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21, Am. corvette, *Yantic*, Stanton, 1,207, for Nagasaki.  
 Aug. 22, Brit. str. *Masthead*, Jacobson, 1,795, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 23, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 26, Am. str. *Colorado*, Harris, 3,836, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 27, French str. *Menzaleh*, Mourrut, 1,008, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 26, German str. *Cassandra*, H. Langer, 937, for Shanghai, general, despatched by Simon Evers & Co.  
 Aug. 30, Brit. ship *Eliza Shaw*, Gaye, 685, for New York, Tea, despatched by Shaw & Co.  
 Aug. 31, Brit. barq. *Denbighshire*, Davies, 483, for China Seeking, ballast, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 Sept. 1, Am. str. *Ariel*, Newell, 1,733, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 2, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Dearborn, 1,914, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 3, Brit. str. *Geelong*, Babot, 1,243, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 3, Brit. ship *Canaan*, Manson, 816, for China, Ballast, despatched by the Captain.  
 Sept. 3, Brit. str. *Carisbrook*, Murray, 872, for Kobe, general, despatched by Macpherson & Marshall.  
 Sept. 4, Am. schr. *Alice Hauke*, Goodman, 245, for San Francisco, general, despatched by L. Wolf.  
 Sept. 8, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 3,834, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 8th, French barq. *Yovine*, Jan, 390, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Sept. 9, Am. str. *Quang Se*, McLachlan, 1,750, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 9, Brit. barq. *Belle of the Sea*, Goggin, 396, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 10, French str. *Volpa*, Flambeau, 950, for Hongkong, despatched by P. M. Co.

Sept. 10, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 12, German schr. *Batha*, Petrowsky, 181, for Chefoo, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Sept. 12, Brit. barq. *Lake Niason*, Stewart, 334, for New York, Tea, despatched by J. C. Fraser & Co.  
 Sept. 13, Brit. ship, *John Milton*, Murphy, 615, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Strachan & Thomas.  
 Sept. 13, Brit. str. *Trafalgar*, Watson, 851, for Kobe, general, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 15, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795 tons, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 16, German Corvette, *Nymphs*, Von Blanc, 1,000, for San Francisco.  
 Sept. 16, Am. sloop, *Yantic*, Stanton, 1,000, for Chefoo.  
 Sept. 17, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 17, German brig. *Brami*, Roder, 197, for Chefoo, ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Sept. 18, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong and Swatow.  
 Messrs. Formacca, R. Ross, and 9 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:—

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Embassy of Japan to the Treaty Powers, consisting as follows: viz

His Ex. Iwakura, Junior Prince Minister and Ambassador Extraordinary.

His Ex. Ito, Act. Minister of Public Works and Associate Ambassador Extraordinary.

His Ex. Yamaguchi, Asst. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Associate Ambassador Extraordinary.

Taraka, Commissioner of Finance Department.

Kosimoto, Songiwoora and Comitz, Secretaries.

Koume, Private Secretary to Chief Ambassador.

Itchicawa, Kawage, Tomita and Sougiyama, Attaches Finance Department.

Chas. Walcott Brooks, Attaché Diplomatic Dept.  
 Rinoski Yamayutse, Mitsumoto, Sagara and William J. Hancock, Attendants.

H. McGregor, Mr. & Mrs. D. Marks, Ide, Japanese Consul General, Edw. G. Mayne, G. Dupiquet, 9 Japanese S. Chapman, Miss G. Nugent, E. Joy, E. Behucke.

4 Europeans, 73 Japanese, 14 Chinese, in the Steerage.

Per H. M. S. *Cadmus*, from Hakodate.

Sir Harry Parkes and Commander Leet, (appointed Acting Commodore at Hongkong.)

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong.

Captain Blake and servant, Captain Leet, R. N., Mr. C. S. Brown and Mr. Davies.

Per Am. str. *Ariel*, from Hakodate.

A. Newell, Mrs. Howell and family, J. Albinson, J. Thornes, Stevenson, U. S. N., General Capron and Saibe, and 42 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, for Hiogo.

Messrs. W. W. Cargill, S. Ohota, C. Esdale and 1 Japanese, 56 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

H. E. Von Weckhelin, and 35 in the steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Messrs. L. Ensell, J. Sheldon, Captain Garcia y Garcia, J. F. Elmore, J. Thorne, M. S. Deacon, A. Kaier, and 10 in the steerage.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong.

Messrs. Yamamoto, Morstuy, Durstuy, Durann, Olin, Laplace and wife, Kerest, France, Perrin, Palot, Farrakora, Denis, Nicolas, Argenson, Kaurier, Pizol, Aeroczel, Meillier, Valentin, Gaillamet, Courton, Madame Cousston, Messrs. Stulies, Simon, Robin, Ronx, Cersini, Charponel, Lefeu, Yasanda, Shinto, and J. Whitall.

Per Am. str. *Colorado*, from Hongkong.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

W. J. S. Cannon wife and servant, M. Hara-hi and servant, A. Huse and servant, Otto Weylandt, H. Gillias and servant.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. Regnolds, S. H. Clark in cabin, and 2 Europeans and 27 Chinese in steerage.

## REPORTS.

The Am. str. *Ariel* reports pleasant weather throughout.

The Brit. str. *Geelong* reports having experienced a heavy typhoon, in Lat 32 deg. N. Long 153 deg. East at noon on the 2th which continued till noon of the following day the wind moving from N. E. to south and S. W. No damage done, the ship behaving well, a very heavy confused sea during the time.

The Am. str. *Relief* reports very little wind during the passage but a very heavy swell from the S. East. The *Brami* reports rough weather shortly after leaving port since had fine weather throughout.

S. S. *China*, 3,836 tons, W. B. Cobb, Commander, left Hongkong Aug. 2th, at 4 p.m.; from Lam-mocks Island to Van Dieman's Straits strong N. E. winds, at east entrance of Straits experienced a heavy gale from N. E. to E.; from thence to port moderate easterly winds and pleasant weather. At 10 p.m., Aug. 31st, 95 miles W. S. S. of Ingersoll Rocks communicated with P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, from Yokohama to Hongkong, reported having experienced a heavy typhoon on the 29th, at the east entrance of Van Dieman's Straits. All well.

The Brit. str. *Quang Se*, reports pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The S. S. *Bombay* left Hongkong Sept. 4th at 6 p.m. and arrived at Swatow Sept. 5th at 2 p.m. Trans-shipped mails, treasure, and about 1,000 packages of cargo from the S. S. *Malras*, (which vessel had struck on something off Namoa and put into Swatow leaving. The *Malras* had temporarily stopped the leak and was to proceed same day to Hongkong to deck having discharged rest of her cargo.) Left Swatow at 1 p.m. on the 6th. Experienced fine weather in Formosa Channel; unsettled weather with N. Easterly gales and high sea to the Linschoten Island, since then moderate and fine weather. Sept. 11th off Oo-ima, passed a small screw steamer standing to westward and a P. M. Co. steamer standing to eastward.

Steamer *Golden Age*, Chas. S. Coy, Commander.—Left Shanghai, September 5th 9.33 a.m. Strong S. S. E. winds, thick rain and foggy weather during the passage. Arrived Nagasaki, Sept. 7th, at 7.47 a.m. left Nagasaki Sept. 8th, 0.15 a.m., light variable winds and light rain, arrived Hiogo Sept. 9th, 5.34 p.m. Left Hiogo Sept. 11th, 5.05 p.m. Passed U. S. ship *Saco*, bound our course 8.38 p.m. Sept 11th, and exchanged signals with Co's steamer *New York* bound for Hiogo; 10.30 p.m. experienced strong N.N.E. winds with rough sea. Arrived Yokohama, Sept. 13th, 8.49 a.m.

The U. S. Gun-boat *Saco* reports strong head winds all the way up, had to put into Simoda, Harbour for shelter where they lay 30 hours, raining and blowing, all the time.

The H. M. S. *Cadmus* reports fair weather. The Admiral and Squadron will probably arrive here about the 3rd of October.

The British ship *Bernah*, Capt. Blackstone, left Ponarth Roads, Cardiff, June 5th, had most part very fine weather to the Equator, which was crossed July 3rd in 29° West; lost the trades in 17° North. Passed Meridian of the Cape July 23th in 41° South. Sighted St. Pauls August 8th, got good trades in 25° South, and passed Java heads August 20th; 76 days out. Through Gaspar Straits August 25th, thence to Natasas light Southerly winds, after which strong winds between S. W. and N. W. to 13° North there light variable winds to the Ba-bees, passed through Balintang Channel Sept. 7th, winds light from North which steadily increased with a falling Barometer; made 120 miles E. by N. wind blowing very hard with threatening appearance. Barometer 29° 50'; believed a typhoon was approaching from the Eastward. Shortened sails and kept away to the Southward and Eastward; wind veering to the westward. 1 a.m. of the 9th, blowing a fearful gale with a nasty sea running, ship scudding under two lower top-sails; barometer at its lowest 29° 08', wind W. S. W.; 4 p.m. wind S. S. W. and moderating a little. Sept. 10th fine weather, winds moderating fast. Since 10th inst., variable winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama, 17th September, 1873, 104 days out.

The Am. str. *Colorado* reports having experienced fine weather and light northerly winds.

Printed and published for the proprietors by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE", Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.



# The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY.

AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per Str. "Quang Se."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1873.

Single Copy,.....50 cents.  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies,...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 22ND SEPT., TO THE 7TH OCT., 1873.

#### MARRIED.

On the 16th September, by the Rev. E. Klitzke, at Hongkong, OTTO BENECKE of Hongkong, to OLGA, second daughter, of the late Friedrich Wilhelm Stender, Esq., Hamburg.

#### DEATHS.

On the 22nd Sept., at No. 81, Yokohama, H. BER-  
THAL.

On the 22nd Sept., at No. 56 Main Street, Mons  
ESTICUS AUGUST PRADIER, aged 35.

On the 22nd September, at Tokai, MICHISABURO  
HAYASHI, H. I. M. Vice-Consul at Hongkong.

On the 24th Sept., at the Yokohama General Hos-  
pital, of Dysentery, Mr. NICOLAS WILLAUME, late of  
Saigon, aged 27.

On the 2nd August, at Margate, after a short ill-  
ness, ALEXANDER E. PETROCCHINO, aged 28, late  
of London and formerly of Shanghai, the beloved  
brother of P. E. Petrocchino of Yokohama.

On 25th September, at the U. S. Legation Yokoha-  
ma, REID CRANDALL, infant son of the Hon: C. E.  
DE LONG, U. S. Minister, aged 5 months and 15 days.

On the 1st October, at No. 24, Yokohama, of  
Inflammation of the Brain, JOHN A. son of F.  
DOUGLASS, aged 10 years and 9 months.

OUR last Mail issue was published on the  
24th September and despatched by the  
P. M. S. S. *Colorado* on that day. We are  
since in receipt of the Mails by P. M. S. S.  
*Japan* from San Francisco September 1st, New  
York August 25th, and the English Mail from  
London *via* Brindisi August 8th. The French  
Mail from Marseilles, due here on the 1st  
instant, is not yet in.

#### Summary.

ON THE 18th September, the first child of  
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was born,  
but hardly survived its birth. On the 25th  
the funeral took place at the new imperial  
cemetery, Tokai, with great ceremony.

CONTRARY to expectation the subject of the  
revision of the treaties has not yet come on  
for regular discussion; and it still remains  
doubtful when it will.

IWAKURA, the chief ambassador in the late  
Embassy to foreign courts, has not been in his  
usual health since his return: but though some-  
what indisposed, he has not been seriously ill.

KIDO, the ~~late~~ <sup>present</sup> ambassador, and to  
whom all classes of Japanese looked as one of the  
ablest men in the government, has had a pa-  
ralytic stroke, and his life was for many days  
despaired of. He is slightly improved—but  
it is unlikely he will ever be able to resume  
active duties.

FOLLOWING immediately on Kido's illness,  
the announcement reached us of the death of  
Sawa; formerly the Minister for foreign affairs.  
He had just been appointed the head of an  
embassy to Russia, and was preparing for an  
immediate start, when he was thus cut off.  
He was one of the Kioto nobles—and an inveter-  
ate opponent of the old Tokugawa rule. In  
him the government has lost a most able col-  
league, and the country a valuable servant.

THE PRINCIPAL item connected with foreign  
relations, is, that there is a probability of the  
good offices of China being put in active opera-  
tion, to bring Corea to a sense of her behaviour  
to Japan. If Corea refuses to make a proper  
*amende*, war will be declared.

THE GOVERNMENT is a good deal perplexed  
just now, by the difficulty of putting a stop to  
a number of petty lotteries, which have been  
opened in T'skidji, the foreign quarter of Tokai;  
and which, though belonging to, and exclusive-  
ly worked by, Japanese, are under the protec-  
tion of foreigners, who lend their names for  
a monthly (dis)honourarium. Lotteries are ille-  
gal in Japan, and these are doing an immense  
deal of evil among the poorer classes.

TOKEI (Yedo), from being one of the most  
interesting cities in the world, has become the  
very reverse. In the rage for improvement,  
the old gates of the city and the towers of the  
castle are fast being removed; and there is  
literally very little left to give a true idea of  
what the city was in the past. The members  
of the late Embassy who were absent less than  
two years, declare that nothing they saw  
abroad gave them greater surprise than the  
changes they met with here.

ON THE 24th September, Yedo and surround-  
ing provinces were visited by the nearest ap-  
proach to a typhoon we have had this year.  
The rain, however, did more damage than the  
wind; and, continuing for upwards of 24 hours  
in a steady even-down pour, the whole of  
the valleys were flooded; much damage was  
done to the crops, to homesteads, and all things  
within reach of the water; and to human life.  
Several bridges were carried away; and there  
were numerous land-slips. Two of these in Yo-  
kohama were fatal—one at the extreme end of  
the Western bluff, the other near the end of  
the Eastern bluff. A little girl of 12 years old  
was drowned in one of the streets in Tokai.

THERE HAS been great mortality, in several  
provinces, among the cattle. The disease has  
been of the nature of diarrhoea. It carries  
the animals off very quickly.

THE NEW minister from the United States to  
Japan, Mr. Bingham, has arrived. He took  
over the duties from his predecessor, Mr. De  
Long, on the 7th instant. From all those who  
know Mr. Bingham's career in his own coun-  
try, we have every reason to believe that the  
interests of America are safe in his hands;  
notwithstanding the extraordinary and un-  
measured statements of the San Francisco  
papers. He will find his path made easy for  
him at the outset by the great favour in which  
Mr. De Long has always been held at the For-  
eign Office (Gaimusho). We hear that it is  
Mr. Bingham's present intention to reside per-  
manently at the American Legation in Tokai.

**A** Yokohama contemporary, the *Japan Mail*, rejoices over the fact it gives to its readers as news, that the Shosha is to be abolished, and a National Bank to be established with two offices in Yedo, and one each in Yokohama, Osaka, &c. We will honestly confess that we cannot certify whether this is correct or not; simply for the reason that no two persons give us the same answer to our enquiries. The word Sho-sha, means trading company and the Yokohama Shosha is represented to us as having sunk this character for two or three years past, and as having merged into the Kawase Kaisho, or Exchange company; and as for the National Bank it has already been open for a long time in Tokei, and the places mentioned. The bank known as Mitsuri with all its branches, is in fact, the National bank; and whether or not that is of particular value to trade, we doubt whether any merchant or writer is in a position to give the public correct information. Any one may know the nature of business done by a foreign bank, as well as the name of its proprietary the amount of its capital, its rules and regulations and the average amount of its transactions, and their results whether profitable or otherwise. A little trouble only is requisite, and probably a small disbursement at the offices to cover the cost of the book, containing all this information; but such is not the case with a Japanese Bank; and what is the capital with a National Bank, whence derived, by whom the business is conducted, in a word everything about it, is as much a sealed book, as if it were a strictly private bank.

The Shoshas as originally established were to be huge monopolies whose privileges whilst expected to enrich every one connected with them were sure to be inimical to the trade of the country at large. Why they did not succeed as trading companies we cannot tell; for had they had good business men at the head of them, they ought to have heaped up riches almost without limit. It may fairly be supposed that they did not make profits, or they would have continued, unless indeed their operations were stopped in response to the remonstrances made by the foreign newspapers and the merchants of Yokohama.

It is not now the Shoshas, as such, with which fault is to be found: it is the infinity of interferences with and squeezes upon trade. Beginning with the Government and the customs duties and the octroi rates, every native who handles the goods expects to get something out of them; and the provincial buyer of foreign goods finds the cost to him prodigiously augmented by the time he gets them into his warehouse, and the seller of native produce in like manner finds the money mightily diminished from the price obtained from the exporter, by the time the nett proceeds are put into his hands.

There is one particular explanation of this, and it lies in the existence of the licenses granted to only a few to trade with foreigners, or to buy or sell certain articles. This forces all goods through narrow channels; combination is rendered easy among the Japanese middlemen or as they call themselves merchants—god forgive them; and the buyer, the seller, and trade in general suffers. The farmer who produces his 20 or 30 piculs of tea cannot go to a general market and sell it at the best price buyers are willing to give, but he must take it to one of a certain number of licensed men who have the price in their own hand because no one else is allowed to meddle. These men again send it to Tokei or Yokohama, not according to the demand of foreigners, but according as the prices obtained and the sales made will allow of it; and let a man require money ever so much, let him be willing to sell at ever such a

sacrifice, it is impossible except through these licensed men.

Again, when the tea and silk seasons commence, those whose goods are fortunately in the hands of the middlemen—they cannot truly be called merchants—they accompany them to this city or to Yokohama as the case may be. They then lodge at the houses of their agents, and are expected to made themselves popular with all belonging to the house, by treating and spending money freely. This season is as much looked forward to by the proprietors of the Yoshiwara pleasure houses who make it their great harvest time, as it is by the eager foreign buyers, each anxious to rush in and madly grab at the dribbles of produce held out as bait to them. And as it is with exports so is it with imports. Only certain men are allowed to deal with foreigners direct, and they all agree together, and anything like the competition that is seen among foreigners is rendered hopeless. But those who sell the goods to the consumer, are not generally, those who buy them of foreigners. No—they either have to pay a high price to the original nominal buyers, or the goods are put up to auction among themselves, and each man buys what he wants, and the profits go to a common fund divisible among those especially who form that particular clique. So that in both cases, the genuine producer and the genuine exporter, as well as the genuine importers and the genuine consumer suffer.

Is this a system that should prevail in such a country as Japan? If they would act up to treaties, or shew themselves possessed of true commercial astuteness—certainly not. If they are content to follow the old beaten track, and allow a few to earn by chicanery, what the many might share to the advantage of the country—why let them take their way.

In this city of Yedo there are but few foreign merchants; and these seem to us to be mightily afraid of letting one another know what business they are doing. But this is a matter which does not affect them alone, nor the Yokohama foreign merchants only. It affects the whole commerce of the country and is the greatest incubus it experiences. We would, if we could get the native merchants of this great depot to throw off the yoke, and to insist upon having these middlemen scattered to the winds. Japan has, however, to learn a great deal before her merchants arrive at that of their own accord.

But the foreign merchants of Tokei, most of whom, we take it, are already members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, should join their brethren there, and use every exertion to get this enchainment system filed through and destroyed. The men they are generally brought in contact with in Yedo are for the most part, superior to those met with among the so called native merchants of Yokohama, and proper arguments and representations might have some effect upon them.

But we must not forget that monopolies existed in England to as great an extent as ever they did in any country; and it is only within 30 years that they have been swept away. When the time came for their abrogation, it was not from the monopolists themselves that the demand arose for their prohibition, it was from those whom the shoe pinched. It is little likely also that the monopolists here will yield up their privileges willingly. The movement against them must come from outside—from those who are sufferers. It is certain that the Japanese will not initiate any such movement, much as they would rejoice were it successful; therefore we strongly recommend the foreign merchants to examine into the whole subject, and see what can be done to eradicate the evil.

Now is the time to do it. Business never was so suffering since the ports were opened, and it was these monopolies that enabled Japanese to take advantage of the competition which produced such a large amount of over-trading among foreigners. It was these middlemen, these licensed squeezers, who by combination ran prices of exports so high, and reduced the prices of imports so low, that the small profits of several years have been in many cases dissipated by the large losses of one.

The time is at hand for the serious discussion of all such matters in full council of foreign and Japanese ministers. To-morrow the meetings on the Revision of the Treaties will commence. Let the merchants, nay, let the whole community begin at once, and agitate this question in such a manner that its importance may be fully seen by the ministers; and action taken accordingly.

**S**OME three or four years ago there arose in Tsukidji, in this city, a number of companies called Komé Kaishos, the proprietors of whom paid foreigners handsomely to allow the business to be conducted in their names. At that time there did not appear to be any valid objection to these Rice exchanges, but the government knew more than foreigners did: they knew the character of the men who carried them on; they declared that they were nothing but gambling companies; and they put them down with a high hand. The great feature of them was. That their business was not genuine; though we are convinced that those foreigners who gave their names did so in ignorance of the real nature of the transactions of the concerns they protected; and imagined that they were of the same kinds as are considered legitimate on the European Exchanges. They were in fact, as it proved, established exclusively for the purpose of gambling in time bargains, and as a rule no rice ever passed between the buyers and sellers—the exception being just once and again, for the purpose of blinding the eyes of the foreigners, and deceiving the officials. Unaware of this fact, most people, ourselves among the number, considered the action of the authorities harsh and unjustifiable; and one of the foreigners who had allowed his name to be used, Mr. Van Reed, made a formal complaint to his government at Washington upon the interference with his business, and the infringement of the treaty.

Had nothing else arisen to take the place of these establishments, we probably should never have taken the trouble to enquire any further about them, and should have adhered to our original opinion, that the government was wrong and that the companies had been harshly treated. The gambling, however, for which we are now convinced they were established, has since taken different shapes; but always under the names of foreigners.

It was easy enough for the original lenders of their names to fancy that they were justified; for at that time no Japanese could either buy or sell in Tsukidji, without paying a heavy squeeze. Frequently has it happened to us that having made purchases in other parts of the city, when we have asked the shop-keepers to send the goods to Tsukidji, they have refused, unless we would pay a much higher price—the difference being what they had to pay to those who had the monopoly of trading with foreigners in Tsukidji. Yet, if we engaged a coolie, and let him accompany us, there was no interference, and no squeeze was demanded of us. So foreigners might well take these companies under their protection; under the im-

pression that they were thereby facilitating trade, by removing it from the charges all Japanese had submit to.

But things are totally different now, and every foreigner must be aware, that if a Japanese offers him a high salary merely to be allowed to use his name, there must be some good reason for it. As a rule Japanese prefer buying and selling of one another; and if they could get what they want without the intervention of foreigners, they would do so. The only reason then why Japanese who opened rabbit auctions in Tsukidji, and paid liberally for the use of foreigner's names, was, that they might be enabled to carry on an illegal business without molestation. Those rabbit auctions came to an end, and now, with a boldness hitherto unexampled, all disguise is thrown aside, and lotteries are openly carried on under foreign names. It is not very long since we heard of foreigners being engaged on a salary for the sole purpose of instructing Japanese in gambling games with cards; and we are assumed that at this moment, the amount of gambling which is fathered by foreigners in Tsukidji is beyond belief.

All this is very regrettable. It injures the character of foreigners in the eyes of Japanese, who imagine that they are all tarred with the same brush; and the good nature with which those even who disapprove of such things abstain from expressing their sentiments to Japanese, leads to the belief that they do not object to them.

We can assure the Japanese of all classes, that nearly every foreigner highly disapproves of these gambling establishments; and particularly of any infringement of a well-understood Japanese law; and the few who are known to give their names to such establishments, although they may be tolerated, are not respected by their countrymen.

Hitherto Tokai has been a city in which, from its vast size, any one could reside almost out of sight of his fellow countrymen in Yokohama; and we doubt not that some of those who have been tempted to lend their names to the establishments we have alluded to, have done so under pressure of pecuniary circumstances combined with the belief that their friends would not hear of it. Had we only to deal with individuals, we would probably withhold our strictures, whatever might be our opinions. But it is not only with individuals, but with a set of systematic law breakers, who make foreigners a cat's-paw; and who deserve no kind of sympathy or consideration. These things then properly come within our province to expose. There will not in future be the same facility for foreigners to engage unobserved in such affairs in Tokai. The press has efficiently suppressed them and kept them under in Yokohama; and we will do our utmost to expose them in Yedo.

**T**HE Tokai authorities are full of good advice and give excellent warningsto the citizens, but we should like to see them bestir themselves to a greater extent than they do. They have taken the trouble to urge upon the people, the necessity of cleanliness for the prevention of disease, particularly cholera, but we see very little effort made by them, to cleanse the public thoroughfares, and remove the hotbeds of malaria that exist in every part of the town. They suggest to the inhabitants that they should attend to the cleansing of gutters and keep the roads clear of puddles, but it is very little in this way that they look after them, and they appear to us as like unto those who say but do not—who talk but do not act.

We highly approve of advice they have given to the public on this subject; but is it likely that these will pay any extra attention to cleanliness, if they see that their advisers are idle? The streets of Tokai from North to South, from East to West are in a disgraceful state; and they have been left so for so long that if the much dreaded cholera should arrive within anything like a reasonable period, there would not be time to get them in a fit state to meet it, before it was in their midst. The Japanese people are essentially clean in all their households, and, with the exception of the lower classes, require very little advice from any one on that score, but outside drains and the streets should be seen to by the municipal officers, and nothing that can be regarded as a public sanitary matter should be left to the chance of private persons attending to it. If the officers of Tokai fu are not too proud, we would ask them to look at Yokohama foreign settlement, where, although the sanitary arrangements are imperfect, in many respects, still they are far better than either in Tokai or the native portion of Yokohama.

There is an old saying—"What is everybody's business is nobody's business." It is useless telling the people that they must have the gutters and streets cleaned. On such a notice as this, no one will begin, but all wait for others to lead the way, and so it is left undone altogether; but if proper officers are appointed as health officers in each of the six public districts, and it is their duty to keep an eye over the whole locality given into their charge, and to see that what is requisite is actually done, there may be some hope of even yet getting clean and wholesome streets. But there must be some person with energy to examine, with sagacity to see, and with authority to execute what is needful.

Let not our Japanese friends fancy we preach without practising. Any one who was in the settlement of Yokohama eight to ten years ago must remember that the establishment of a sanitary committee was among the first things foreigners combined in. When the first municipal committee collapsed, the sanitary Board outlived it, and Mr. Kingdon and Mr. McDonald deserved a great deal more of the gratitude of the community than they obtained. Frequently we have seen Mr. Kingdon up and hard at work directing the corps of coolies he had organised, whilst others were still looking for another hour or two of slumber, or taking a healthful morning spurt over the country. There was no circular road in those days. There were three sources from which malaria could be expected—viz., from the whole of that locality now called the Momechi, which was then a most offensive swamp; from the Southern Creek, then at every low tide almost empty, and with banks covered with all kinds of rubbish and impurity; and from the bad drainage of the settlement itself. The two first could not be dealt with by the committee on account of the very small means at their disposal; but the third could be and was well looked after, and as those most active in it are among the few old residents still left among us, our readers on our mentioning them by the way, and shewing them that though they may no more think of the duties they performed for the community, there are still some left who remember the benefits they conferred by their unwearying zeal.

The time came, however, when after a second abortive attempt at a municipal council worked solely by foreign residents, the want of funds compelled them to throw the onus on the proper shoulders. The Japanese government had undertaken it as a part of their duty when they fixed the heavy charge for ground

rent, and it was but right that they should fulfil the duties thus agreed upon. Looking at the state of Yokohama now, its residents have little or no cause to complain—for though the authorities, through an unwillingness to take advice from those who knew better than themselves, made several most expensive mistakes, and thus months and months passed by before any great improvement was seen, still they at last did allow themselves to be guided, and now they have good well-drained streets, and altogether as clean and wholesome a settlement as can be found either in Japan or elsewhere.

Why then should not Tokai take a lesson from Yokohama. The main Street, as the houses are finished ought to be at once cleared of all obstructions, the causeway made, and the whole kept free from accumulations of filth and dirty water; and every other street should, as a beginning have the holes in a streets filled up; and receive daily attention from the scavengers. Any person allowing unwholesome matter to collect should be compelled to see to its removal, and in one sense, the health officer should be lord paramount.

The expense of the scavenging ought not to be an impediment; as in many of the great cities, men will pay a considerable sum for the privilege of carrying away all the city cleansing, as by the sale of it for manure, large fortunes are realized; but care is always taken that those who obtain the contracts, bind themselves to do the work according to the rules of the municipality.

If properly managed the sum obtained from the contractors ought to pay the salaries of the health officers and all employed in supervision. But whether such an arrangement as this be entered into or not, there ought to be no delay on the part of Tokai fu, in undertaking the duties they have recommended to the citizens, so far as falls properly within their province.

**A** LONG and profitless correspondence on the subject of missionaries has recently taken place in one of the Yokohama newspapers—a correspondence which simply served to prove one thing that every one knew quite well before; viz., that in that community, as in every other, there are differences of opinion as to religious matters and religious professors; and that those who do so differ are not very silvertongued as touching those from whose doctrines they dissent. Throughout the whole controversy we have been struck most forcibly with the good-sense the general public have displayed in allowing it to be confined to the few with whom it began, continued and ended in the *Herald*, and in hardly condescending to take further notice of it than is conveyed in the passing remark in response to the ordinary question "What news?" "Oh nothing! Only another missionary letter." And now that the patience of the writers, the editor, and the public is exhausted, the whole has sunk into oblivion; not one letter having produced five minutes discussion beyond the immediate circles of the writers.

But from those disquisitions we turn to a solid fact. We are not going to ask our readers to listen to our meagre arguments as to the truth or falseness of christianity; nor as to whether the missionaries who have chosen Japan as their field of labour are sinners above all men because they did not go into the highways, and hedges in their own country, and compel men to come in. But believing as we conscientiously do, that the christian faith is productive of greater happiness in this life than any other, and that it is the only faith accompanied by an assured hope of happiness hereafter, we rejoice to see that there have been christian workers in Japan; and that, so far as acts can

be received as an outward and visible sign of an inward spiritual grace, we have proofs of their success among the Japanese.

Long ago we told our readers of converts, whom to particularise at that time, would have brought the notice of the authorities upon them, to their certain annoyance and probable punishment. But we did not think that the period would so soon arrive when we should be able to make plainly such an announcement as that which appeared in our columns last evening—that a church of native christians has been publicly established in Tokai as well as in Yokohama. These are not altogether the first fruits of modern christian missions; for there have long been men and families who have only been prevented from making an open profession of faith, by the dread of consequences; and it was no part of their teachers plan to make martyrs of them. If then we mention them, it is not to welcome them as sharers of the same faith, nor to felicitate their teachers on their success in their master's service, though both of these things are within our thoughts and desires, but it is to congratulate the whole empire on the growing enlightenment of the government, which once more returns to the primitive liberality of Buddhism—the most practically non-persecuting religion under the sun. Theoretically of course Christianity is equally non-persecuting, though the bad passions of men have made it in times past, much the reverse; but now we hope that so far as Japan is concerned there may never be known another instance of persecution for religious sake, or punishment for mere opinions. It must be borne in mind that heretofore it has not been Buddhism persecuting Christianity as religion; but the government trying to put down what they believed or affected to believe to be a seditious and disobedient sect. It has been looked upon as a political rather than a religious party from the days of Taico-sama downwards; and it is and must be a great satisfaction to all to see that this view is held no longer.

And now we would say one word—a word of warning—to the missionaries who have at length seen some good results from their patient labours. It is that it may be possible to overdo bible-teaching as it is everything else. As recently as one day last week we heard of a young Japanese student who has hitherto been learning English from a missionary, but who was enquiring for another master, because he was only taught to read from the bible; and though, (he admitted we suppose for decency's sake), that it may be very nice and very interesting, still he would like sometimes to read something else. We believe all laymen and most clergymen will sympathize with this youth. It is quite possible to have too much of a good thing, and more than one instance has come within our own ken of youths being disgusted by being made to learn chapters of the bible—in season and out of season.

In the beginning of this article, we have alluded to certain letters which appeared in the *Herald*. Before we conclude it we must turn to a paragraph which appeared in the 'Notes of the week', in last Saturday's *Mail*. The writer gives the character of certain men, whose existence "beneath the surface of society in this country" "is a curious commentary on the discussion which has recently taken place." Having painted men whose "lives are pure and well regulated", and with a perfect galaxy of high and noble qualities they are represented as talking "with earnestness and good sense" upon the condition and prospects of this "country. While they do not undervalue the

"advantages Japan must derive from her material progress from the introduction of railways, telegraphs and the mechanical appliances of modern life, they are persuaded that she requires moral reformation, and that therein lies the secret of her future higher life. As far as their own example in this respect can avail, they set it, and neither the temptations of pleasure, nor the allurements of idleness serve to divert them from their purpose."

"These men are christians."

Does our contemporary mean this to be a description of Japanese? We think so, though those who read the whole article from which it is taken will see that it is somewhat obscure. We have met one or two Japanese who profess to be christians who would pretty well answer the description in the main. But those four words at the foot of so fine a picture "These men are christians" puzzle us. Are we asked to look for all these qualities in a man, and on finding them to recognize at once that This man is a christian. Our experience is very different. We know many sufficiently well to say that they may have sat for the portrait, but with the one or two exceptions we have admitted they are not christians.

If our contemporary should tell us that the allusion was not to Japanese, we still have a similar reply. We cannot "verify his words." Literally, we know Jews and professing infidels who would answer the description as well as any christians.

IT is some satisfaction to see that the Japanese government has become alive to the fact that it is useless to send youths to study abroad until they are of sufficient age to have learnt their own language and the history of their own country—(especially during the present century), thoroughly; and have attained at least so much stability of character as not to be altogether dazzled by the activity and evidences of wealth and power they see in other countries. There are many Japanese who have been abroad, who come back to Japan with regret; and that too, among those who have only travelled at a mature age. What must it be then, for a youth who leaves this about the age of 15, to come back four or five years afterwards, from the gaiety and pleasures that even students in other countries indulge in during the years between 15 and 20? They almost forget their country and their mother tongue. They become accustomed to life under free institutions; and when they return, everything seems to contrast unfavourably with what they have become accustomed to. As long ago as 1866, when several youths had already been sent by private individuals to Europe, and the government began to give attention to the subject, we strongly urged those who had any voice in the matter to avoid sending mere youths abroad; and we pointed out the danger which any one of common intelligence, who thought at all upon their matter, must foresee.

At that time foreign newspapers were not as widely read in Japan as they are now; but we had occasion to know that our remarks met the eye of some of the officials for whom they were intended; though whether they had any effect on their minds it is quite impossible to tell. Perhaps not—for youths were sent abroad for their education, and many have been since, and it is only now that we are beginning to see those youths return as young men. The question arises. Do they fulfil all the expectations of those who sent them? Time will show.

The *Japan Mail* says that the majority of them come back with "a prodigious contempt for their own country." We hope that this is a mere figure of speech. We do not think

that the majority despise their own country, if so nothing but their youth and inexperience, and the fact of their having been absent during their most character-forming years, can save themselves from contempt. It is not at all to be wondered at that their first impressions of what they see in their own country on their return are disappointing; but we contend that there is much that strikes the eye even of foreigners arriving in Japan which compels respect and saves it from contempt; and we should indeed think lightly of a Japanese who allowed such a sentiment to find utterance, even supposing it to be felt.

Japan has so completely changed from its old traditions that it may truly be said to have been born again, and that which is true of all nations and men, is particularly so of Japan—that the present is the parent of the future. Young England, Young France, Young America, were expressions which never had greater meaning than "Young Japan." Old Japan is and for many years will continue to be largely represented in the rural districts and provincial towns of the empire; but Young Japan represents the spirit of progress which permeates the metropolitan cities, and the most busy open ports. The enlightened policy of the day, it must be remembered has been inaugurated by men, who, belonging to, and educated in, all the traditions of the past, have had the foresight and clear understanding to appreciate the great fact that a new life was necessary for the empire: that Japan had been asleep for ages whilst all the rest of the world was in motion; and that the only plan to rejuvenate the country was to make a total, a radical change. What plucky, determined men must those have been who had to direct this change. We do not mean those who drew the sword to overthrow the Shogun. We mean those men of brains who undertook to solidify and render permanent what the men of the sword handed over to them. These men, we repeat, were men of Old Japan; and it speaks well for them and for their countrymen, that the present state of progress has been reached under them; but we look to them now to regulate the speed of that progress. They stand out among their countrymen, calmly holding the reins over somewhat difficult tracks; there are others who having originally been of their number, have lately seen foreign countries, and are eager to increase the speed, so that they may not be altogether distanced in the world's race; and there are others again—the young fellows we first spoke of, who think the pace is altogether too slow, and that it must be increased so as to bring Japan neck and neck with other lands.

In the good time now coming, all of these will have their influence on the state. Foreigners have been very much in the habit of crying out against the rapidity of the improvements that having been going on, and prophesying a collapse. We do not share these views. On the contrary, we do not look upon Japan as making progress in any greater proportion than other countries. The only thing is that it is more perceptible in her, because she had to begin at the beginning and change everything, from the government downwards.

It is currently reported that those who have just returned from the Imperial mission to Europe, are so impressed with the backwardness of Japan, that they are eager for many changes. It is but natural. They are people of mature judgment, who had been well grounded—so to speak—in a love for their own country before they went abroad. Their counsels must be of great value to the government; and it is quite to be expected that the men in power will not be unwilling to adopt their suggestions



so far as they may appear to be really feasible and for the good of their country; but they will take care that caution is present at all their deliberations.

As for the third class—those youngsters who would run a race with all the world, without considering their want of training, the day will come when they will be useful. Few of them are immediately competent for official employment; but they will mix with the people; their very grumbings will make many wish to see or experience the things they pine for, and so the desire for foreign travel will increase, and every one who is able to indulge in it, will bring back a fresh supply of determination to see Japan advance. These are the leaven who may, after all, leaven the whole lump; the advantage being that though their discontent, and their glowing accounts of other lands may lead their friends to travel, these latter will not be mere boys—but men of minds capable of appreciating civilization of the world at large, and bringing it to bear on that of Japan, without losing their love for the land of their ancestors and of their birth.

BOSWELL, in his life of Johnson, tells of a certain Irishman named Campbell being introduced to the “leviathan of letters,” at the time that great man was purposing to visit Ireland. Campbell expressed his fear that he would find it little to his taste. “Why, Sir?” asked Johnson. “Because if Scotland was so distasteful to you,” answered Campbell, “where the people are so intelligent and industrious, I ask myself how will Ireland appear, where the people are ignorant and idle.” “Sir,” was the ponderous reply, “you need be under no apprehensions. The Scotch think nothing like Scotland and Scotchmen. When I find a Scotchman, to whom an Englishman is as a Scotchman, that Scotchman shall be as an Englishman to me. You need have no fear for your countrymen, Sir, for I never heard one Irishman speak well of another.” Whether this is a special fact as regards Irishmen, we are not prepared to say. But we may tell our readers, that it is the character that foreigners have among Japanese—that they never speak well of each other. It has been represented to us as the most striking peculiarity of foreigners, from Ministers downwards. In fact, if several illustrations that have been related to us be true, some of those in and about the foreign legations deserve from their countrymen very different treatment to what is usually accorded to them.

But not to make our remarks appear personal—which most emphatically they are no further intended to be than as every one may find them applicable—we will simply ask whether this is a characteristic of foreigners which has struck themselves? For our part, although we do not think it can be laid down dogmatically as *the* distinguishing feature among foreigners, it certainly is a prominent one, and we are not surprised to hear that it is that which is most observable to Japanese; because oftentimes in the desire to raise themselves in the opinion of the natives they may speak slightly of others.

There never was yet a community where people did not talk of one another. There never will be one in which people do not know their neighbour's affairs better than the neighbours themselves. And the inference we may draw from this is that it is one of nature's laws. But the disagreeable aspect presented by this fact is, that in speaking of one another's affairs, not among ourselves, but to Japanese, we should appear to them *always* to speak ill of each other. If this be really the fact, is it not somewhat humiliating? We come here and

boast of our civilization, and are all so anxious to teach and improve those we have come amongst; and lo—the first thing that strikes them is our jealousy and our ill-nature.

It is hard to be obliged to admit the correctness of their judgment. But no one who considers a little will be able to deny it. Unfortunately the old proverb about giving a dog a bad name is exemplified here: for through our having exhibited this bad quality so freely and universally to our native friends, they give us a character for it, any virtues we may chance to possess being altogether ignored and lost sight of.

It will be very difficult to shake off this bad name; and it never can be shaken off unless we cease altogether to confirm it in the future.

What shall we do then? Shall we continue to scandalize and belittle each other; and so retain and strengthen the uncanny character we have won? Or is it worth while considering that when men begin “to talk of their friends” ill-naturedly, it is apt to, and with Japanese it certainly will, recoil upon themselves? The intelligent natives of this country are quite cognizant of the fact that there are saints and sinners in other parts of the world as well as in Japan; but when they behold a number of strangers visit and settle down upon their shores, whatever, credit they might be willing to accord to them for what they see, they are obliged to believe that the sinners very much predominate, simply because every one they talk with, has some fault to find with the rest.

It is bad enough that this overhauling of our neighbours and their affairs is always going on among ourselves; but “it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest;” and that is what we do when we make our Japanese friends our confidants in our backbiting propensities.

Probably if people would pause and ask themselves what the effect of their utterances is likely to be, there might be an improvement. Or if people who consider themselves so clever, and capable of teaching Japanese, would occupy their minds with the study of subjects likely to be useful to them, and take opportunities of imparting information connected with them, it would tend to a diminution of the contempt which must be produced by constant infraction of the command “Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.”

We leave the matter with our readers. We are willing, if they desire it, to admit that foreigners in Japan are pretty much like all the rest of the world; but we would suggest that a little more caution is necessary here than elsewhere. The people watch us closely—we are a novelty and an enigma to them. Not one in a hundred foreigners is aware of the character attributed to us before we obtained a footing here. We can only assure them that had we been anything like what we were represented—barbarian—would be no name for us,—no we might go so far as to say that devils would have been a mild appellation. All such wild and wanton absurdity we have dissipated and outlived; and there are many men among us who have personally begun to win something like esteem; but just when their conduct has engendered confidence “some good natured friends” have a fling at them, and leave the Japanese to fancy how extremely cautious they must be to avoid being deceived.

Each one emulates the illustrious Thomas Codlin. Each one wishes to get all the advantage he can out of the Japanese, even at the expense of his friend. “It's me that's your friend—not him. You can't think what an interest I have in you, I'm the best adviser that ever was, and so interested in you—so much more interested than Short. You need not tell Short, you know, that we've had this

“little talk together. God bless you. Recollect the friend. Codlin's the friend, not Short. Short's very well so far as he goes, but the real friend is Codlin—not Short.”

Is it wonderful if the Japanese, like little Nell, leave in a state of extreme surprise—or should feel a misgiving that such men are not the fittest companions for them?

WE RECENTLY wrote:—“The amount of gambling which is fathered by foreigners in Tsukidji is beyond belief.”

It is no part of our duty to ascertain exactly how many houses there are in that district of Tokei, whose sole business consists of this gambling; but it is a duty we owe to the whole public of Japan, to expose the fact of their existence and to warn people against them.

It shows in some measure the weakness of Japanese law, when the government can be thus set at defiance. And at the same time it shows the determined spirit of gambling that pervades the people, who, generally so obedient to government and acquiescent in its decrees, most resolutely support these illegal establishments.

The necessity for opposing and putting down these places is seen every day. It is precisely the same as that which induced the British Parliament to suppress lotteries. Every day brings to the knowledge of the authorities of Tokei fu, the ruin brought on poor families through these houses. It is not the well-to-do and comfortable citizens who feel the evil of them; for they out of their plenty stake a few rios, and it is of no importance whether they win or lose. It neither makes nor breaks them. But it is the poor people who have little, and who pawn everything they have to raise enough for the requisite investment, upon whom, if they fail in getting a prize, the ruin is absolute.

The evil is so great that the Chiji of Tokei Fu is unequal to cope with it, and has represented it to Daijo-kuan. So long as the Japanese people alone are to be dealt with, there is no difficulty whatever. The official permission to carry on such business is withheld, and the evil is prevented. But when these rogues hire the names of foreigners, the native authorities are rendered powerless. Of the foreigners who lend their names we can only ask, how would they like to have their friends at home know that they kept a low betting house in any of the cities or towns of England? And the kind of business they father in Tokei, is precisely of the same character—low, degraded and demoralizing. As every man who does what he considers an honest business is desirous of having it advertised and noticed in the newspapers, we will give time for those who do not approve of what they may have in ignorance taken under their protection, to withdraw their names. And we will then publish the names and addresses of those who remain under engagement; and use our utmost effort to secure the greatest amount of circulation for them, both in Japan and in America and Europe.

The anomalous position of the government may be seen in this:—that they can with the most perfect ease control all the genuine business people, but these fellows check-mate them. They can say who shall and who shall not deal in this or that article; and, however hard it may seem, the people obey. But here is a business which all respectable Japanese abjure, and which they condemn in the most unmeasured terms, and the authorities are powerless to deal with it, because it is carried on under foreign names. They have applied to the Consuls—at all



events to several of them—but they are told they have no power to interfere. Can it then be that foreigners may openly infringe the law of the land, and be held harmless? It may be that no particular case has been brought before any Consul. In that possible case they may say truly that they have no power to interfere. It rests with the authorities to bring specific charges against individuals; and each of these must be tried on its own merits. It ought not to be a matter of overwhelming difficulty to get a good case against any or all of the foreigners who, having lent their names, have assumed the responsibility of these firms. Gambling is illegal on both sides of the Atlantic, and the high hand with which it has lately been suppressed in Germany, in deference to the public opinion of the world, may serve to prove to the Japanese authorities that there is no sympathy with those who make a trade of it. On the contrary, foreign Consuls know as well as the authorities of Tokai Fu, how ruinous it is to multitudes; and will aid in the suppression of the dens if it be clearly shown that it is within their province.

As it has become a most serious question with the municipal office and with the Council of State, we should recommend them to put the whole matter in the hands of one or other of the able lawyers now at their disposal in Tokai and in Yokohama. We cannot for a moment doubt that any of these gentlemen would sift the matter to the bottom, and means would be found for putting an entire stop to this highly objectionable system.

It is no interference with trade that we are urging—far, very far from that. We believe that, with one or two exceptions, the foreigners who receive the pay of the gambling houses, scarcely know where the houses are, and never go near them. A raid upon them therefore in their capacity of owners of "hells," would be no raid upon, nor interference with, honest trading. And if it were successfully carried out, and such fines or other punishment accorded as would be likely to deter others from a repetition of the offence, it would purge foreigners from the slur that now rests on all through the cupidity of a few; and Tsukidji would cease to be looked upon, as it is now, as the centre of law-breakers.

WHILST in the columns of our contemporary No. 22, a controversy has been dragging its interminable length along, the subject of religious belief has been occupying the public attention among the Japanese. There is hardly a native newspaper throughout the country which has not had letters from correspondents on this subject; thus shewing that the national mind is very unsettled, and that it is seeking a solid resting place. It is not a question connected with Christianity with them; for only very few of the writers mention that faith at all; and of these few, some speak of it in perfect ignorance, only to denounce it unheard and unexamined; and others shew a leaning towards it rather on philosophic grounds than anything else.

The *Kobun Tzushi*, (a Tokai newspaper which has been lately alluded to by the *Japan Herald* as a sprightly little paper (in spite of its having placed the *Herald* as low down as No. 22 on the list of newspapers in Japan), contains a letter which may be called an apology for the Christian religion; as the writer takes in hand to protect it, and plead for it—not that it is good, but that it is not altogether bad.

Here are his arguments:—

"There are at present many men among us who dispute about the right or the wrong of Christianity. Some say it is a corrupt religion; and that if once the edicts against it are withdrawn, the people will be misled by it and forsake the way of righteousness. Consequently the sacred country of the Kami will become a land of sin and wickedness.

"Again, some say that as the Christians teach that there is only one true God, who governs the world and all persons are instructed to love him alone, the people will forget to reverence the Imperial family line, which only has continued through thousands and thousands of years—from the beginning of this country; and so they will become so vile as to rebel against the Emperor, and disobey their own parents.

"But how ridiculous these arguments are. Such eccentric and peculiar men seem to know nothing of the world. Like the frog in the well which is utterly ignorant of the mighty ocean.

"Look here, ye ignorant. What is most necessary to mankind? Assuredly, religion. And by what means are laws made? Surely, by government.

"Well in what country is the government good where the religion is bad? Equally where the religion is corrupt, there the government is oppressive.

"Know then, that there is no country in Europe or America where Christianity does not exist. Now if Christianity be bad, all government in Europe and America must be bad; and all Europeans and Americans must be bad; and steamships, locomotives, and many other machines, and a great many kinds of important manufactures must all be bad, because they come of bad people.

"But the Japanese government has already imitated those of Europe and America; and our people are all studying their learning, and using their productions. Now, who would like to adopt corrupt law, and use bad things? Surely, those who denounce Christianity condemn the Japanese government and people as wicked and corrupt; and so doing they shew their ignorance.

"Again, I have never heard that in any country where Christianity prevails, its inhabitants forget to love their parents or their rulers. See how all English and Russians exalt and love their Queen and Emperor. So all other countries should reflect upon the example of the two."

The termination is abrupt enough, and gives one the idea of the writer having got a little out of his depth—or tired of his subject; reminding us somewhat of Barham's story of the two London youths who followed him so closely down the Strand that he was able to hear their conversation. "Oh, I say Tom—I'll ask you a riddle. What's that country where, let fellows be ever so great friends—as great friends as you and me, Tom,—they must quarrel? Come now that's a paradox."

"A parable?"

"No, not a parable—a paradox."

"A paradox? What's a paradox?"

"A paradox? Why don't you know what a paradox is?"

"No, what is it?"

"Why, a paradox is—a—a—Aparadox is—a—a—Oh (passionately) what's the use of speaking to a fellow who don't know what's a paradox?"

Tokai.

THE *Kobun Tzushi*, an excellent little paper, published daily Ooweno, Tokai, has the following article, which is well worthy of transference to our columns.

"As newspapers are most useful and necessary to mankind, assisting the government and enlightening the people; condemning what opposes and upholding what advances the public good; instructing goodness; correcting ignorance; praising right and rebuking wrong; they are published and widely read in all civilized countries; where not only the noble and gentle read them, but all classes even in the most remote regions value them as a means of increasing their knowledge and aiding their business.

So have we heard that since newspapers first began to be widely read in Europe and America, the liberty of the people has increased tenfold. And so it must be—for this reason:—

There is nothing that becomes a matter of public interest that is not published in the papers. It is of no consequence whether it agrees or disagrees with the editor's views, or whether the government or people like it or not. It is communicated to the people, and they are able to form their own opinions upon it; and thus Public Opinion is formed.

So now, as our empire is in process of time becoming prosperous and is fast improving, we are very pleased to see how many different newspapers are published: for they must gradually prove most useful to the people.

Still there is a great difference between them; some being clever and others very dull. Some people take a newspaper only to find new theories for conversation, or the curious matter it may contain, whilst some read it as they would a story book. Hence there is in much that we are desired to insert little else than fable, childish absurdities or Buddhist doubt—the publication of which can do no good and much evil. We will therefore be obliged to our friends who write to us, that they will only send sensible and instructive articles. This will give great pleasure not only to us, but to the world. For the information of our readers we append a list of all the newspapers published in the Empire. There are in number 52:

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.—Japan Gazette.               | 27.—Aichi-Shimbun.              |
| 2.—Japan Mail.                  | 28.—Matsuyama-Shimbun.          |
| 3.—Hochi-Shimbun.               | 29.—Kinki-Shimbun.              |
| 4.—Shimbun-Zasshi.              | 30.—Watarai-Shimbun.            |
| 5.—Nichiyo-Shimbun.             | 31.—Nishigai-Nisshi.            |
| 6.—Tokai-Nichi-Nichi-Shimbun.   | 32.—Mainichi-Kanagaki-Shimbun.  |
| 7.—Tokai-Shimbun.               | 33.—Shijiu-Hachi-Monji-Shimbun. |
| 8.—Hakubun-Shinshi.             | 34.—Aichi-Kwaishiu.             |
| 9.—Kobe-Shimbun.                | 35.—Kiyōri-Shimbun.             |
| 10.—Tottori-Shimbun.            | 36.—Moshiho-Kusa.               |
| 11.—Hiroshima-Shimbun.          | 37.—Chimata-no-Kaze.            |
| 12.—Kiyōhoo-Shimbun.            | 38.—Chingwai Shimbun.           |
| 13.—Kiyōto-Shimbun.             | 39.—Bankoku-Shimbun.            |
| 14.—Another one of the same.    | 40.—Rokugō-Shimbun.             |
| 15.—Osaka-Shimbun.              | 41.—Shimbun Shioraku.           |
| 16.—Ni-shin-Kibun.              | 42.—Kōshi-Zappō.                |
| 17.—Kaikiva-Shimbun.            | 43.—Nai-gwai-Shimpō.            |
| 18.—Kanazaki-Shimbun.           | 44.—Shiji-oka-Shimbun.          |
| 19.—Mainichi-Hirakawa-Shimbun.  | 45.—Sai-yō-Shimbun.             |
| 20.—Shimbunshi.                 | 46.—Nichiyeiki-Shimbun.         |
| 21.—Shakitama-Shimbun.          | 47.—Honyaku-Shimbunshi.         |
| 22.—Japan Herald.               | 48.—Shimbun-Kokoroye-kusa.      |
| 23.—Yokohama-Mainichi-Shimboon. | 49.—Tokai-Shimpō.               |
| 24.—Hiyōgo-Shimbun.             | 50.—London-Shimbunshi.          |
| 25.—Sūsū.                       | 51.—Kōbun-Tzushi.               |
| 26.—Nisshin-Shinjishi.          | 52.—Nagasaki-Shimbun.           |

PURSUANT to a notice issued several days before, the native Christians in Tokai met in the Union Church in Tsukiji, to organize the first native Christian church in Tokai. The elder

Okuno, from the native christian church of Yokohama, presided. After prayer, the fourth chapter of Galatians was read. Following this, the letter of eight native christians in Tokai asking their brethren of Yokohama, that a branch church might be established in Tokai was read, together with the letter of response. The constitution and creed of the Yokohama native church was then read. This document sets forth that the native christian church in Yokohama is entirely independent of any organization outside of Japan, that they elect an acting pastor, temporarily, from among the foreign missionaries now in Japan, but that as soon as they can, they will have a native pastor. They cannot, and do not need to, understand the causes of difference among christians in foreign lands, but accepting the points of agreement among all christians who acknowledge Jesus Christ to be the Son of God and the Saviour of sinners, they profess their faith in Jesus Christ, and promise to live lives of faith and of pure morals, and to be diligent in prayer and the study of the scriptures.

After the reading and acceptance of this document, they proceeded to the election of an elder. Ogawa, formerly an elder in the Yokohama church, was elected elder of the Tokai church. There being but a few members in the church, no deacon was chosen.

Proceeding to the election of a temporary pastor, Rev. David Thompson was chosen, who, on accepting the position, made an address in Japanese, and a very brief one in English; closing by these words: "Not as a missionary, nor as a Presbyterian, but as a man and as a christian, having human and christian sympathies, I take this charge." The entire proceedings throughout were conducted by Japanese, in their own language, with the exception of very brief addresses in English from the Rev. Messrs. Balagh and Thompson. The dignified and orderly manner of the proceedings surprised several of the foreign auditors who have never seen Japanese act in public assembly.

At the exercise, about an equal number of foreigners, and natives were present. Bible study or preaching services will be regularly held in the Tokai Union Church, which, for the present, has been granted to the use of the native christians. Although nearly the whole of the New Testament is already translated into Japanese, and the Scriptures in Chinese are accessible to educated natives, yet so far, only the three gospels, Matthew, Mark and John have been translated, revised and published.

It is remarkable with what avidity native correspondents discuss the subject of religion in the columns of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*. Indeed the controversies seem sometimes to excite an interest much beyond the value of the arguments advanced, and far greater than the "missionary" correspondence that a Yokohama contemporary has favoured its readers with of late. At last one Koderu, a priest of Anraku-in of Hiroshima Ken, has entered the lists in support of religion. He says:—Under our new government, intercourse with foreign countries has increased, the state of society is totally changed, and people are exalting Natural Philosophy as taught in Europe and America, and despising religion; publishing their opinions in the newspaper. For example they say "Now is a time of civilization, and religion is useless." They also say "The welfare of a nation depends only on a knowledge of the art of war." And again "Natural Philosophy is sufficient to explain all things, of what use is religion?" They believe that Buddhism is great nonsense, and only calls for their con-

tempt. Now it is a great pity that they are so ignorant of the true nature of Buddhism, which is a cheerful and happy faith; and that they speak evil of so mild and beneficent a religion. I cannot, however, remain silent and allow them to mislead people by their sophistry; but I will take my pen and address myself to all intelligent people.

Buddhism says that everything depends upon mind. Good or evil fortune alike. In this it agrees with Confucianism. And thus it is clear that the welfare of the world depends on tranquility of mind. For this feeling of tranquillity religion is most important. If there be no religion people disregard truth and falsehood, disloyalty and patriotism: and disunion in families produces disunion in nations.

Africa, one of the great continents, is inhabited in great part by barbarians whose chief business is robbery. They are like beasts, and are despised as savages. Compare them with our nation, and what pity they excite.

In our country also there are many ignorant people who are easily roused to rebel against government. It is useless to say they are foolish—but why are they so? The reason is that they are insufficiently influenced by religion, and they are uninstructed as to the benevolent intentions of government in the new methods of taxation, selecting soldiers, &c. But although their minds are darkened, yet their hearts are good, and the power of religion is sufficient to melt their stone-like minds, so that they may listen to good councils, do their work diligently, and repent of their follies.

Human beings are ahead of all things, by reason of their brain and understanding. Religion is so good that it is able to calm men's minds, and to open heaven to upright and god-like reasoning men. It is able for all things (lit—to feed millions of things). Buddhism, Shintoism and Confucianism are wonderfully spread: but their object is only one—that is, to purify the human heart. Nothing is comparable to it. Truth proceeds from it: and nature tells us that in reality Religion and Government are the same, though they appear so different.

Why then should the lover of Natural Philosophy be the hater of Religion, and fail to comprehend its greatness? How foolish are they who say that a nation's welfare depends on the art of war. How shallow is their reasoning. Thunder and lightning cannot calm men's minds. Those who take their stand on the cannon and murderous arts, are always ill at ease, and carry destruction everywhere. The preacher kindly speaks of religion to the people, and their hearts become as smiling spring. Misfortunes are kept at a distance, and bloodshed does not enter the head.

This is what our new government wishes to see. But although I have thus spoken of religion, I do not ignore the importance of military and naval power. Tranquillity may exist at home, whilst enemies may arrive from without. Religion and the art of war are both necessary. But let none despise Religion. I wish all men to open their minds on the subject, but only to do so after careful thought.

AT HALF-PAST 3 P.M. on the 18th instant Mitzko Hamuro, a Mekaki of the Emperor, gave birth to a prince, which, however, died almost immediately. It was therefore ordered that, for three days after the proclamation to that effect was received in all Fu and Ken, there should be no music allowed in Japanese houses.

The funeral took place to-day, the 25th instant; the coffin being deposited at Toshima Oka, newly appropriated as the Imperial Burial-place. It is in Koishikawa.

The child's posthumous title is notified in the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, as Waka-midzu-tera Hiko-no-Mikoto.

All officers above the 7th rank and all Kua-zoka (nobles) were expected to call at the Chamberlains' office (Kunaisho), to-day as an expression of condolence with his Majesty.

WE obtain from the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, a very different statement respecting the man who attacked Inspector Blockley at the Shinbashi Station, from that we published before, and which was obtained from a Japanese officer.

The man has been put on his trial, and the judge said that for such a crime he ought to have been condemned to hard labour for two years, but taking his madness into account, he would be decreed to pay the sum of 15 rios.

He is a samurai named Hyakuji Uchinuri, belonging to Kumagaye Ken, 25 years of age. He had a severe illness, since which he has become frequently lightheaded. He came to Tokai in August, in order to place himself under medical treatment on this account. He was first attended by a native doctor named Yugen Obutsu, in Shin-Ogawa-machi; but taking it into his head that he would like to have the advice of a foreign doctor, he started to go to Yokohama for that purpose. As he walked along the street a fit of the insanity came on, and passing the sword shop of Tatz'bonaya, in Horiyo cho, he borrowed a sword by force; and also seized and carried off a piece of silk belonging to Uyeda in the same street, and finally reached the station. (It does not seem to have occurred to the examiners to ask how it was that the two shopkeepers were so quiet). At the Station he commenced dancing and singing and committing a number of foolish vagaries, until at last, he made for the foreign inspector, and threw his sword at him, as formerly described. At his trial he professed to know nothing of the charge. He was then quite rational, but the judge taking the above story as correct, punished him with a light fine.

\* \* And judges who give such decisions as this, are expected to be acceptable to foreigners! Clearly the man was guilty or not guilty. If guilty he ought to have been sentenced to the proper penalty for his offence. If not guilty—and if he was mad and unaccountable for his actions, he was not guilty) he ought not to have been punished; but provision should have been made for his being looked after, that such violent proclivities during the mad fits, should not be allowed to endanger the lives of foreigners who come in his way. It is a little strange that in his paroxysm, he had sufficient power of discrimination to distinguish a foreigner from his own countrymen; and if doubts arise in the mind of any who take into consideration the combined facts of his seizing the sword whilst on the way to Yokohama, and, passing by all his own countrymen, using it on the first foreigner he met or saw, we think their doubts are not unreasonable.

AS THE citadel of the castle in Tokai is already dismantled of its towers and covered parapets, and since the entire wall-circuit of the castle is being dismantled and denuded of its gate-towers, we present below, a list of the Go Mon or Imperial Gates:—

O Te Go Mon, ("King's hand"—"check-mate" gate).—Through this gate, the Foreign Ministers formerly entered to attend the Shogun's Court.

Sakashita Go Mon, ("Beneath the slope").—So called because it is situated beneath a slope which is inside of the gate.

Sakura Da Go Mon, ("Cherry-field" gate).—So named, because formerly a prince of the Shogun's family named Sakurada lived near it. Close to this gate, the Gotairo, or Regent, was murdered by a band of rōnins on the 23rd of March, 1860.

Hirakawa Go Mon, ("Level river").—The place in which it stands was formerly called Hirakawa c. o. or street.

Takebashi Go Mon, ("Bamboo" gate).

The three gates, called respectively Shimidzu ("Pure water"), Tayasu (lit. "Field easy"), and Shitotsubashi ("One bridge"), were named after the Go San Kio families of the names given above.

Hanzo Go Mon, ("Half warehouse" gate).

Hibiya Go Mon.

Babasaki Go Mon, ("End of the riding course").—Just within this gate, are the Iwakura mansion, and the yashiki now occupied by the Daijo Kuan.

Wadagura Go Mon.

Kanda Bashi Go Mon, ("God's field bridge" gate).—Kanda is a very old and celebrated quarter in Tokai.

Taiwashi Go Mon.

Kaji Bashi Go Mon, ("Blacksmith's bridge" gate).—The street, on which this gate opens, was formerly called Kaji-cho.

Gofuku Bashi Go Mon, ("Cloth bridge").—The street near this gate is called Gofuku-cho.

Yamashita Go Mon, ("Beneath the mountain" gate).—It was in front of this gate, in February, 1862, that the Minister Tsushima no-Kami was attacked by rōnins, and wounded, after they had tried to assassinate him.

Saiwai Bashi Go Mon, ("Good luck bridge").

Tora No Mon, (Tiger's gate).—This gate is close to the Gaimu-sho, or Foreign Office.

Asakusa Go Mon, ("Morning grass" gate).—This gate opens into the district called Asakusa, in which the great temple is situated.

Akasaka Go Mon, ("Red slope" gate).—The Mikado's palace is situated just outside of this gate.

Kuichigai Go Mon.

Yotsuya Go Mon, ("Four valleys" gate).—So named from the place in which it is situated.

Ushigomi Go Mon, ("Cow drove" gate).—The district outside the gate is so called.

Koishikawa Go Mon, ("Pebble river" gate).—Named for the same reason as above.

Sujikai Go Mon, ("Diagonal" gate).—Many streets lead diagonally to this gate.

Sukiya Bashi Go Mon.

The Niju Bashi Go Mon, ("Double bridge" gate).—This gate leads directly into that part of the castle, in which the Emperor's palace, recently burned, was situated. Two bridges are here built very close to each other.

Jejo Bashi Go Mon, ("Get down bridge" gate).—All nobles were formerly obliged to get down out of their norimonos before entering this gate.

Of the above, about one-half have been destroyed, and the rest are being so rapidly demolished that by the New Year, there will, most probably, be not a single gate left to tell how the castle once looked. The demolition of the chief ornament of Tokai, will doubtless be looked upon as a high achievement in modern civilization.

A RACY proposition has been made by a Samourai of Yedo, in a letter to the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, by which he imagines he can relieve the government of the payment of the hereditary salaries of the Samourai. He thinks it high time that people should cease to live in

idleness, and that every one should earn his living, and put by something for his family. But for this a certain amount of capital is necessary, and as most of the Samourai have neither land to cultivate nor money to invest, they cannot hope to do anything separately. Yet something ought to be done; for under present circumstances they only eat and drink, and spend their spare time viciously. The writer then propounds his scheme, which, being about as practical as Mori's lingual suggestions, may amuse our readers. He writes:—

"Now although I do not know how many thousands of Samourai there are in this empire, the number belonging to Tokai Fu has been estimated at about 10,000.

Now let each of these contribute 50 Rios, and a capital of Rios 500,000 is at once raised. With this let a large Printing Company be established. We will then request the government, that In-so-kiyoku (government printing office) and all similar offices be handed over to our company, and that all Daijo-Kuan and other government notices of every department be contracted to be printed by us without ordering it of any other printer or book-seller.

Then, when the Company's business shall have gradually improved, and a large profit shall have been accumulated we shall not only be able to repay the money advanced by government to the Samourai to pay their original contributions, but also to contribute a per centage of the profits to the government as a requital for its favours. Besides, not only should we thus find employment for the 10,000 Samourai but we should greatly enrich the empire."

THE STORM of the 23rd instant, did a great deal of damage in Tokai and its neighbourhood. The two large rivers Tonegawa and Sumidagawa, both overflowed their banks on the 24th, and many parts of the mound have been destroyed by the current. The village of Sannamura on the Tonegawa was completely inundated, and the Yoidai temporary bridge was carried away by the current. Makojima, Hondjo and Fukugawa were all under water, and the people had to take to boats to save themselves from drowning. At Senji, both sides of the bridge were unapproachable, and communication by boats being for a time impassable, the traffic was totally stopped. In the Kandagawa river, the current was so strong that the bridges Shehei-bashi, Idzumi-bashi and Asakusa-bashi were all destroyed.

Besides these, a great number of houses in Takata-bahushita, Koishikawa, and Furukawa were carried away by the violence of the current, and several persons were drowned.

"THE PEN is mightier than the sword."

A NEW and very remarkable illustration of this epigram has just been afforded in that strangest place in the world—Tokai. The Japanese people are original in many respects, but the manner in which they reverse or illustrate our maxims and wise saws is more than amusing. For instance, a few months ago, a merchant, named Yamashiro, aspired to do a big business in boots and foreign notions, and began to build a three-storied stone clad building in the Hon-cho, the great business street of the capital. To get the necessary funds, he borrowed of the Government to a heavy amount, but when New Year's day approached, he could not "come to time," and the consequence was, the Yamashiro spoiled his digestion and took his own life at one operation,

by *seppuku* or hara-kiri. The dirk or sword that thus slew Yamashiro was a mighty thing, since it ended the life of a merchant. For months, however the big three storied stone house remained vacant, though the Government had it finished. Lately, an application to use it for educational purposes was granted, and a stroke of the pen transformed a fire-proof warehouse and set of show-rooms into a temple of knowledge, in which Kobo sama, instead of Daikoku, now receives homage; or as we Caucasians would say it, the temple of Mammon was transformed into the halls of Minerva. Instead of show-cases, we have writing-desks; instead of clerks, are pedagogues; instead of show-cards, we have charts; and instead of glittering wares, we have brushes, ink, ink-stones, and copy-books. In spite of the smearing propensities of the urchins, and the manifest lack of the use of soap, it is a very pleasant sight to see scores of boys and girls being taught according to the improved system of charts, after the American fashion, and as originated in the Normal School, now in charge of a practical teacher from the States. Better are a hundred urchins learning to use the pen than a single merchant committing hara-kiri.

THE GREAT government banker of Tokai, Mitsui, who is to the Japanese what the Rothschilds and Barings are to Europe, and the Vanderbilts and Astors are to the United States, intends to astonish the natives—imperial, noble and common folk of the Japanese capital, by building a house enormous in size, and imposing in appearance. It is to be three stories in height, the ceilings unusually high, and the timbers very strong. On the top of the cupola is a huge *shachuhoko*, or upright fish—endeavouring, apparently, to turn a somersault. Certain ontraying metallic points lead one to suppose that the fish and house are to be protected by a lightning rod. In front of the house, fronting on the Tori, or Main street, is to be the silk shop, whereat all lovers of Japanese silks and crapes, whether natives or foreigners, can dispose of their spare cash in exchange for products bought. This will be the second large house belonging to Mitsui, both striking objects in a bird's-eye view of the city.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, writing from Ibaraki (Mito) Ken, dwells on the necessity of placing kept women on a different footing from common servants. They are not like servants necessities, but luxuries, and should be highly taxed accordingly. The writer's object seems to be, by this high taxation to reduce the evil.

## Provincial.

IN WATARAI Ken there has been a kind of murrain among the cattle, which has resisted the powers of the resident vets. It commenced at the end of July, and in a few days between 70 and 80 cattle died. The bodies were all burnt in a plain away from all habitations, but we regret to see that the disease has since extended to other provinces.

THE GOVERNMENT is about having a history of the Empire written, and materials are being accumulated rapidly. We hear of a samourai of Aitchi ken being rewarded with \$50 for presenting the Government through his Kencho with thirty volumes of great antiquity containing a history of the Emperors.

AMONG THE provincial news in the native papers, is a paragraph from Hamada Ken. Two persons were condemned to imprisonment with hard labour, for crimes committed. In the case of one, his son, a boy of 11 years of age, in the other, a daughter aged 17 years, petitioned that they might be allowed to endure the punishment for their respective fathers. The judge and Kenrei, happily were inexorable, and decided that the men should themselves bear the consequences of their transgressions, and refused both of the applications. But the filial affection of both the boy and girl are highly commended and held up to admiration.

It would be a grand country to live in, if all fellows who take a fancy to steal swords and attack foreigners, should be allowed to plead madness; and if ruffians could be released from punishment on condition of their children bearing it in their stead.

A SOMEWHAT amusing story is told in a native paper of the conversion of a district into beef-eaters.

It had always been most strictly forbidden that anything should be killed within the temple domains of Kokuzo Bosatz in the village of Yagitsz'-mura in Wakamatz' Ken, and no one in that district had ever been known to eat the flesh either of bird or beast; from fear of the vengeance of the Idol Kokuzo Bosatz.

It happened lately that a man named Kampei Higashi in the village, had a large tumour about 8 inches in diameter, in his loins; and the pain he occasionally suffered was extreme. One of the government doctors, a properly educated surgeon, came to an adjoining village, and was sent for by Kampei to see whether he could do anything towards curing him and alleviating his suffering. The doctor told him that if left to itself the tumour would enlarge continually, and his body become gradually thinner and thinner, until at last he would certainly waste away and die. And as the sufferer was already very thin and weak it would be impossible to remove the tumour by cutting because he had not strength to bear it. But if he would restore some of his vital power by eating meat, this with a tonic medicine might possibly give him strength to undergo an operation. At first the sick man was in despair, but on consideration he said—well I must die if I allow things to go on as they are and it is true that Kokuzo Bosatsu may slay me for eating flesh—so that any way I must die. But if it should so happen that I eat flesh and recover and am not slain, then it will be known for ever hereafter that there is no harm in eating it in sickness. Under any circumstances, though I die, others will know for certain in future and not desist from mere superstition. Commencing then with chicken broth and eggs, he went on until he felt sufficiently strong to undergo the operation, and no evil befel him. The tumour was successfully removed, and the whole village rejoiced and wondered. They are quite convinced of their former error, and are satisfied of the wisdom of the government in its proclamation on the subject issued long ago.

AN APPLICATION has been made by the Sakata Ken to the Religious department requesting, that as Yudonosan of Ujen is a very famous holy mountain, and has been so for 1050 years, and as many pious people visit the mountain annually, and as it has been ordered that Buddhist temples shall be altered into Shinto, yet because this mountain is so sacred it should be proclaimed the first national temple of Ujen country.

A LONG time ago a man of Awa country, in Noto Ken, named Masakichi, went to sea; and nothing was heard of him until lately, when the Japanese Consul in San Francisco informed the Foreign Department that a box had been delivered to him which had been picked up at sea, and on examination was found to have belonged to Masakichi. It has been returned to Japan and forwarded by the officials of the Ken to the mother and wife of Masakichi, whose fate it too plainly tells. The box contained clothes, money, and letters from the drowned man. It appears that his junk left Honomisaki some three years ago, and was driven by a gale far to the southward, and in his extremity he wrote the letters.

The native reporter takes the opportunity from this circumstance to dilate on the value of foreign intercourse. Had the box been so found in olden time it would never have made its way to his family; but now, such is the intimacy of the foreign relations, that it is no sooner picked up at sea, than it is sent, with all its contents, to those to whom it of right belongs. This is civilization.

FROM KUMAGAYE Ken, information has been received that the mountain of Arayama in Kotsuké country has twice during this year shewn violent symptoms of irruption. The vibration has been excessive and the roar from the crater very loud and alarming, followed by such rains that rivers and springs have been affected, and the torrents have washed away buildings. One hot-spring bath house at a distance of 12 cho from the ordinary river's course has been destroyed and a great deal of other damage done.

IN THE case of the rebellion of Fukuoka Ken, the official investigation resulted in this judgment:—

"The town of Fukuoka having been nearly destroyed by the farmers who rose in rebellion in June last; and as this was the fault of the government officers who performed their duty imperfectly; therefore Chinami Midzuno, the second officer of the Ken, and Naoshiji-Dan, the 3rd officer were asked to send in their resignations as they had acknowledged their fault.

They have been discharged accordingly; and moreover the circumstances having been closely looked into by the Court of Tokoi, they were denounced to be punished as follows:—

Though government officers in any province, who by neglect of duty cause the people to excite disturbances, ought to be committed to hard labour for the duration of a hundred days, according to law; yet the above-named two gentlemen have been permitted to make satisfaction for their crime by paying a fine of 7½ rios, according to the Ordinance of Redemption of the Military class, or Samourai."

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a native daily paper published in Tokoi has the following:—

The firemen of Yedo have already abandoned many of their former foolish customs, but among the country people the old bad habits continue.

It lately happened that the firemen of Kamisawa in the province of Hitatsu, assembled and had a grand fête in honour of the Rising Sun. It has been the custom to raise the funds for such celebration from the members of the brigade by a small charge upon each of the townsmen. On this occasion the rate was three sen (cents); but Yeiske Shigaya one of those on whom the demand was made, objected to such follies refused to pay the sum, small as it was. Indeed we think Shigaya was quite right.

However the firemen were very much enraged against Shigaya, and one night they went to his storehouse, and siezed several bags of dried fish, and scattering some on the highway, threw the rest into the sea. They also committed other depredations breaking a large iron cauldron into pieces and smashing a cask containing oil, so that it was all lost.

Shigaya of course laid his complaint at the police office of the village, and the policeman at once went and captured two of the ring-leaders, who were taken to the station house, and their deposition was taken down.

It happens that the civil magistrate of the village, Shichiroyemon, is a foolish and obstinate fellow. When the policeman was on his way to the Kencho of Nicharu Ken. with the confession of the captured men, Shichiroyemon ran after him, and at the demand of the other firemen asked him to return the depositions, as if the principal government of the Ken saw them, the whole of the firemen would receive severe punishment. The policeman refused; and the foolish Kocho sprang upon him and tried to take it from him by force, at the same time reviling him contemptuously with his unfeeling conduct. This led to a free fight, between those who approved of the conduct of the police officer, and about twenty men who accompanied the Kocho the latter men crying out "Kill the policeman, quickly—and let the Kocho escape from here." Several farmers who were working in the fields now approached to learn the cause of the strife, and whilst some helped the policeman, some went and gave information at the police office, and the Kocho and many of his supporters were taken into custody.

Now see how much evil the foolish custom of the firemen has occasioned. We shall therefore be glad to hear that the fire companies in every province are abolished, and that the men are obliged to work diligently in some industry. And especially do we desire to see such officers as the Kocho, in town and country carefully elected, for that officer is the most important in civilizing the people.

FROM THE same paper we take the following "opinion," addressed by a "preacher" Shigawara to obstinate people in Yamagata Ken, who refused to let their hair grow in foreign fashion:—

It is a great error of such people to suppose they are only imitating European and American people in letting their hair grow in the present fashion. It is owing to their ignorance of the ancient history of the empire. In Japan it was always the fashion to let the hair grow, as well as to fold the right breast of the coat over the left buttoning it on the left. It was not until the study of Chinese was introduced that the government issued the command to tie up the hair in the 11th year of Hakuha epoch. Afterwards when the country was rent by the wars between the great Minamoto and Taira families, the military class began to shave off the hair from the top of the head, as the long hair inconvenienced them; and from that time we have called the shaven part 'sakayaki', meaning 'white moon.' This term was at first used in mere jest from the resemblance of the shaven part to the moon. About the beginning of the reign of the just Taicoon, Yoritomo Minamoto, the people began to shave off also a little of the forehead, and towards the close of the Ashikaga dynasty the military class introduced the fashion which existed throughout the whole of the Tokugawa dynasty.

It is thus quite a mistake for the people of Yamagata to suppose that it was the ancient custom to wear the cue on the top of the head,



and that it is a mere imitation of foreigners to dress the hair as ordered by the present government.

A FARMER of Okazaki, named Otozo, has sent to the *Nisshin Shinjishi* the following recipes:—

To preserve radishes from the ravages of insects—take the leaves and roots of the *Artemisia Chinensis*, boil them in water, and mix with one “to” of the concentrated juice two “sho” of wood ashes, a hundred “momme” of bad sulphur and one hundred “momme” of lime. When well mixed boil over again, and water the young shoots with the liquor.

To preserve Indigo and Tobacco from insects—take one “Kan” of lime, one hundred momme of bad sulphur and mix them in water, throw into the liquid a branch of the *Asobi* with all its leaves, and well boil. Water the young plants of Indigo and tobacco before the insects appear, the mixture need not be too strong. When the leaf is large a very moderate quantity of the liquid will suffice.

To prevent insects on grain, such as rice, barley, wheat &c. One ‘go’ of salt well dried in the sun to a picul of the seed. The fields should be fertilized some time before the rice is ripe.

The above mentioned having been proved by Otozo by three or four years experience may be relied upon.

It is at least a good sign when a farmer so appreciates the benefits likely to arise from this communication of his agricultural experiences, as to wish to avail himself of the wide circulation a newspaper affords, to give information to his fellow cultivators of the soil. It shows alike the extent to which the *Nisshin Shinjishi* is circulated, and the intelligence of the readers.—Ed. J. G.

THE FOLLOWING is a copy of the report of the crew of a small Japanese ship driven by stress of weather on to the coast of Formosa a few months ago. The men, four in number, were named Ribachi (the skipper), Heikichi, Gankichi and Jiske, all natives of Kashiwashima of Bishiu:—

To the Government office of ODA ken.

from the four sailors (abovenamed).

We departed on the 28th October last year from Tamashima in Bishiu, with a cargo of salt and mats to sell in Owase of Kii. Having sold our cargo we purchased 180 rios worth of powder for making incense sticks, and a kind of mushroom called Sintake value 80 rios; and we left Owase on the 9th of January this year. Shortly after leaving, a hurricane came on and forced us to anchor at Makishima; and for 18 days the weather detained us here. On weighing from Makishima the vessel was driven to the southward, and as we were ignorant what to do we let her drift. On the 4th February we saw a steamer in the distance, and made a great smoke as a signal, by burning the mats which formed the roof of our boat. It was seen, and to our delight the steamer approached us, but for what reason we could not tell, she stopped near us one single moment, and then without speaking went away, leaving us to our bitter disappointment. We now scarcely hoisted any sail, but continued to drift at the mercy of the winds and waves. On the 8th March an island appeared in sight, which, we believing it to be Japan, cheered us greatly. We roused ourselves and exerted the little strength we had left. (for we had been for four days without food), and soon arrived at the shore; when we found we had reached Mats’ke in the Island of Formosa.

Some 20 or 30 strange people at once came on board, and though we tried to keep them from robbing us of our cargo, some 200 or 300 more natives rapidly arrived, and each helping himself we had nothing left, and they began to break up the vessel, and looked as if they would kill us. They stripped us of everything, and with difficulty we retained a piece of old cloth each, and our wooden ticket with the government stamp, one 5 rio satz, and a charm of the idol Kompira.

There was but one out of all who had pity on us. A kind old native woman, 50 or 60 years of age rebuked the cruelty of the people, and took us to her own home, gave us some food and allowed us to stay during the night. The family in the house consisted of six persons: two children, their parents, grandfather and grandmother. The houses were very small and built of bamboo and straw. We observed that the soil of the country was very rich—far more so than in Bishiu—and the growth of wheat was very abundant. Large woods also abounded. Next day at 10 A.M. the old woman accompanied us to a place called Caneba, about a mile and a half from Maboke. Here were three houses in which Chinese lived, who were very kind to us. One of them went back to Maboke with Rikachi, and tried to get the people to return to us the things of which they had plundered us. They refused, much to his annoyance; and so, taking Rikachi back with him, we remained there a few days. Whilst here we were ordered to saw wood, which in our weak condition we were obliged to refuse, and the Chinaman was angry with us and threatened to tie us up with rope and make trouble—so we were obliged to obey him as well as we could.

On the 12th March, another Chinaman came named Ah Sen, from the village of Baragawo, about 10 ri distant (as we judged) from Caneba. There were houses all the way along, and some natives, compassionating us, gave us food: but whilst, some kindly stroked our heads, others, disliking us, threw us down and sitting astride of our bodies, beat our heads painfully. Of the inhabitants of Baragawo two thirds are natives, and one third Chinese immigrants: and though all the natives have weapons such as sword, spear or gun, the Chinese are so much stronger that they greatly oppress the natives.

We stayed with Ah Sen 100 days, and he told us that as soon as the harvest was in, he might go to Kiyo to sell the wheat and he would take us there to the Japanese official. We were very glad, and worked hard to help him, by chopping wood, keeping cattle, or in the fields, to try and requite his kindness.

On the 14th June we left Ah Sen in a ship of Baragawo and arrived on the 20th at Kiyo. Here we were received into the house of an European for two days; and afterwards a government official from Taiwan (the capital) took us there, and we remained nine days. Here we met Mr. Reiski Fukushima, a Japanese officer, and after enquiries, he gave us ten rios.

On the 30th June, we returned to Kiyo and remained six days. On the 5th July we went on board a steamer, and arrived at Fukushin on the 6th.

We were particularly well treated here. They gave us a meal of 5 or 6 pieces four times a day; and we had a bath daily. Beside this they gave us each—a piece of China Cloth; a pair of Chinese shoes, a handkerchief, two pieces of blanket and six rios. We embarked on board a steamer with two Chinese officials for attendants; arrived at Bichiu on the 20th July; and were sent to the Kencho of Oda Ken by the Chinese officers the same day.

Two OFFICIALS of Chikuma Ken as they passed along a public street saw a man and woman playing in a not very creditable manner before a few people who had stopped to see them. Disapproving of what they witnessed, they recommended them to cease, and to go to work. The idlers who were looking on took up the cause of the man and woman, and an altercation arose, in which at length, the people lost patience, and in the end the officers were so pelted with stones that they were obliged to retreat. Of course a complaint has been laid, but no examination had taken place, up to last advices.

A MERCHANT of Miyaki Ken thoroughly appreciating the value of the police has presented \$50 to the Ken as a personal contribution of \$10 a year for five years. If all others who can afford it would act as liberally there would soon be an efficient police force.

A PROCLAMATION of the Shimané Ken to its people winds up with these remarks:—

“The male population of the Ken numbers 175,434 persons, and from them there are only required to be raised for soldiers 220 to 230 men. The age must be between 19 years 2 days, and 20 years. These are allowed to return home after they have served for three years, and then they can occupy themselves as they like. Under certain circumstances even these men are exempt—as in the case of being too weak, or the master of a family, or an only son or grand-son, or any person on whom a family depends by reason of the weakness of the parents or elder brother. During service, all clothes and necessaries are paid for by government, and a regular pay is allowed monthly. At the end of three years the soldier who returns home is provided with whatever money he has saved during the period of service. Should he wish to become an officer, his merits will be considered, and soldiers who are strong and well skilled in military art, may be promoted to Konoyetai, —the Body-guard of the Emperor—a duty so honourable as to guard the person of the Emperor himself.

This Government provision which differs so wonderfully from that of the old Tokoguwa reign is excellent, and we have no reason to complain of the government. Indeed, we should be very grateful to it.

Ignorant people in distant parts of the Empire, do not understand this, but being in the dark, they rebel against the kind and paternal government which always acts for them as for dear children.

Not knowing the wisdom of the new government, you Shimané farmers fancied that it was selfish and cruel; and, like madmen, you inconsiderately rebelled against it. You not only forgot the benevolence of the government, but brought trouble to your father’s house. You obstruct good farmers and bring ruin on your native land. Your family be, comes poor as a well deserved chastisement.

“Are you not very foolish—all ye Shimané Ken farmers? Consider well the goodness of the government, and be careful for the future.”

WE HAVE had frequently to tell of late, of samourai giving up their hereditary allowances; but it seems that all are not of the same mind. The Shigaku samourai have petitioned that their allowance be raised on account of the dearness of Rice.

A TRAINING school for school-masters has been established in Miyaki Ken.



THE CATTLE disease has been very severe; far more so indeed than we were aware of. In Yohimé Ken and in Araigori Ken 246 oxen died from the last week of July to end of August. The doctor of the Ken hospital was asked to examine the animals and he found, that the first symptoms are extreme feverishness. Their bodies generally become swollen, and the extreme uneasiness of the poor beasts testifies to the pain they suffer. Diarrhoea succeeds, and the purging is so incessant that they soon succumb. The best remedy that has been tried is said to be bleeding. If the blood flows freely they are almost sure to recover—if otherwise they die.

FROM WAKAMATZ' Ken information has been received, that ever since March last, up to the present time, there has been a kind of epidemic diarrhoea which has seized hundreds of people and spread over all the villages. It is only lately that it became so bad that a representation had to be made to the Kencho. The officers at once saw that doctors were sent to the affected places, and there is now a slight improvement.

The official report says—"As these strong farmers have been so sick, attention to their farms has been neglected, and field hands have been very scarce. Soba and daiko are now too late, and scarcely any have been sown, although the farmers from adjacent villages helped each other as much as possible. Indeed it has been a great misfortune for all the farmers. Among 1,342 persons composing of 240 families, 593 are still sick, and 76 have died. This is in the single village of Kobayashimura.

IN A recent dreadful storm in the province of Yamato incalculable damage was done. Wind and rain, thunder and lightning, all did their work towards it; but, besides these there was a heavy fall of snow, followed by a severe frost—especially in the district extending from Uda-kori to Shikikami-kori—which destroyed the vegetables and the leaves of the mulberry trees. The storm was so fierce that the people dare not leave their houses while it lasted.

Before it came on in its fury, a woman named Rii, the wife of one Zenroku, residing in the village of Koshisemura went to her hair-dresser's house, taking with her a baby in arms, and two other children. The hair-dresser being absent she was returning, when the thunder storm overtook her; and just as she approached her own house, and was only few yards from it, the lightning struck her. Her piercing shriek was heard by her husband who rushed out; but found that she had been killed on the spot, and had fallen on the child in her arms. They were both quite dead. The two other children had the appearance of being choked, but they were revived after some trouble.

A STORY is told in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of two boys about 8 years old who went out to play together, in Yedo. They got down by the water side and one fell in. The other frightened, immediately ran away and called for help—but coming back, his little playmate was not to be seen. He therefore supposed he was drowned, and afraid to go home without him, wandered up and down the stream, looking for him all night. Meanwhile his parents not knowing where or with whom he had gone—grew very anxious and applied to the police. It was not long before the little fellow was found, and on hearing his story and going to the house of the boy supposed to be drowned, behold, there he was. It is not told how he got out of the water; but the pluck of the little chap who searched for him, hoping against hope all night, is highly commended.

WE EXPECT to hear that the floods which covered all the plains for many leagues around Yedo and Yokohama, on Tuesday last, have greatly damaged the crops of all kinds. Much of the rice is in the ear, and some just beginning to ripen—but now much of it has been so soaked and blown about, that nothing but the finest weather can restore it.

In some of the districts which had been flooded in June and at the end of August, there are hopes that the damage will be less than originally anticipated. Mits'zawa Ken reports that ever since June, when its floods occurred, the weather has been splendid the temperature from the middle of July generally ranging about 80° to 87° but not exceeding 94° to 95° in the shade during the hottest days. This and the excellent soil have brought on the crops well, and the forebodings of scarcity are changed into the expectation of abundance. The rice plants are unusually strong, and average over 40 stems from each root—in some cases 50; and the length of the straw is from 4 to 5 feet; the ears being correspondingly heavy. All other grains and vegetables look as well as the rice. As the early part of the season was dry and suitable for the silkworm, a good crop of silk was secured; so that the year will be more than ordinarily profitable in that province. Whilst everything looks so hopeful, and the people are in good spirits, the Ken officials have taken the opportunity of publishing and explaining the new government orders; and they believe that they will be obeyed with alacrity.

IN IWAMI and Idzumo, where the inundations occurred so lately as the 29th. August, the rice seems to be recovering; and hopes are entertained of saving some of the cotton—but they can hardly say yet whether the average will be obtained or not.

THE FOLLOWING readings of the barometer at Tokei from the evening of the 22nd inst. shews the state of the atmosphere during the storm. It is from a good barometer of Negretti & Zambra, but has not been compared with others in this country:—

22nd Sept., 1873,	9 P.M.	30.07
	Midnight	29.96
23rd " "	8 A.M.	29.82
	10 " "	29.43
	Noon	29.26
	1 P.M.	29.05
	2 " "	28.95
	3 " "	28.99
	4 " "	29.18
	5 " "	29.22
	6 " "	29.25
	8 " "	29.33
	10 " "	29.46
	Midnight	29.54
24th " "	8 A.M.	29.83

#### LOWEST.

23rd September, 1872,	...	28.95
25th August, 1872,	...	28.44
24th " 1871,	...	28.21

WE REGRET to hear of the illness of Kido, who accompanied Iwakura, as assistant ambassador of the first rank. He has had an attack of paralysis, and is not expected to live. His loss will be very great; for he is one of the foremost reformers in Japan, and full of intelligence. He was early in the field in giving his countrymen the advantage of newspapers, and the *Shimbun Zasshi* was started under his protection. From the accounts that have reached us, there can be no hope of his recovery.

CONSIDERABLE FEELING has been expressed by influential classes in Tokei, at the want of sympathy displayed by the inhabitants on the occasion of the death and burial of the Imperial prince. They say that although the death of a mere child was nothing to them, and admitting the probability of this one never coming the throne even if he had lived, still they ought to sorrow with their Emperor; and that the very least they could do was to obey the government order. Instead of that the streets were as noisy and bustling as on other occasions. Pleasure seekers went to tea houses as usual, and singing and dancing and feasting were continued, in spite of the authorities. It was not only disobedient and unfeeling on the part of the most civilized city in the empire, but it was impoliteness worthy of barbarism.

A NUMBER of samourai of Ashigaru Ken have lately commuted their annual allowances for three years' payment in advance. Perhaps this was to be the method of raising the capital for that Printing office of 10,000 proprietors of which we published the proposal last evening. The 10,000 samourai of Tokei were to pay \$50 each to make a capital of \$500,000. Without some such aid from government it is sure that not one-fourth of the 10,000 could supply their proportion.

A WRITER in the *Kobun Tsushu* is indignant with his countrymen, because so many millions (said of them) are studying western science and neglecting their own mother tongue; and leaving their own parents in the country, to come to Tokei or some other great city, to learn English, but are unable to write to their homes, because they have not learnt the Chinese and Japanese; and, for the same reason are unable to read the government notices which are published daily. We all admit that there are good grounds for his remonstrances.

THE PUBLIC schools in Wakamatz' Ken, (Aidzu), are 98 in number; of the pupils 7075 are male and 1247 female—altogether 8322. There are besides many private schools.

WE REGRET to hear that Kido, (the first assistant of Iwakura in his late embassy) still lies unable to speak or to move.

Iwakura himself has been rather indisposed ever since his return.

## Yokohama.

THE splendid summer we have just passed through has been one of the finest and healthiest ever experienced since foreigners come to Japan, and it seemed that it was to pass away quietly, without giving us any taste of the elemental war, with which the hot weather generally departs. This, however, was not to be, and yesterday we had a typhoon—moderate as compared with many former ones, but still a typhoon—accompanied by a storm of rain such as we very rarely have. The rain began to fall gently, on Monday morning early, and about mid-day increased to a heavy pour, which did not abate for one instant for 27 hours; and very few houses in the settlement or on the Bluff escaped the inconvenience of leaking roofs and the like. But we regret to tell, that the damage done by the rain has been very great. All the plains for miles round were flooded to the very tops of the rice plants; and the brooks, streams and rivers, were only dis-

tinguishable by the rapid flow of water in their course, amid the comparative stillness of the lakes formed by the inundation.

At the Homoco end of the Bluff a landslip took place, which buried several native houses completely, and of eight inmates, only six had been got out of the ruins up to 8 o'clock last night, all of whom were more or less hurt—but there is no doubt the other two have been killed. Numbers of men were engaged digging them out, and worked away by the light of fires which were kept up, with the determination not to stop until they found the bodies.

We hear of several other landslips—one at No. 23, Bluff, carried away the stables and betto's houses.

Several Japanese tenements were blown down at Ishikawa, but we hear of no loss of life from that quarter. The district of Hatchô was entirely flooded, the inhabitants having to use boats to get to their houses.

Carpenters, Plasterers, Tile-makers, Paper-hangers and others will remember this as a red letter day.

In the Harbour the only damage we hear of was caused by the M. M. steamer *Nu* dragging her moorings: she fouled the barque *Gauche* carrying away her Jibboom, Bowsprit, Figure-head, and Cutwater, and doing other damage.

Indeed on this occasion the floods have done far more injury than the wind, though that leaves plenty of evidences of it fury. The storm was at its height about noon, and had quite subsided by 3 P.M.

We have been favored with the following data:—

Time.	Baromet.	Anoid.	Symple.	Thermo-	REMARKS.
A.M.					
7.	29.36	29.63	29.24	67	Heavy rain and strong puffs.
8.30	29.26	29.47	29.16	"	"
9.45	29.19	29.42	29.14	"	Hard squall and heavy rain.
10.30	29.13	29.35	29.04	67.4	"
11.30	29.03	29.27	28.94	"	Very hard puffs and "heavy" squalls and
NOON.	28.96	29.20	28.86	68	Same. Increasing wind. [driving rain.
1.15	28.84	29.05	28.75	"	Blowing very hard.
2.15	28.87	29.10	28.75	"	Violent, squally.
3.15	28.96	29.18	28.90	69	Clearing and moderating.
4.30	29.11	29.30	29.05	"	Light puffs, heavy rain.
5.00	29.14	29.33	29.05	"	Almost calm.
6.30	29.14	29.33	29.05	"	Fine and calm. Glass steady.

23RD SEPTEMBER, 1873.

THE MEMBERS of the late Embassy say very little as to their experiences abroad; still adhering to the reticence which the *L. & C. Express* marks as their peculiarity. They have no hesitation in stating this, however:—that though their wonder was of a very different character, nothing abroad struck them more forcibly than the great changes which met their eyes on all sides in Japan.

THE FOLLOWING is the reply of the Emperor of Japan to the President of Peru:—

"I, the Emperor of Japan, whose dynasty has continued in a single line through all (thousands of) generations, reply to you the President of the Republic of Peru.

I have long ago heard of your country's fame, and now you have charged your Minister Post Captain G. y Garcia, with a letter expressive of friendship, and of your desire to make a treaty between our countries which shall be to their mutual advantage. This is also my own wish. The loyalty and ability of Captain y Garcia are equal to the heavy duties of Ambassador, and doubtless he will establish the friendship of both countries for ever. This is my reply to you. I pray for your health and happiness.

Given at the Palace, Tokyo, the 22nd day of the 8th month of the 6th year of Meiji (22nd August, 1873)—the year 2533 of the era of Jimmu, and sealed by me with my Imperial Seal,

MUTSUHITO TENNO.

The letter was transmitted by Gaimukiyo (Foreign Minister) Soyeshima Tanetomi.

THE ARRIVAL of a steamer under Chinese colours, is a feature of commerce well worthy of notice. The *S. S. Aden*, Captain Peterson, arrived yesterday morning from Shanghai, the forerunner of a regular line of steamers to be put on by the Chinese Merchants' Company. Japanese Merchants should take a lesson from their Chinese brethren—if not in opening a line from hence to China, at least in having the ships they run on their own coast, properly officered with Europeans. That this new company will be successful does not admit of a doubt; and it will be the means of greatly increasing the trade done by the Chinese themselves, who are likely to multiply rapidly—especially if the new treaties should permit them to reside in any part of the country.

MR. BINGHAM, the new U. S. Minister, arrived by the *Japan* from San Francisco. He is accompanied by his wife and two daughters; and by Mr. D. W. Stevens as secretary of Legation.

WE ARE happy to welcome back the *Iron Duke*, after its Northern cruise. We fear, however, that her stay here will be but short.

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

A native friend who is well-known in this settlement brings the above paper to me and says he thinks it ought to be published to the foreign community of this place. He therefore requests me to try and get it a place in the columns of your paper. It is a proclamation issued by the Governor of Yokohama.

Yours faithfully,

VERUS.

### Public Notice—No. 87.

AT THIS PORT all servants in the employ of foreigners, hitherto not being registered, the profligate and dissolute have greatly increased almost beyond control.

Therefore Suzumura Yozo and two others having petitioned the government desiring to establish an employment office, their petition has been granted.

Henceforth all persons desiring to go into service in foreign houses must apply to them and get from their office the government *kansatsu* (wooden tickets).

Persons born in Yokohama or having relatives or intimate friends who have recommended them to situations in foreign houses, or if any have gone direct to foreigners and have entered into engagements of service without any "go-between," all such, in case they do not like to apply to the office of Mr. Suzumura Yozo for their *kansatsu*, may, in lieu thereof, make out a written contract with their master, and affix their own seal. They must also get the seal of their best friend, their father's seal, their uncle's seal, their brother's seal; after which they shall present themselves to the town Recorder who upon verification of all the former seals, and examination to see that the paper is in all particulars correct and in order, then the applicant shall next go to the office of the local magistrate who shall again examine all the seals; then the paper being in all respects in order and regular, the *kansatsu* shall be issued, and then only shall the applicant be permitted to enter upon foreign service.

In case any one without the proper *kansatsu* shall be found in the house of any foreigner as a servant he shall be at once arrested and shall be severely dealt with by the town magistrates.

Let all in fear remember and carefully observe this order.

Signed

OYE TAKU.

Kanagawa Kenrei.

September 19th, 1873.

Postscript.—

Servants already in the employ of foreigners, no matter how long or how well they may have pleased their masters, must at once all and in every case go either to the employment office, or else by the other process as before-mentioned, they must get the proper government *kansatsu*; otherwise they will in like manner as others be severely dealt with by Kanagawa Kencho."

Who is Mr. Suzumura Yozo?

He is one of the old coolie masters who thirteen years ago and from that time down has watched at the Hatoba and about town for opportunities to squeeze any and all who did any kind of service to foreigners. He with others has tried hard to keep up such a system of espionage over foreign servants that he could tell his masters, the government officials, what every foreigner had for breakfast and how many glasses of beer or wine were drank at dinner.

He has also long been known as a noted Hodogaya \*\*\*\*\* and in all respect may be classed among the \*\*\*\*\* of the low. And is all the foreign community to be made dependent upon the pleasure of such a man for household servants?

I am, Sir,

A JAPANESE, FRIENDLY TO FOREIGNERS

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

I notice in your last issue a paragraph taken from one of the China papers, containing a reference to my son; in which it is stated that he has received an appointment in the Japanese Customs service. Will you kindly allow me to say in your columns that the foregoing statement with regard to my son is incorrect, as he is not in any way connected with the service of the government of Japan.

Yours very truly,

R. S. MACLAY.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1873.

WE HAVE refrained from offering an opinion on the Postal Convention which has been announced as concluded between the United States and Japan, because we had grave doubts as to the truth of its having been "concluded"; whilst if it has gone so far as to be even on the point of conclusion, the public opinion of Japan would not be heard at Washington until too late.

In a question of this kind too, we deemed it unlikely that the conclusion should have been arrived at without consultation with the other treaty powers—at least with Great Britain and France, who have hitherto shared the postal service with America. For although most undoubtedly either power is perfectly justified in entering on this or any other matter on its own merits, without communication with the others; yet we think it most impolitic, in this particular instance. Unless, therefore, it should hereafter transpire that the consideration of the matter has extended to other powers, we regard the conclusion of the Convention as premature.

We are not of those, however, who altogether disapprove of it. On the contrary, we very highly commend the Japanese Government for their energy as displayed in establishing this Postal service. They have seen clearly enough their duty; and that in this case their duty and interest coincide. Whilst we are all wishing that they would recognize the same fact in other directions, we are inconsistent in blaming them for acting promptly in this.

With regard to the apprehensions that have been expressed, that the service will be badly or carelessly conducted, we altogether dissent from them. There is but little similarity between an office conducted solely by Japanese, and one under experienced foreign supervision. Yet we would be disposed to approve of the principal of the establishment of a National Post Office, even were it exclusively under Japanese management. The present Post Office service is not so bad as regards the whole country, as our readers might suppose from the complaints they hear; or from their own experience. In all parts of the country letters and newspapers properly directed in Japanese, are delivered with as great regularity as can be desired—certainly greater than we expected when the service was instituted. The difficulty has only been with the delivery of foreigners' letters, and this, we are inclined to believe may have arisen from incorrect addresses being written on in Japanese characters.

Of course, we shall be told that this is the very point that affects us. Foreigners do not care for the regularity or irregularity of the letters between the Japanese themselves. Time has never been valued by them as it is valued by us. The delay in the delivery of an important letter—to a banker, for instance, or a merchant—though it be only of a few hours, may be the means of great inconvenience to many, or of heavy loss to individuals. We quite admit this; and therefore would urge upon the government the absolute and most stringent necessity there is for care that no such delays take place; and we are sure that they will see the necessity just as foreigners themselves do, and will engage proper persons to attend to the delivery.

But, if all be true that reaches us on the subject, it is not to be in the hands of the Japanese officers only. The foreign letters will be under a foreign officer; a man, too, who is represented as having had under his charge a correspondence probably a thousand times larger than he will ever have to control here. Why should we condemn such a man as incapable before we try him, and find him wanting?

Proofs enough are now before the people, that PUBLIC OPINION has great weight with the officials in the government and in every state department here. If Mr. Bryant be not competent, there will be means found of engaging some one who is so. On the other hand, if Mr. Bryant turns out to be all that is required, he will be assisted by the Japanese in every reasonable way; and should they oppose any regulation of his that is of importance to the success of the department, Public Opinion will support him, and the newspapers, foreign and native, will make the Public Opinion ring in the ears of the government.

Without therefore discussing the merits or demerits of the convention itself, we commend the government for its intended extension of the already established Post Office service; and believe that all impartial minds will do the same. At the same time, we would remind them, that, as, if properly conducted, this department is likely to yield a liberal revenue, it should be conducted on the most liberal system. If, through an insufficiency of men, or incapacity of those employed, or a niggardliness in the employment of proper means of conveyance or of delivery, the public have cause to be dissatisfied, the revenue will suffer diminution. It is only by the greatest possible care guided by experience that such an institution can be satisfactorily worked; but we see no reason to suppose that the authorities are unable or unwilling to take that care under good and efficient superintendence.

AT THE request of the American Bible Society of New York, Dr. J. C. Hepburn has transliterated the Gospel of Matthew; and an edition of this gospel has been published in double columns, having the Romanized Japanese on one side, and the English translation on the other. We have not heard whether the entire bible is to be issued in this style. If so, however, it will be another step towards clothing the Japanese language in a dress which makes its attainment by both natives and foreigners much more easy.

THE CLAIM of the Captain and Owners of the Barque *Gaucha* against the Messageries Maritimes Co., for damage caused by the S. S. *Nil* having fouled her through dragging her moorings during the late gale, has been settled by arbitration in favour of the former, who gets \$450 and the expenses. Nav. Lieut. Helby of H. M. S. *Cadmus*, and Nav. Lieut. of the French War Steamer *Casmas*, were the Arbitrators. Capt. Newell of the S. S. *Ariel*, Umpire.

## Law Reports.

Friday, 26th 1873.

DEVINE v. KIRBY.

JUDGMENT.

The judgment in this case, deferred on the completion of the evidence, on the 18th inst., was yesterday morning delivered by Judge Hannen.

His Honour said: In this case I have been induced to deliver a written judgment, on account of two subjects of importance to a community like that of Yokohama, being involved in it. It is of importance to know what the effect of an agent signing the name of his principal "per procuration" is: and it is of importance not only to the parties, but to other masters and servants to know whether I consider the circumstances of the present case reasonable grounds for the discharge of a servant.

The latter point is not really so important as the former, for it is generally the province of a jury to determine such a question, and the suitors are now at liberty, in proper cases, to have the verdict of a jury if they so desire.

Were I sitting with a jury, I should direct them to consider upon the evidence and upon the directions which I gave upon the law of the case, whether "the defendant was justified in losing all faith in the plaintiff." I use the words of the defendant's Counsel in thus putting the question, and I think that substantially they represent the question to be determined.

Before considering this question upon the evidence, I will explain what I conceive to be the legal effect and meaning of the use of the words per procuration in signing a principal's name.

Ordinarily speaking the powers of agents, and more especially of general agents, with whom business men are most often concerned, are derived from, and limited by the circumstances and usages of the particular firm or partnership, and their habit of doing business. In such cases as these the authority is, so far as third parties are concerned, of the widest description. Anything which the principal has, as a matter of custom, allowed his agents to do, a third party is justified in holding as within the agent's authority; and the third party has only to watch what the usual authority of the agent appears to be, and he is safe in dealing with him in matters which come within that authority.

Now the case is very different if, instead of a general agency the agency is one created by a written instrument, of the existence of which the third party is aware. In that case the third party must see that the acts of the agent are within the authority conferred by the written document, otherwise he will have no claim against the principal. And when a person signs another's name "per procuration," all persons dealing with him have specific notice that there is a written procuration at the back of the agent's power. As the point is of importance, I will give an extract from a work of the highest authority both in England and America, I mean Mr. Story's book on Agency. He says at § 72 of the 7th Edition:—

"Whenever an authority purports to be derived from a written instrument, or the agent expressly signs the contract or other paper, introduced with the words 'by procuration,' of A. B. (his principal) C. D. (the agent); in such a case the other party is bound to take notice, that there is a written instrument of procuration; and he ought to call and examine the instrument itself to see whether it justifies the act of the agent. For under such circumstances it is a but a reasonable precaution and exercise of prudence, and he is put upon inquiry. And if, from his omission to call for or examine the instrument, he should encounter a loss from the defective authority of the agent, it is properly attributable to his own fault, since he must know that he has no other security than his reliance on the good faith and credit of the Agent."

I will also quote this judgment of Chief Justice Erle, in *Stagg v. Elliott*, (31 L. J. C. P. 260). He says:—

"If an Agent, by permission of his principal sign his name without adding the words 'per procuration,' this is strong evidence of a general authority to bind the principal; but the addition of those words acts as an express warning to the party taking the bill that the agent accepts under the authority given to him by his principal; and the party taking the bill takes it at the risk that the agent is acting within that authority."

And Mr. Justice Byles says in the same case:—

"The words 'per procuration,' are an express statement by the person using them that he acts under a limited authority, and a person taking a bill so accepted, takes it at his peril. \* \* \* This mode of signature is recognised by mercantile persons both in this country and elsewhere as the legitimate way of informing a person that the bill is accepted by virtue of a special authority."

The distinction, then, seems plain. Where an agent signs the principal's name *simpliciter*, he binds the principal in all transactions within the usual scope of his business. Where he signs "per procuration" he only binds his principal in so far as he is authorised by his written authority—which written authority may be as contracted or as general, as the principal chooses to make it.

All this refers to third parties, and it must never be forgotten that as between the principal and the agent, the latter is bound to act within his authority, written or verbal, without any consideration as to the mode of creation of the authority, or the specific form of signature by which it is executed.

There is only one other point I need notice with regard to this portion of the case. There is absolutely no foundation whatever for Mr. Ness's contention that when a principal authorizes an agent to sign his name "per procuration," that agent has a right to sign it *simpliciter*. The contention is quite unfounded and seems to me as repugnant to reason as it most assuredly is to law.

I now come to the evidence in the case. It is quite plain that Mr. Devine had not power to sign the firm *simpliciter*. That power is not given him in his agreement or in the Power of Attorney. I am equally convinced Mr. Kirby did not think he had given him such power, but I am as strongly convinced that Mr. Devine was under the firm impression that he had it.

His whole conduct from beginning to end, seems to me to bear the stamp of *bona fides*, and although he was unquestionably acting under a wrong impression, I believe him to have done so innocently.

For four months he acts in a particular manner, and the first intimation that he has that what seemed before an almost unlimited confidence was entirely withdrawn, was a letter, telling him not to appear at the office after next day. Now, upon the whole facts of the case, sitting as a jury, I say that the determination of Mr. Kirby that he must lose all faith in the plaintiff, and dismiss him summarily, was unreasonable. When Mr. Kirby saw the signature to the cheque on the 25th of June, he says he was much astonished, and sat for ten minutes musing what could be the motive of the plaintiff in signing thus. In these ten minutes, and in the time he has since devoted to the case he has, no doubt, devised a series of acts and circumstances by which Mr. Devine might have gained an advantage, and inflicted damage upon him. But the question is. Were these suspicions so worked up reasonable? The defendant instructs his counsel to suggest that if he, the defendant, had gone home, and if he had died on the passage, the plaintiff would have sworn falsely wherever he could not be contradicted; would have destroyed any papers he had or could find making against his allegations, and would have fraudulently set up a claim to a partnership, which he had not a shadow of a right to, and which he has, as a matter of fact, never said one word to induce anybody to believe he intended making. It is to be observed that such a claim could only have been made if Mr. Kirby had gone home, leaving all his documents in the plaintiff's hands, and would never have been feasible unless Mr. Kirby died. Under the circumstances, in order to ensure the success of the plaintiff's fraud, the only means would have been for him to have poisoned the defendant; and I am somewhat astonished that, to make the thing complete, the defendant did not instruct his counsel to suggest that this would have been the final act of the plaintiff, but for his prompt dismissal. The truth is, that the whole of this theory about the contemplated fraud is the emanation of the defendant's brain, brooding upon the motives he chooses to assume actuated the plaintiff in doing that which the defendant did not think the plaintiff had the remotest right to do.

If, instead of brooding for ten minutes over the signature of the cheque, he had done what his correspondents recommended him to do, there would probably never have been anything heard of this case. Messrs. Cowderoy & Rainbow say very sensibly: "Your official of the 7th, announcing that Devine is authorised to sign *per pro*, is rather informal, inasmuch as Devine has signed your firm instead of putting *per pro*, E. C. Kirby & Co., W. H. D. I think you had better alter it; and if you mean *per pro*, tell D to sign accordingly." This is exactly what a reasonable man would have done. He would have gone to the plaintiff, and said, "You must sign *per pro*, and not the firm *simpliciter*;" and the chances are that after a little discussion the parties would have come to an arrangement.

But if the plaintiff had signed the letters and cheques against the express orders of the defendant, had not the latter a right to lose faith in him, and discharge him? Most assuredly he has, if the plaintiff acted thus wilfully and intentionally against his orders. I am, however, clearly of opinion that he did not do this wilfully and intentionally against the orders of the defendant.

I am bound to say that the defendant has completely convinced me of his *bona fides* and truthfulness, and I am inclined to believe that, notwithstanding its improbability, the real fact is that he did not see Devine's signature of the firm's name so as to notice that the *per pro* was missing until the occasion of the cheque; but until he had sworn it most positively, and until he had explained his habits of business at Kobe and here, I would not have believed it; and I think that the plaintiff was perfectly justified in believing that the defendant had seen his mode of signing, and did not object to it.

Under these circumstances, and seeing that there has not been a tittle of evidence to show that the plaintiff was incompetent or inattentive, or that he has ever exhibited a gross disregard of truth, or that he ever wilfully disobeyed the orders of the defendant, I think there should be a verdict for the plaintiff.

I must add that not only have these accusations put forward in the answer not been proved, but with

regard to the competence, the attentiveness, and the untruthfulness of the plaintiff, it has been amply proved to me that he was competent, attentive, and truthful; and I am astonished that the defendant should have instructed his counsel to maintain these accusations, even in his closing speech, after all the evidence had been concluded.

The only remaining question is, What should the damages be? On the one hand there is the wrongful dismissal; but the plaintiff says he has not endeavoured to obtain another situation. This makes it very difficult to assess the damages, and materially diminishes the amount I should be inclined to give, when taking into consideration, as a jury has a right to do, the persistence with which a series of accusations, which were not supported by any evidence, was maintained to the very last, and the fraudulent motives which were imputed to the plaintiff.

After giving as much thought as I have been able to the subject, I assess the damages at \$1,000, and the costs at \$250.

Gaimusho, Yedo.

## CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD HANS.

Judge HANNEN and Mr. TAMONO.

Commissioners.

September 22nd, 1873.

J. M. SCOTT vs. TONAMI HAN.

On the resumption of this case before the Commission, this morning, the examination of the second banto of Mr. Scott's summoned at the request of the counsel for the defence from Kobe, was at once proceeded with.

Marthazo, examined by Mr. Hill: I am Mr. Scott's second banto. I have seen these letters. They are in my handwriting. I copied them all. I believe that about the date of the letter you produce I made copies of contracts; perhaps they were enclosed. There were two copies made at the time one for \$1,650 and another for \$2,000. The bonds were made afterwards. I recollect the first contract, but not the others. The one you produce was written by me from a copy: the date I cannot say. I cannot say who wrote the originals of those letters. The amount stated in that document is \$6,710 (in Japanese). I know nothing of the originals or any of the letters, nor do I know anything of the foreign writing on any of the documents. I know nothing of the red marks. A foreigner named Gutaves closed and sealed the letters to the Okurasho.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ness: I saw Saika at Kobe, at my master's office. I heard him ask my master for his original contracts with Tonami Han; several copies were at once produced by my master. My master said the originals were at the Saibansho. Saika told my master that he would be paid if he had Otonoske's seal on any of the papers. I am sure of this.

Hara Genshiro examined by Mr. Hill: About two years and a half ago I bought goods from Mr. Scott. I cannot say who was interested in the affair. I was not present at first. I heard afterwards that Satsumiya and Tatsogoro, were first concerned. I know of only the principal and guarantee Otonoske, Tanaka, Hara, Harimya, and Komeya are the names of the persons who signed the documents. Otake had nothing to do with this business. My impression is that the first contracts were given for the payment of goods. We were unable to pay and made many representations to Scott and got a delay. I was present at the Saibansho when the authorities told us to arrange with Scott. I afterwards went to Osaka. I cannot say where the originals are, I was at Osaka. I think Scott gave them to us. Kanazawa said that he gave them to Sanai himself. When new bonds were issued, I never saw the original contracts when they were given back. I think they were destroyed. Tanaka had them at Osaka. The seals were put on the new bonds at Osaka, after the destruction of the first contracts, and delivered to Scott at his office, Kobe. When the bonds became due, we were unable to pay and I had to appear before the authorities. I promised to pay by instalments, which was accepted. I gave a new bond in my own name for the amount. Takake was the judge officer. The amount marked on the third bond is \$4,666. [Copy of document handed to witness.] I believe that to be a document which says that the amount is to be paid by instalments. According to the document marked G. G., the responsibility of Harimya came to an end. As Scott refused to see any of us every-

thing had to be done at the Saibansho before the judge officer, and I am certain that I left one of the documents you mention with the authorities there. I cannot say whether Otonoske ever declared his rank to Scott, as for myself and Tanaka we had previously sent in a petition to become simple merchants. Otonoske was finance minister at Tonami Han. I do not think any officer could do business without permission. As a samurai I did not purchase goods from the foreigner. Otonoske was sorry for us, and applied to Scott. I only heard of this business after the goods had been received and it was too late. We had no authority to do business. When we had contracted for a steamer, Otonoske came to Osaka to get goods, he afterwards went to Kioto to settle the debts of the Han and to apologize to merchants and bankers for non-payment of their loans. Harimya assisted us with money and recommended us to use the Han's name with the authorities, to avoid getting into trouble.

Cross examined by Mr. Ness: When the first contracts were made I do not think Otonoske had power to sign for the Han. I put my seal on the documents after reading them. The statement that the contract was for the Tonami Han was false. Otonoske the finance minister of the Han, and Tanaka knew it to be false also. Otonoske was the man who did everything. Tanaka and myself wished to get off the contract but could not do so. We did not enter into any conspiracy. If Sanai and myself had known about the goods being delivered, we should have returned them to Scott.

The witness was here asked whether, on entering into the contract, he knew it to be a fraud?

Mr. Hill objected to the question.

Commissioner allowed that it was admissible, and ought to be answered. Question put.

Examination resumed: When I placed my seals on the contract I was perfectly aware it was a fraud; but I hoped to be able to pay the money in time. Otonoske has contracted on other occasions for goods on behalf of the Han. He did so fraudulently. I cannot say whether the Imperial Government has paid other debts contracted by Otonoske. I signed Twombly's contract as well as Otonoske. I have heard that the Government settled that claim. This contract was not fraudulently signed; yet we had no business to sign for the Han. Seeing that we had no right to the Han's name, we acted fraudulently. We did not buy the steamer for the Han. I think the reason why the Government paid this contract was that it had the names of Otonoske and Akebane Mesawa attached. When we stamped the contracts you refer to, we were pressed for money. After contracting with Scott, we did the same with Kirby. When at the Saibansho, we told the judge officer that it was a fraud, and that Otonoske had promised to assist us. We were reprimanded for having committed the fraud.

Yama Kawa examined by Mr. Hill: I am Gon dai Sanji of Tonami Han. I do not know Otonoske. I do not think he had power to contract debts for the Tonami Han. No one but two persons named Sage-ro and Akebani could do so at the time you speak of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I know that Otonoske had no power. I should have known of it if he had been so invested.

Takake examined by Mr. Hill: was formerly judge officer at the Saibansho. I think the original of the document you produce is in possession of Scott. I made the copy. The bonds in which it was stated that the affair was amicably settled are, I believe, in the hands of Scott.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I consider Genshiro as liable for Scott's claim. I told the English Consul at the time that Scott's claim could not be paid because it had been sent to Tokei. Scott only made his claim against the people whose names are on the contract. Kanazawa gave me no report of this affair. When the second bonds were not paid I did not summon the defendants. Otonoske was relieved from his liability on the first contract at the request of Mr. Scott I believe.

This witness' evidence closed the case for the defence.

E. C. KIRBY & Co. v. TONAMI HAN.

September 29th, 1873.

The present action, instituted by the plaintiffs, E. C. Kirby & Co., against Kitamura Yoskadz, representing the Japanese Government as defendant, is for merchandize, &c., furnished at the early part of the month of June, 1871. Value \$15,000 being balance still remaining unpaid.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Hill for the defendant.

Mr. Hill admitted the sale and delivery of the goods, except that of the steamer for \$3,500.

The first witness called was—



E. H. Hunter, examined by Mr. Dickens: In June, 1871, I was manager of Mr. Kirby's business, at Kobe. I made a contract with certain Japanese in the early part of June, 1871. [Contract produced.] They desired to buy goods to the extent of \$30,000. I told them that I could not sell to that amount on credit. I finally said some time afterwards that I would furnish the goods required if the officers could prove to me that they were properly authorised to act on behalf of the Han. Hyano introduced to me Tanaka Sanai, Hara Genshiro, and Nakayama Otonoske, and gave me the paper marked B, that I might make inquiries about them and their seals. They also wanted a small launch. I had not one ready, but afterwards got one built for them, which they agreed to take, at \$3,500; but owing to the money not being paid at the time specified, I did not deliver it into their hands. The banto went to Osaka, and from inquiries concluded that they were *bona fide* officers of the Han, and that their seals were genuine. From inquiries I made at the Custom House, I learned that the seal attached to the contract was the Tonami Han seal. At the time the contract was sealed \$4,000 was paid, balance in four months, three months without interest, last month 2 per cent. a month—a low rate of interest at that time. When the money fell due and nothing was paid, I sued in Osaka on a promissory note (F) for \$11,000. It was made by the four sureties to the contract. I sued through the English Consul. I got no satisfaction from the suit. I afterwards proceeded against the Tonami Han. I have constantly urged the present claims. The sureties never hinted to me that the Tonami Han officers were on private business. When I sued the sureties they said nothing to that effect. The defence to my claim to contract was want of authority and fraud in the seal. Otonoske was chief, and next to him Akabane Sanai. The court here adjourned to 2 p.m.

Examination resumed: The reason assigned by sureties for not paying the promissory note was their poverty. So far as I know, the Tonami Han officers were never examined regarding my claim. I have done business with other Hans. The contracts were similar to this one, only the stamps were not put on in the same way, although I took more precautions in this case than in the others. In regard to former contracts, I got no information from the Custom House; yet they have been paid. I sent up to Osaka to accept an offer to settle of \$3,000 cash, the rest in monthly instalments; but the officers had bent sent to Yedo. I don't recollect the date of this offer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: I have no other copies of original documents with me, nor have I my books. This transaction was entered in them Hyano was the party who conducted the business on behalf of the officers. He was an interpreter at the Custom House. The items and prices of goods were settled by persons who came for the purpose, on behalf of the officers, one was a broker called Sozemon, the other was Sugai Kitchitaro. They acted through Hyano as interpreter. I made no other inquiries than those I have mentioned at the Custom House. I have made contracts with Morioka Ken, Seyama Han, and another, I don't remember the name. On them were the official stamps and seals. The finance officer was generally considered the one with whom it was safe to do business on behalf of the Han. I don't remember the dates of the contracts I have just mentioned. I do not know which officer showed me the Han seal on the first occasion; but it was voluntarily shown to me without my asking for it. I saw the piece of paper on which the Han seal is attached to the contract. The stamp was attached at my office, by Tanaka Sanai. I cannot say that even now I know the difference between an officer and a samurai. When I went to the Custom House, I understood sufficient Japanese to make myself understood by the officers. I made enquiries about the peculiar way of putting on the seal at the Custom House. It was in consequence of my suspicions that I exacted the promissory note I have mentioned before. At the time I had no doubts about the validity of the contract; for had I had any such suspicion, I should not have entered into it at all.

30th September, 1873.

E. H. Hunter, cross-examination continued: Saw no other seals put on the contract except the Han seals. The reputation of some of the sureties was unquestionable. The house of Tonajai Gohie is and was the first in Osaka; but of Minakata Gimpei was agent for the Steam Company Kuwaiso Kata. I would have dealt with the sureties with no other security than their names and seals to the extent of this contract. The goods sold by me were delivered to the order of the four purchasers—officers. I believe that the personal seal of an officer binds him in his official capacity also; but that depends on the nature of the documents. I have since received

neither money nor goods, except what was paid on delivery of goods. It took about four months to build the steamer. I heard of sale of goods to these officers by Scott, in the beginning of 1872. I never heard of any attachment by Scott of the goods I had sold. I cannot read the Japanese. The banto explained to me that when he went to Osaka he saw a sign on the house of the parties to the contract, explaining that they were officers of Tonami Han. This was explained to me at the Custom House, at the time of the investigation. I did not procure from the officers any written authority by which they acted. Do not know if they ever have any such authority, or only the stamp of their principal. I did not ask to see the stamp. I have never seen the authentication of an agency by means of a seal on a blank piece of paper, but I believe it is customary, from inquiries I made on the occasion of this contract.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickens: Hyano never acted in any other capacity than as interpreter in this transaction. The officers were present while negotiations were going on. None of the officers signed the promissory note; in consequence, I did not sue them. The seal being affixed to the contract in a way I had never seen before, I thought I would take extra precautions. The sureties made no difficulties about giving promissory notes. They did not appear to have any doubt about it themselves. They are still doing business in Osaka. I don't believe it is necessary that the Han seal should be on a contract when the seals of the officers are on it. I offered to deliver the steamer on receipt of the money due for her.—*Herald*.

October 3rd, 1873.

#### CABELDU vs. EWASAKI HAN.

The hearing of this case before the Commission was this morning resumed.

B. Cohen, examined by Mr. Dickens: I am a merchant at Kobe. I remember selling goods to the officers of Ewasaki Han, in March, 1871. One was Yamasaki Shozo, and the other Yoshida. Merchandise was sold on account of the Han to the value of \$3,700; \$700 cash, and balance secured by a promissory note. The seal of the chief officer was on it. I telegraphed to Osaka, and received a reply. Shozo was the head man, and authorised to buy goods. The promissory note, however, was never paid. Through the Consul, the Vice-Governor of Osaka said that the contract was in order, but that I should have to wait for my money. A few days after, the Shusanji of the Han arrived, and, at the Custom House, gave me a new note at fifty days for the amount due. On the termination of this time, the money was paid. The balance was paid by order on the Oriental Bank Corporation, given me by the Vice-Minister of Finance.

Tawaraya Manjiro, examined by Mr. Ness: I never went to Cabeldu's place at any time to purchase goods. I met him first at the Foreign Office. Senzo brought a contract to my house, and asked me to seal it, which I did. I made a contract with Cohen. Senzo signed the document, as produce agent for the Han. I signed merely as a witness, I did not think that I was liable for the goods purchased, if the Ewasaki failed to pay for them. Senzo told me that the contract was on behalf of the Han; but I afterwards found out that it was a piece of cheating on his part. I also learned some time after that he had absconded. After my house was sold to pay Cabeldu, there still remained \$500. I made a second contract to pay this, but I don't know now where it is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: I held the position of Sanji at Kobe, from 1871 to July of this year. I examined the claim of Cabeldu when it was made. It would depend on the circumstances of the case, in the event of the principal not being able to pay, if the guarantor would be able. According to Japanese law, the principal was bound to pay up to the last; then came the surety. If the sureties make a second contract to pay alone, the former contract is null and void.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Asabea, examined by Mr. Hill: I am at present teacher in a school in Hiogo. In 1871, I was a foreign judicial complaint officer in the Hiogo Ken. Cabeldu's complaint was brought before me. Tawaraya Manjiro said that he could not see how, as a simple witness, he was liable to pay the demands of Cabeldu. Shozo was to have been examined, but he had absconded. A document was made out in lieu of the original one, according to the terms of which the two parties, Manjiro and Cabeldu, had arranged the affair amicably. In the event of the guarantor taking over the claim, the principal's claim becomes invalid. According to Japanese law, if the property of the principal is not sufficient to pay the sum total, the guarantor then becomes answerable in all cases for the remainder.

Examination resumed: Cohen's contract was signed by Senzo, who said that the goods were for Ewasaki Han, as well as Cabeldu's. I have always understood that Senzo was an official of Ewasaki Han.

Mr. Hill here handed in to the Commission the promissory note given by the Daisanji and Shosanji of the Han, to Mr. Cohen.

Ritamura Yaskadz, examined by Mr. Hill: I know nothing of the claim paid by the Government to Mr. Cohen. When the hans changed into kens, an order was issued by the Finance Department, calling for copies of all debts due by the different hans to foreigners; and the claim of Cohen was among those sent in by the Ewasaki Han.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I do not know whether the Government has paid any other claims. I believe that the Han said that the document in question had been changed.

Senzo, examined by Mr. Hill: I was the year before last, in the service of Ewasaki Han. I wrote this document, but I know nothing of the piece of paper attached. Shozo's seal was attached by me, in addition to the three others. It was on a blank piece of paper, which I attached to the document to make it appear in proper form. I did so on my own motion. Cabeldu told me he wanted Shozo's seal attached to the contract. Shozo was in confinement at the time, so I attached a blank piece of paper, with a seal which had been given to me to facilitate the purchasing of goods the year previous. I did not get the piece of paper from Shozo. Several times, when Shozo wished to purchase anything, he told me that I had no authority whatever to purchase or transact business for the Han. I entered into a transaction with Cohen. Shozo was first; I was second. I was certainly under the impression at the time I purchased the goods from Cabeldu that they were for myself; and I endeavoured to make him understand so, being a foreigner. Shozo was in confinement. I don't think he knew that I had the piece of paper I have before mentioned. I do not think that I used deception either to Cabeldu or Manjiro.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: The goods that were purchased from Cohen were used by the Han; those purchased from Cabeldu I sold through a Kobe merchant. The proceeds of the goods purchased from Cohen were applied to the Han; whilst those arising from the sale of the goods purchased from Cabeldu were spent by myself. The seal was given to me for the purpose of making contracts, but I ought to have retained it.

Yamasaki Shozo, examined by Mr. Hill: I was, in 1871, Kussui of the Ewasaki Han, at Osaka. I knew nothing whatever of this document until I heard of it from the Foreign Bureau, at Kobe, in connection with the complaint. I did not make, or authorise any one to make, this contract. I never made contracts in this way; the paper and everything should be different. None but myself had power to make such contracts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I recollect giving my seal to Kinzo on a piece of paper, merely as a sample of the seal that would be attached to a document. I have been examined by the Judicial Board. I never said that I had given my seal on slips of paper to do business with Adrian & Co. My seal was only a specimen, and should not have been used on a contract. I ought to have got the seal back from Kinzo; but I was busy.

Mr. Ness requested that a copy of the depositions taken before the Judicial Board should be handed in to the Commission.

This witness's evidence closed the case for both parties.

#### French Consular Court.

Before OSCAR COLLEAU, Esq., Consul.

SEPT. 20.

PAUL CULTY vs. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The parties to this suit were Paul Culty, plaintiff, merchant, of Yokohama, on the one part and the Messageries Maritimes Company, defendants, Paris, on the other. The latter failed to put in an appearance.

A. Gerard and B. Piquet, Esqrs., both of Yokohama, were appointed assessors.

The facts of the case adduced in court are as follows. It would appear that the plaintiff, Paul Culty, applied to the agents of the M. M. Co. for delivery of twenty-eight packages of merchandise variously marked, pursuant to two bills of lading produced issued at Marseilles, France, acknowledging payment of freight thereon in full, and designating the marks of the goods. M. Conil, the agent of the company, however, refused to deliver them. In justification of such refusal, the agent, on the 13th ult., forwarded to the plaintiff the following copy of a telegram



received on the 13th of July from the head offices of the company: "Marseilles, 5th July. Refuse delivery of the goods destined for Paul Culty, or his order Judgment for detention Signed, Talon."

In view of the refusal to deliver up to him the merchandise in question, the plaintiff, on the 16th ult., summoned the defendants before the French Consular Court, claiming restitution of the goods detained, \$300 for losses sustained up to date of summons, and \$50 for each day's additional delay from date of judgement.

The legal points considered by the assessors were, whether a shipowner or captain has the right to refuse delivery of merchandise to a consignee, for which he has delivered an acknowledgment to the effect that the consignee has paid freight, and fulfilled all necessary conditions.

Is it sufficient on behalf of those concerned, that the shipowner or captain should instruct his agent at port of destination not to deliver the goods because such delivery is opposed?

In the meantime, is it incumbent on the court, in view of the non-appearance of the defendants or their representative, to give judgment by default in favour of plaintiff on all the points; or ought the case to be dismissed; and with or without costs?

After a careful review of the facts of the case under consideration by the court, a decision was come to against the M. M. Company, and in favour of the plaintiff; seeing that on the 22nd June, 1873, twenty eight packages were delivered on board the M. M. Company's steamer *Tigre*, at Marseilles, for transmission to Yokohama on board said vessel, or any two following to M. Culty or his order, as proved by the bills of lading delivered same day;

That it appears from the tenor of these bills of lading, that the sum of £526.55 was paid in advance; Seeing that the packages therein designated safely arrived at Yokohama;

That Culty, the bearer of the two bills of lading, having demanded delivery, Conil, the agent of the company, refused; alleging as his reason the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from the head offices of the M. M. Company on the 15th July last;

Seeing that this despatch, of which a copy has been handed by Conil to Culty, has not and cannot have any legal force;

Seeing that according to law in such cases, provided had opposition been made, it would have been irregular; that it is at the place of destination and not at the place of departure that such opposition should be made;

That, as is usual in these cases, the M. M. Company, having received the freight due, had no right to refuse, as they have done, the packages designated in the bills of lading aforementioned;

Finally, seeing that the bills of lading were to order and transmissible by endorsement, and further passed into the hands of a third party in good faith, no opposition or judgment for detention regularly made on the first endorser could prevent the delivery of the goods therein designated into the hands of the third party;

That the goods in question have been arbitrarily refused delivery to Culty;

Seeing that this act, which is, moreover, the act of the agency of the M. M. Company of Yokohama, does Culty injury, in consideration of which he is entitled to damages;

The Court condemns the M. M. Company by default, within twenty-four hours after notification of present judgment, to deliver to Culty the twenty-eight packages designated in the Bills of Lading delivered to him or his order at Marseilles, on the 22nd June last, with reservation of Culty's rights, in case of damage accruing to said package.

In the event of the Company failing so to do in the time specified, they shall pay to Culty the sum of \$50 for each day's additional delay, as compensation.

And in consideration of the loss sustained up to present date, the Court condemns the Company in addition, to pay Culty the sum of \$300 damages.

The company is further condemned in costs in the sum of 165 francs for the draft, copy, and notification of the present judgment, together with registration of the two bills of lading, on the 22nd June, 1873, and the copy of the telegraphic despatch of the 4th July.

M. Kretzer, Chanceller of the Consulate, is entrusted with the notification of the present decision.

The Messageries Maritimes Company have since signified their intention to oppose the decision of the Court as above given.

#### In H. I. A. H. M.'s Consular Court.

Before H. S. WILKINSON, Esq., Acting-Consul.

Monday, September 29th.

Leon Spieller an Austrian was this morning charged with having, on the 4th instant assaulted a Japanese. Defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge

alleging that it was, rather the Japanese who had assaulted him. It appeared that, according to the Japanese evidence, the dispute first arose through defendant who was selling goods trying to get his boat in alongside the *Garibaldi*, before one occupied by two Japanese boatmen. The Japanese at the bow resisted, and was at once struck by the defendant. The plaintiff seeing the row rushed to the assistance of his friend, and was roughly treated in consequence.

The defendant declared that but for timely assistance he should have been seriously injured, and called a witness, a corporal on board the *Garibaldi* to corroborate his statement. The Witness stated that at the time of the dispute he was on board the ship. There were a lot of Japanese boats there also. He saw two Japanese strike the defendant with sticks. Then one of them took hold of him and turned him over and the other struck him with the stick. The commander of his boat had sent him to take defendant away. He had not seen the commencement of the affray.

The Consul admonished the defendant that he had not presented himself at the Court House at the appointed time for the hearing of the case this morning. He pleaded as an excuse that he was in his boat coming from the ship, and could not possibly arrive on shore earlier in consequence of the wind.

Owing to the delay ensuing, one of the witnesses whose evidence was, here necessary had left. The Consul therefore adjourned the case until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The defendant in the meantime to be bound over in his own recognizances in the sum of \$50 to appear at the appointed time.

Tuesday, September 30th.

The case of a Japanese *versus* Leon Spieller an Austrian subject for assault, was this morning resumed.

Salomon Asslan, a witness for the defendant, said that he was alongside the *Garibaldi* on the 4th inst., when the circumstances connected with the present case took place. The Japanese boat was outside; Spieller's was inside nearest the vessel. He heard Spieller call out "Why do you shove my boat off?" Spieller pushing the man at the bow of the Japanese boat away, this man immediately set upon Spieller, and was soon joined by the plaintiff who took Spieller by the throat. Spieller did not strike the man who set upon him first. Between the two he would soon have been killed had he not been assisted.

This witnesses evidence concluding the case, the Consul after a careful consideration of the facts, dismissed the case.

#### In H. B. M.'s Consular Court.

Wednesday, 24th September.

William McLean, captain of the *Maria Luz*, was this morning charged with being drunk and disorderly, and destroying Japanese property.

It appeared that yesterday evening, about five o'clock, the prisoner went to the boathouse near the English Hatoba, and demanded a boat, saying that he wanted to go off to his ship. This was, however, refused, whereupon he began to abuse the boatmen, and smash the windows. He was at once taken before the Japanese authorities; but the offence was condoned on payment of two boos and a half. An hour afterwards he was brought back again, having redemanded a boat, abused the boatmen, and smashed a few more of the windows. He was this time turned over to the European police, it would seem, by whom he was taken in charge. In reply to His Honour, the prisoner said he believed that the best part of the windows (seven in all) were broken before he saw them. One of the constables deposed to his having been anything but of a peaceable disposition during his sojourn at the station. Two of the panes of glass also still remained to be paid for.

Fined \$10 and costs, and one boo for the broken windows.

Tuesday, 30th September.

Captain Rickaby, of the *Clausina*, charged Chas. Snow with exceeding his leave of absence. The defendant was granted leave of absence on Sunday night, on the understanding that he was to be on board on the following morning. According to the plaintiff he failed to present on himself board before Monday night.

Case dismissed.

The defendant was then arraigned on a charge preferred against him, by the Captain of the same vessel, of assault and abusive language. The evidence of the plaintiff was corroborated by two apprentices.

Sentence, fourteen days imprisonment.

## INTIMATIONS.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having re-sold the *Japan Gazette* to its former Proprietor Mr. J. R. BLACK, all subscriptions falling due on and after the 1st day of this current month will be payable to him.

A. VERNEDE.

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken into partnership in the business of the *Japan Gazette*, Messrs. C. D. MOSS, and J. R. ANGLIN, the former will henceforward act as Sole Manager, and the latter as Superintendent of the Printing Department.

J. R. BLACK.

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

### NOTICE.

ALL communications respecting the literary columns of the *Japan Gazette* should be addressed "To the Editor;" and all business communications "To the Manager."

C. D. MOSS, *Manager*.

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. HUGO OTTO DE LA CAMP as partner in my firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the name and style of

PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.

PAUL HEINEMANN.

Yokohama, 1st Oct., 1873.

2ws.

S. L. GINSBURG & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,  
NO. 45.

Yokohama, 29th Aug., 1873.

6m.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has from this date established himself in this place as General Agent and Commission Merchant; and has been appointed Agent for The Sea and Fire Insurance Company, The Oosterling and for The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

J. PH. VON HEMERT,

No. 25.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1873.

2ws.

# The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY.

AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

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### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM THE 7TH TO THE 21ST OCT. 1873.

At Hiogo, on the 28th September, the wife of W. C. KORTHALS, Esq., of a son.

At Hiogo, on the 30th September, the wife of C. H. TABOR, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th instant, at No. 2 Bluff, the wife of A. J. WILKIN, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at No. 61, the wife of Mr. C. J. FRISCHLING, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

At the Hospital, Nagasaki, on the 24th September, JOHN YOUNG, native of Leuchars, Fife, Scotland, Master of the British Barque *Witch*, aged 52 years.

On the 30th Sept., suddenly, ROBERT MEADOWS, M.D., at his residence in Hongkew, Shanghai.

On the 19th instant, at the General Hospital, William Clark.

OUR LAST *Mail Summary* was published on the 7th instant, for transmission by the P. M. S. S. *Quang Se*, which left on the 8th. All mails due to date have arrived.

Our latest telegrams are to the 17th October.

#### Summary.

THE REVISION of the treaties, which it was supposed would commence on the 20th of last month, has not yet been taken in hand, and until a report has been handed in by Iwakura of the proceedings of his embassy, it is unlikely any move will be made. It is reported that ever since his return, the chief ambassador has been very much indisposed and his next in rank, Kido, having been paralyzed, still lies in a very precarious state. It is supposed that even should his life be prolonged, he will never

again be able to attend to business; and naturally great disappointment is felt, that the valuable assistance Kido seemed destined to give to his country in her scheme of reform, will be lost.

HIS MAJESTY the Emperor, went in state on the 9th instant to open the Polytechnic School. The ceremony was performed at 10 A.M. The officials and professors assembled at 6.30 A.M., and His Majesty arrived a little before 8. A short account of the proceedings will be found later on.

ON THE 18th inst., Her Majesty the Empress Dowager—mother of the Emperor, paid a visit to Yokohama. Her attendants consisted of seven ladies and three or four gentlemen. The weather was most unpropitious—but Her Majesty and suite entered five carriages and drove slowly from the Railway Station through the foreign settlement; then through the native town and over Nogé Hill; and returned to Tokei in the imperial Saloon carriage, attached to the ordinary 3 P.M. train. They had arrived in Yokohama by a special train which left Yedo at 7 A.M.

H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa has not yet taken his departure, his ship—the *Garibaldi*, Italian frigate—on board of which he is a midshipman, not being quite ready for sea. He has formally taken leave of the Emperor.

On the evening of Tuesday the 14th H. R. H. was present at a ball, given in his honour, at the British Legation, Yokohama. Lady Parkes being absent, in Hakodate, to that extent only, the entertainment suffered. But in the excellence of all the arrangements, and the solicitude shewn by Sir Harry Parkes for the enjoyment of his guests nothing was wanting.

H. R. H. hardly missed one dance during the evening.

THE LATE Minister Plenipotentiary of American to Japan, the Hon. C. E. de Long took leave of the Emperor on the 9th inst.; and at the same time introduced his successor the Hon. John, A. Bingham. The speeches made on the occasion will be found in other columns.

COLONEL SHEPARD, U. S. Consul in Yokohama, takes passage in this P. M. Steamer, on leave of absence. He is expected to return in about six months.

H. E. TERASHIMA Tozo, lately Japanese Minister in London, arrived in the French steamer *Nil* on the 16th instant.

THE BRITISH authorities, having protested against the late decision in the case of the Japanese who attacked Inspector Blockley, a new trial has been commenced, at which the British Vice Consul attends, on behalf of his government, to watch the proceedings.

A MEETING of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held on the 8th October. A full report is given further on. The report of the Japanese Mint for the past year will also be found in our present issue.

AN INTERNATIONAL Boat race came off on the 9th between an American, an English, and a Scotch crew. The last named won. We are now looking forward to the races which come off on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of this month; and then to the Annual Athletic sports.

BUSINESS has in some respects improved; but the market for imports is too much overstocked to allow of remunerative prices being obtained.

WE HAVE mentioned the more than ordinary cordiality by which the last interview of Mr. De Long with the Mikado was marked. We are now able to lay before the public the speeches made on the occasion. We have taken pains to prevent them suffering through bad translation. In all Oriental countries, the sovereign remains so entirely isolated that it is impossible for the world to tell whether he is the great director of events transpiring within his nation: or whether he is a mere cypher idling his hours with wantons: a mere dummy, sharing not at all in the trials or triumphs of his Empire.

In no country is this more truly the case than in Japan. The Mikado, it is true, has on some occasions exhibited himself in public, and engaged personally in the reception of imperial guests; but this has been felt by some to be but a dumb show, which might mean everything or nothing.

If, at first sight, we were inclined to think Mr. De Long's address somewhat too long, second thoughts convince us that he had a definite object in view. In his farewell address, he has boldly struck a blow for progress and reform in the front of royalty itself, and obtained a response, giving proof that His Majesty has read and considered the ideas presented.

We now know that His Majesty has received some foreign ideas undiluted by transmission through ministerial channels, and we have in His Majesty's reply an assurance of his personal sympathy with the march of progress. We therefore feel that the thanks of all are due Mr. De Long for having thus conveyed to His Majesty this expression of foreign sentiment and obtained such an assurance in reply.

Introductory and farewell speeches are generally confined to complimentary platitudes meaning literally nothing. In this address and reply we are refreshed by hearing *ideas* advanced and responded to, and we can feel assured that His Majesty knows something of foreign sentiment. Mr. De Long may well feel proud of the flattering assurances extended to him personally, which we trust may for ever set at rest the question of his relations with this court which some reckless correspondents saw proper to misrepresent.

Mr. De Long first addressed the Emperor as follows:

"YOUR MAJESTY,

Having been relieved from my duty here I come to bid farewell.

In the name of the President, the Government, and the people of the United States, I beg to announce the earnest and united wishes of all for the health, well being, and continued prosperity of Your Majesty and the people of Japan.

I beg to assure Your Majesty that it is the most earnest wish and desire of the President of the United States to have ever continued the existing ties of amity which unite that Government to Japan in such close relations. I beg to bespeak in the name of the President, and in my own behalf, Your Majesty's confidence and support (so kindly yielded to me in the past), to be bestowed in turn upon the honorable and most distinguished gentleman who will succeed me.

His age, his great experience in public life, and his long service in the highest official circles of the United States Government, thoroughly qualifies him to meet in council with Your Majesty's Ministers.

It is my proud privilege to now state that during the entire period of my service here, I have met with nothing but kindness and courtesy at the hands of Your Majesty's Minis-

ters; and having received repeated proofs of Imperial favour I turn away with no feelings but those of gratitude and reverence for Your Majesty, respect and esteem for the ministry and kind regards for the Japanese people.

Venturing for a moment beyond the possibly proper limits of an adieu I beg to say that my government and people, rejoicing at the adoption by Japan of the policy of the Western States, hail with peculiar pride and pleasure the release of Japanese converts to christianity from their bonds of captivity and their being allowed to return to their homes; and the removal of the edicts against christian teaching and practices; as a friendly concession to the opinions of those nations in alliance with Your Majesty.

The recent action of Your Majesty's Government in earnestly joining with Western Powers in their efforts to suppress the 'Coolie Trade': the recent negotiation of a Treaty of Peace and Amity with China: thus helping to break down the barriers of seclusion; whilst Your Majesty's noble and distinguished Ambassador led the way to the presence of the Chinese Emperor: and the indicated policy of Your Majesty to compel the barbarian inhabitants of countries adjacent to Japan to treat with kindness and mercy distressed travellers cast upon their shores; all bespeak such a kindred sentiment to that prevailing amongst nations in the west that I venture to speak the thanks of the American people to Your Majesty.

The action of Your Majesty in sending forth to the nations of the earth the most distinguished Councillors, has met at the hands of those nations with such a hearty response that no words of mine are needed to picture the gratitude this action has given to Your Majesty's allies.

The sending out of young noblemen as students to learn and bear back with them a correct knowledge of the customs, manners and policy of Western States, also assures all concerned that the time is near when this lovely and picturesque Empire shall be as free for trade, travel and residence to the citizens and subjects of Western States as are those lands to Your Majesty's subjects.

God speed the hour that shall behold a consummation of these wishes. When it comes none will rejoice more with Your Majesty than will the American people.

Whilst the sure foundations were being laid for these developments I have been permitted to enjoy the confidence and association of Your Majesty's Ministry. I now step on one side to be henceforth no actor in this scene; but through life I shall ever remain a most friendly and interested spectator.

With all due humility I now bid Your Majesty, Adieu.

#### REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY TO MR. DE LONG.

"It is with much pleasure that I have heard on the eve of your departure the assurances you give me of the good wishes which the President of the United States vouchsafes for the prosperity of this country.

I doubt not your successor will meet with the same goodwill and confidence that has ever been extended to you.

It is a source of much gratification to me to know that the intercourse between our Ministers and yourself has never ceased to be mutually agreeable.

I fully appreciate the statements you make in praise of certain acts of this government but which I apprehend are possibly

overrated; although [it has been our constant aim to lead our people toward a higher grade of civilization.

I shall never forget your friendly sentiments for our country; and I am pleased to hear that they will remain unchanged after your departure.

I sincerely hope that you may ever enjoy the blessings of health—especially during the long voyage that lies before you."

Mr. De Long then introduced as his successor the Hon. John A. Bingham who addressed His Majesty as follows:

"Your Majesty,

Obedient to the instructions of my Government and to my own sense of duty as well, it shall be my endeavour by good offices to strengthen so far as I may be able, the friendship now happily subsisting between Your Majesty's Government and my own to advance the interests of each.

It is a pleasure to me to say that I but obey the instruction of the President who has commissioned me, when I assure Your Majesty that you have the good will of the President and people of the United States of America, and their best wishes for the prosperity of Your Majesty and of the people of Japan. The people whom I represent are not unmindful of the trust and confidence uniformly manifested by Your Majesty's Government towards the Government and citizens of the United States.

Thanking Your Majesty for the distinguished consideration shown me and sincerely desiring that this growing Empire of the east may continue to advance with the advancing civilization of the age, I have the honour to place in Your Majesty's hands my letter of credence signed by the President and authenticated by the great seal of the United States of America."

To which His Majesty returned the customary reply welcoming the new representative.

THERE ARE some men whose whole duty in life seems to be to grumble. Nothing pleases them; and nobody they meet has anything to be commended. The most lovely scenery is spoilt by other tourists looking upon it; the most perfect picture never hangs in just the right light; the most beautiful music is either too fast or too slow, too ponderous or too flippant, too crude or too studied; the most agreeable companion has peculiarities which mar all his better qualities; and even the discontented beings themselves are not absolutely perfect; as their poor unfortunate stomachs are incurably out of order, and their spleens almost unendurable.

This is no overdrawn description. Every day such grumblers are met with. They find fault with every one and everything; never considering that they render themselves most disagreeable to all who hear them; and that their chronic ill-humour recoils upon themselves.

We have conversed with many men who have been out on pleasure excursions during the late season; and we are bound to say that the majority of them took things as they found them, and enjoyed themselves to the full; but with those who were not so fortunate the principal complaint was that they met so many other foreigners. It has been the same thing in Europe ever since railways and steam boats have facilitated travel; and nothing makes a man seem more captious and silly than when he throws contempt on those whose fault, after all, lies in having similar tastes to his own.

But the most egregious specimen of the genus 'grumbler,' we take it, is he who may be called the professional grumbler—the newspaper writer—the hipped editor—the paid critic—the blasé and disappointed scribbler—and the youthful, ambitious and inexperienced copyist. Men who, forgetting the true ends of journalism, make the newspapers the vehicles for splenetic criticism of everything and everybody—and adopt "never praise" as the golden rule of their craft. Even with these, there is one exception to the rule—for they never lose an opportunity of glorifying themselves; not giving the public credit for the ability to see their excellence unless it is particularly pointed out to them.

A most amusing instance of this is before the eyes of the community, almost every day. Our amiable contemporary "No. 22," never tires of imparting to its readers the important information that it alone of the Japan press is A 1—and that all other aspirants for their suffrages are "off the letter." It will insist that the public does not recognise its merits sufficiently, and accords too much confidence to its rivals. This, however, is but an innocent hallucination, which, whilst affording to its own writers a little amusement, or acting as a safety valve for superabundant choler, does no harm to any one. But the same broadsheet has the most rabid habit of snapping and growling *promiscuously*.

This is the strongest reason for the indifference with which its emanations are received by the public. When no good can be seen in anything except self, there must surely be some defect in the sight. When Japanese and foreigners, ministers, missionaries, bankers, journalists, embassies, and all others appear alike distorted, there must be some mental obliquity. If there were some virtues in some of them; if they were not all sicklied over with a dull yellow; if a few at least were upright and sound looking, there might be less grounds for suspicion; but where everything is zigzag, and everybody painted in the same disagreeable colours, there must certainly be a shingle short.

The late embassy has come in for a little dose of reprobation in that quarter, because, after costing a sum "whispered" as "from first to last, approximating to nearly a million of dollars," "the political results are simply nil." It is rather early times to speak of results of such an embassy—before even the various members have sent in their reports. It is hard to say what political results were expected. Surely it was not supposed that the whole empire would by means of this embassy be instantaneously regenerated; or that on its setting its foot on foreign soil, all nations would change their policy; or fall down and worship Tensho Daijin. In truth, the more important results can only be revealed by time. No foreigner, knows what the ends originally proposed were, beyond those of cementing the friendship between the Mikado and other sovereigns; between Japan and other countries; and making inquiries into, and so far as time permitted, studying, the systems adopted by different nations in their government, jurisprudence, finance, education, national defences, and other departments. All these things have been effected. The Mikado has every reason to be pleased with the respect paid to him in the person of his ambassador; and the general bearing of the gentlemen attached to the embassy was such as to secure the good opinion of all with whom they were brought in contact. The foreign newspapers from time to time mentioned their movements, and they were always spoken of as prosecuting the enquiries for which they had been appointed. As to its requiring a long time to send in their reports, that cannot be

wondered at. But we by no means share the doubts expressed by the *Herald* as to "whether they have acquired information on any subject which they could not have obtained from books, or from foreigners in this country." An oft heard complaint is that the Japanese are going too fast, and making ignorant attempts to copy foreigners. Now if this be so, why is it? It is because they cannot here get that insight into affairs that they can obtain abroad. Here they seem unable to obtain the same degree of cordial assistance they meet with abroad. Most foreigners with whom they are brought in contact have only in view some benefit they themselves shall receive from the Japanese to whom they are introduced; they are too busy to give up much of their time, unless they are regularly engaged at a salary; and if money is to be paid, it is far better it should be spent at head-quarters, where even if it costs more, there can be no doubt better value will be received for it.

The impatience for results, expressed by so experienced and able a teacher as the *Herald*, is of itself a curious commentary on its opinion that the Japanese might learn as well from foreigners already in Japan. Perhaps he will be able to show us the practical results of his missionary correspondence; or of his extraordinary statements, daily reiterated, that the *Herald* is the only paper—&c., &c., and that it has the largest circulation, &c., &c. Results of great undertakings are rarely immediate; and those of the vast undertaking (for Japan) of this embassy, must be patiently waited for.

We should like to see this article have the pleasant result of inducing our contemporary to take a brighter view of things than he is in the habit of doing, and awaken him to the fact that the publication of the *Herald*—No. 22 in the list—is not the only oasis in the desert of our existence in Japan; and that many things he has commented on gloomily, are not half so black as he has painted them.

THE recent case of Devine *versus* Kirby was commented upon by the *Japan Mail* on Saturday last. Our contemporary surely must have been unaware that Mr. Kirby has appealed against the decision; and that the case was properly speaking beyond the pale of newspaper criticism for the present. We should not now allude to it, but that we think the article in the *Mail* was not so impartial as it was probably intended to be. It took in fact a very one-sided view of the evidence, and struck us rather as an attack on Mr. Kirby than as a candid review of the dispute. The case was one of those which are so difficult to decide: because evidence is so nicely balanced—so diametrically opposite, and yet given by witnesses of character equally beyond the suspicion of intentional misstatements. Consequently it had to be decided on probabilities rather than positive and well established facts. In its present stage we refrain from approving or questioning the Judge's decision. It was honestly given, and is entitled to all respect. But it would have been quite as easy to have merely altered the incidents and inverted the names, and to have decided in the contrary way. So much is this felt, that we are satisfied opinions are pretty equally divided on the point. It can only be left to the Judges to decide it; and whether Sir Edmund Hornby reverses or sustains the decision, he will have many in this community who will approve.

But the *Mail* makes Mr. Kirby appear as having acted hastily and unadvisedly. This is not borne out by the evidence; for it is stated that he went to Mr. Dickins, asked his advice, and without his advice took no action in the

matter. This, it appears to us, clears him from the imputation cast upon him—which really, in the way it is put by the *Mail*, makes him a monster of injustice, while Mr. Devine is upheld as a lamb led to the slaughter.

In the decision, we consider that the Judge went unnecessarily out of the way to ridicule Mr. Kirby's fears respecting possible contingencies. Any one can see that these were not represented by Mr. Kirby as actual apprehensions that Mr. Devine *would* act in the fraudulent way described, in the event of Mr. Kirby's death; but were merely mentioned as having occurred to his mind as to their possibility. This was in turning over in his mind what might be the effect of his passing over Mr. Devine's habitual exceeding of his powers; and as it is the duty of a counsel to do the utmost for his client, it was not inconsistent nor ludicrous for Mr. Dickins to allude to these possibilities. There is, however, a great difference between the way in which Mr. Hannen weighs the probabilities on both sides, and the didactic manner in which the *Mail* pronounces on the case.

“THE Physical basis of statesmanship” is the title of an essay lately published in the United States, which contains much information compactly stated, wherein it is shown that those who have held the leadership longest in the Senate and House of Representatives are men of good “physical basis.” In view of the present weakly physical condition of the Japanese statesmen, such a title as that of the above named essay is suggestive, and might be studied by them with profit. Looking at the physical condition of the leading men in Japan, the most devoted admirer of the Japanese can hardly take a cheerful view of the future. Sanjo is a weak and puny young man. Iwakura's health has been almost broken down by his trip through the world's various climates. Kido lies in a state of paralysis. Sawa was borne to the grave on Tuesday. Terashima has been obliged to resign his duties as Minister to England, and is on his way home. Soyeshima is frequently unwell, and never robust. All the members of the embassy have suffered severely from the long strain upon brain and gastric nerve, and the chief secretary is quite unwell. The death and sickness rate among the students under foreign instruction in Japan, as well as among those in the United States, is much higher than among English-speaking students. In this account, we take into consideration the effect of change of climate, food, habits etc., and remember that even robust Mr. Burlingame died from too many good dinners, excitement and mental strain. Yet, allowing for all the facts in the case, the Japanese physique is a weak one, and special attention to hygiene is necessary at all times. At the funeral of Sawa, on Tuesday, when almost every Japanese officer of rank was present in swallow-tails and chimney-pots, the most noticeable fact was their ghastly attenuated appearance. As the future Japanese statesman is to be pitted against the burly Briton, the wiry Yankee, the hot-blooded Frank the phlegmatic Teuton and the iron-bound Russ, where will the *Nippon-jin* be? Diplomacy is often a contest between stomach and stomach, nerve and nerve, as well as between brain and brain. Digestion can always beat dyspepsia in the long run, and rice cannot stand against roast beef, fresh air, cold baths, and crash towels; and exercise can put to rout pipes, tea-cups, boiling baths, cold feet and soft mats. All these things should be considered by the Japanese, and in all their

schools attention to hygiene should be of paramount importance. All of which is respectfully submitted.

AT the threshold of the business of revising the Treaties, it seems to us that a difficulty which is totally unprovided for—may arise for settlement by the negotiators—A difficulty which, so far as we are aware, has no precedent. It is this. The treaties simply provide that in 1872 they shall be revised in such respects as experience may have proven to be desirable; upon one party having given one year's notice to the other of a desire for a revision.

These notifications have been given by this government to all of the powers with which it has treaty relations; and we believe those parties have also notified this government of their desire for a revision. This having been done, all difficulty upon this score is obviated, but the stumbling block is, who shall judge the question, as to *what* experience has proven to be desirable in the event of the representative of one of the Foreign Powers and the Japanese authorities disagreeing? For instance, suppose the Japanese should declare that, in their judgment, experience had proved it to be desirable that they should be left free to regulate their customs dues for themselves; and the Foreign Representatives should declare that their experience leads them to decree it to be desirable that the treaties should retain in the future as in the past a scale of duties on imports and exports. Who would or could decide between the disputants? And if no agreement should be arrived at and no arbitrament could be agreed upon, what would be the result? Would the old treaty unrevised remain in force? And if so, for how long? An affirmative answer to this question clenches the doctrine that Japan, by the treaties she has entered into, is bound hand and foot *for ever*; or until her treaty relatives and herself agree to change or modify the same in some respects. To answer the question in the negative, or to construe the clause in the treaties to mean that they shall be revisable in all respects which experience may have satisfied *the Japanese* to be desirable. This is placing the boot again on the other leg; and leaves the Foreign Powers wholly at the mercy of Japanese discretion. Japan, if this construction should be accepted, might at once strike out the feature of extra territoriality and all other restrictive clauses and rise at once in privilege equal to an European power whilst maintaining in the treaties the present inhibition against foreign trade, travel, residence in the interior, &c.

Not wishing to agree with either of these ultra views, so unfair to the negotiators upon one side, we have been seeking some common ground equitable and fair to both; but so far in vain. We advance these suggestions to provoke discussion, that we may be aided in our enquiries; and that the serious attention of the negotiators be called to the subject informally, before they are called upon to deal with it formally. Another troublesome question has presented itself to our minds. Suppose the Foreign Representatives disagree amongst themselves, in respect to the revision, and Japan agreeing with some should revise certain of her treaties, leaving the others unrevised; would the nations whose treaties were unrevised derive the benefits secured by the others by virtue of the "most favoured nation" clause? For instance should the German Representative agree to give Japan the unrestricted right to charge such export and im-

port duties as she pleased to establish in the future, and should Japan in return agree to allow German subjects freely to travel and reside in the interior, and their treaty be revised accordingly, would British subjects, without a revision of the British treaty, be entitled to all the privileges conceded to the German? If so, it would seem to us to be the wisest course for a nation to have nothing to do with the business of revision—whereby it could claim all advantages accorded to any and be subject to no restrictions not contained in the original treaty. These matters deserve much thought and we hope they will receive the attention due to them.

#### Mr. Marsh's Concert.

WE HAVE never heard Mr. Marsh play more perfectly than he did on the Pianoforte, on Thursday evening. In the opening trio, by Beethoven, for piano, violin and violoncello, and in each of the subsequent concerted pieces he surpassed himself. His execution was clear and crisp, and full of the sentiment of the moment, and the feeling of the large audience was, that he had never been heard to greater advantage. His harp solo was also excellent, and deserved the applause it obtained—but the pot-pourri on Scotch airs which he played as an *encore* was too long, and the weariness it produced made one forget the success of the first piece.

The *début* of Mr. Chapman proves him a most valuable addition to our musical circle. In the opening trio his full round tones coming in fully and decisively, seemed literally the support of the whole. Mr. Howell took the violin part in the trio, and if he had nothing to bring out his performance prominently, he played his part so smoothly and correctly that it is not too much to say that the trio on the whole, was, so far as its execution was concerned, equal, if not superior to anything of the kind we have hitherto had in Yokohama. The violoncello solo was also charmingly played. To our ears there is no instrument so agreeable in its tones, as the violoncello when played by a master. We dislike the harmonies on any stringed instrument—unless played as we have only heard them rarely—but we are content to endure them for the sake of what we will call the natural sounds. Mr. Chapman's pure and steady style of playing is much to be admired; and in concerted pieces will always be invaluable.

The zither, in the hands of Mr. Ludwig, produced the same pleasurable effect as at Mr. Marsh's last concert; and Mr. Michel's Cornet solo was remarkably good. But of all the instrumental music of the evening, nothing surpassed in excellence of performance, and in the delight afforded to the audience, Mr. Wagner's solo on the Flute. With the exception of a slight sharpening of the tone in the *crescendos* on the notes in *alt.*, in the opening chords, which is most difficult for the very best flute-players to avoid, the rest was perfect. Piano and flute were like one instrument, both heard throughout as clear as a bell—and so crisp and true that in the most rapid passages it seemed as if there were but a single performer. In the double-tonguing and double octave passages, and in those in which the melody is *tipped* out in the higher octave, whilst an accompaniment is kept up on the lower notes, Mr. Wagner shewed how thoroughly he was at home. This we considered the gem of the evening—estimating it by the pleasure experienced by the hearers.

With regard to the vocal portion of the entertainment, if we except the song by Mr. Andersen "The Huntsman, soldier and sailor," with violoncello obligato; and "Loves request" by Mr. Townley, there is not much to be said. Both of these gentlemen are real acquisitions, their voices being at once agreeable and powerful. With Mr. Marsh at hand to direct the vocal studies of our Amateurs, we are sure more good singers might soon come to the front among us. The great thing required by them is good tuition and well directed practice.

Mr. Jaquemot was unfortunately suffering severe hoarseness, and his song was omitted. Mr. Pearson sang a capital song—"The Yeoman's wedding" by Prince Poniatowski,—but if not so effectively as is usual with him, it must be mentioned that he had been unwell all day; and but for the disappointment it would have been to Mr. Marsh, he would not have been present. Mr. Black was indebted to Mr. Wigram and the *Japan Punch*, for a palpable hit, in singing "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and if there is any gratitude in him he ought to acknowledge it. On the whole, we think the concert was superior to its predecessors in instrumental music, but not in vocal. Still, as the public say it was a success, we will not dispute the point. The attendance was very large; but general regret was experienced that neither the Duke of Genoa nor those who might have been expected to have accompanied him were present.

#### REVIEW.

##### Kuaiwa Hen.\*

NOTWITHSTANDING all the books which have been published for the use of students of the Japanese language, there is not one that can be taken up, which will give the learner all the instruction he wants. Much that is valuable is given in each of them; but that much still leaves more to be desired. Dr. Brown's "Colloquial Japanese" remains to this day one of the most useful books published for learners, in spite of some inaccuracies, and its comparative incompleteness; and it may be regarded as that which has helped more students of mere colloquial than any other. When Dr. Brown first came to Japan, no attempt had been made to form a grammar of the language, and it was a heavy task he undertook, when he sat down to reduce the chaos of words into something like system. It says much for the good sense of Dr. Brown that he saw the value to the plodders in the language, of such aid as he had himself felt the want of; and it speaks well for his energy and perseverance that he mastered the language so rapidly as to give his book to the world within four years of the opening of the ports. We most heartily acknowledge the indebtedness of the earlier students of Japanese to the author of this, the earliest grammar. But the public required far more than was given them by Dr. Brown, and it has often surprised us that his book remained for a long time the only class book available.

Dr. Hoffman's grammar, which was the next, is a work which evidences a wonderful amount of deep analytical study, combined with a patient examination of every form of expression and every shade of meaning. This grammar, however, is closed to the majority of English and American students, (who after all,

\* KUIWA HEN, 25 exercises in the Yedo Colloquial, for the use of Students, with notes. By ERNEST SATOW, Japanese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation. Yokohama:—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., 1873.



There may be some who, purchasing it under a mistaken idea that it is a grammar, find themselves disappointed in discovering that it is not. It is a book that requires to

In conclusion, we revert to the fact that we do not attempt to treat of the work critically. There are in every page plenty of sentences which if uttered to a common Japanese merchant, banto, or coolie, would call a laugh on

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at 1900 Standard.	
Imperial Government .....	2,432,375	91
Total for previous year .....	4,767,175	79
Decrease 1872-73.....	2,334,799	84

# SILVER BULLION IMPORTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE YEAR.

None.

Total for previous Year, 2,715,797.36 ounces.

## Commissioner of the Mint.

Mr. Masuda, the late Commissioner, having recently resigned, Mr. Endo, the late assistant Commissioner, has been promoted to the office.

The conduct of this branch of the service will no doubt continue to be as well performed as heretofore, Mr. Endo having been connected with the Mint from the commencement, but the loss of such a valuable officer as Mr. Masuda, in any department of the public service, must always be a subject for regret.

## Agents and foreign Bankers of the Government.

The Oriental Bank Corporation continue to fulfil the duties devolving on them, in their capacity as foreign Bankers of the Government, in a most satisfactory manner. They are entitled to the thanks of the Government for the care and judgment exercised in the selection of the officers sent out during the past year.

## Coinage.

In the year ending 31st July, 1873, the following coins have been struck and passed for issue by the Director, as shewn by bullion office returns :—

Denomination.	Number.	Value.
Gold 20 Yen.....	3,251	65,019
10 Yen.....	1,095,917	10,959,169
5 Yen.....	2,524,810	12,624,057
2 Yen.....	506,152	1,012,301
1 Yen.....	1,402,060	1,402,068
	5,442,198	25,162,614
Silver 1 Yen.....	None.	None.
10 Sen.....	3,937,949	1,968,952
20 Sen.....	6,344,426	1,268,883
10 Sen.....	4,658,132	463,813
5 Sen.....	5,768,541	288,426
	20,703,098	3,992,074
Total .....	26,151,206	29,154,688

The total number of pieces passed for issue was 26,151,206, and the real or nominal value, \$29,154,688, showing an increase on the previous year of 10,647,228 in the number of coins, and the increase, in value, \$8,976,022.

## Gold Coinage.

Some trifling alterations have taken place in the diameter of the coins, as follows, resulting in a great improvement in the appearance, as well as preventing the undue destruction of the coins.

## DIAMETERS OF GOLD COINS.

Denominations	Old Measurement English inches	New Measurement English inches
20 Yen.....	1.37	No alteration.
10 Yen.....	1.16	1.13
5 Yen.....	.97	.87
2 Yen.....	.72	.69
1 Yen.....	.55	.50

The increased number of gold pieces struck amounts to 3,251,942, while the decrease in the number of dies worn out is 1,023, this saving resulting from the altered diameters of the coins and the improved quality of the steel, combined with greater care on the part of the workmen.

Last year, to coin 2,190,256 pieces, 2,024 dies were used.

This year, to coin 5,442,198 pieces, 1,001 dies were used.

## Silver Coinage.

The coinage of silver has been limited to the production of subsidiary coins, in which con-

siderable improvements have been effected. The weight of each piece has been increased as follows :—

50 Sen.....	From 193.0 grains to 208.00 grains.
20 ".....	72.2 " to 83.20 "
10 ".....	38.6 " to 41.60 "
5 ".....	19.3 " to 20.80 "

The design of this coinage has been changed, so as to indicate the value in large Japanese characters on the reverse, whilst on the obverse the value has been introduced in Roman characters. The diameter of the pieces has been adjusted as follows :—

## DIAMETERS OF SILVER COINS.

Denominations	Old Measurement English inches	New Measurement English inches
50 Sen.....	1.25	1.22
20 Sen.....	.93	.90
10 Sen.....	.72	.72
5 Sen.....	.61	.55

The One Yen or trade dollar has not been struck during the year, but now a large supply of gold coins has been produced for the general commerce of the country, it is desirable some attention should again be devoted to the coinage of a silver trade yen, which, among other advantages, may probably become the chief source of permanent employment for the Mint.

In the memorandum of Mr. Dillon, the assayer, allusion is again made to the recommendation of last year for the remedy in fineness of the subsidiary coins to be increased to 3 per mil. Considering that, in addition to other cogent reasons given by Mr. Dillon, the remedy on English silver coins is 4 per mil, on American 3 per mil, and on the modern French coins also 3 per mil, it appears most desirable that the change should at once be adopted.

## Copper Coinage.

The copper coinage, for the production of which the preparations are nearly completed, will consist of the following pieces, viz :—

Denominations.	Diameter. English inches.	Weight. Grains.
2 Sen.....	1.25	220
1 Sen.....	1.10	110
1/2 Sen.....	.87	55
1 Rin.....	.62	14

The alloy will consist of :—

98 parts copper
1 " tin
1 " zinc

100

On these coins also the value will be indicated in large Japanese characters on the one side, and in Roman letters and numbers on the obverse.

## Trial of Pyx.

The test pieces have been regularly taken, in accordance with Mint Regulations No. 3, and await the orders of the Government.\*

## Director of the United States Mint.

I have here to express my regret for an error in the last Report, wherein the Honorable James Pollock, the Director of the United States Mint, was, through repeated translations of the despatch, referred to as "James Porlock, Esq., the Commissioner." &c. The mistake arose from the copy of the original document in English having failed to reach my office.

The following is the list of European officers belonging to the Director's department :—

Mr. Ed. Dillon, B.A. and F.C.S., *Assayer*.  
Mr. Wm. Gowland, F.C.S., Assoc. R.S.M., *Chemist and Metallurgist*.  
Mr. G. W. Hunter, *Assayer of Premelted Silver, &c.*

\* See Annual Assays, &c.

Mr. E. Atkin, *Superintendent of Gold and Silver Melting*.

Mr. Herbert Wheeler, *Director's Secretary*.

Mr. Henry Sheard, *Die Engraver*.

Mr. Ed. Wyon, *Foreman Coining Department*.

Mr. Robt. MacLagan, *Engineer, Foreman of Artificers*.

Mr. Wm. Smith, C.E., *Supt. of Weighing Room and Balances*.

Mr. N. Mancini, *Foreman Rolling Room*.

Mr. Roland Finch, F. C. S., *Foreman of Sulphuric Acid Works*.

Mr. T. Hackett, *Engineer, Foreman of Copper Rolling Mill, &c.*

Mr. T. Howlett, *Assistant Foreman Coining Department*.

The following remarks apply more especially to the various departments of the Mint :—

## Assay Office.

On the 29th April last, the contract of the late assayer expired, and he returned to Europe. Mr. Dillon, late of the Royal Mint, London, was appointed to continue the duties of the assay office, so far as the assaying of all gold tendered for coinage and the assaying of all bullion in the process of coinage, &c., whilst Mr. Hunter takes charge of all silver sent to the Mint to be premelted and valued; each officer assisting in other assays from time to time, as circumstance may render necessary.

In the recent change it is gratifying to be enabled to state there is no loss of efficiency in any respect, while there is a great improvement in the working of the office.

On the retirement of the late assayer, the apparatus for parting and refining gold and silver was resumed from the assay department; and arrangements were also completed for referring all questions on chemistry and metallurgy to an officer specially appointed for the duty.

In the Appendix will be found memoranda from Messrs. Dillon and Hunter, containing valuable information with reference to the details of the assay office.

## Chemical and Metallurgical Department.

To Mr. Gowland, the chemist and metallurgist of the Mint (who also superintends the various operations in refining the copper, &c., required for the new copper coinage), will in future be referred all questions connected with chemistry and metallurgy which may arise from time to time in the processes of coinage or in the examination of metals, &c., required in the various branches of the Mint. A memo. from Mr. Gowland, containing some interesting details, will also be found in the Appendix.

## Gold and Silver Melting Department.

During the current year the following weights of gold and silver bullion have been melted into bars :—

Denomination.	Ounces Troy.	Operative Loss per Mille.
	Ounces. Parts.	Parts.
Gold .....	3,468,316 58	.05
Silver .....	6,429,144 94	1.83

The losses will be considerably reduced by the unreclaimed metal in old crucibles, ashes, &c.

## GOLD AND SILVER PREMELTED.

Denominations.	Ounces Troy.	Loss per Mille.
	Ounces. Parts.	Parts.
Gold ... ..	437,744 17	.37
Silver.....	2,607,972 39	2.74

The higher losses on premelted bullion result from the impure state in which bullion is sometimes to the Mint.

**Rolling Department.**

Considerable improvement has been made during the past year in the rolling department, and the working losses are much reduced.

Four cutting out presses have been added to this department.

**Weighing Room.**

In the weighing of coins great accuracy has resulted than during last year; in fact, the entire coinage has been produced far within a very close working remedy or permitted deviation, the limits of which are infinitely less than the deviation allowed by the Regulations.

The gold coinage of the year proves to be within .03 per thousand ounces of absolute accuracy, and even this deviation will probably be reduced when the entire weighing is performed by automaton balances.

**Coining Department.**

Eight Uhlorn presses have been erected in the coining room, two more are under construction in Europe, and the old presses removed into the copper coinage department. The workmen have advanced in skill, and with the perfect machinery now in use, a coinage is produced which may favourably compare with the work of Mints much longer established.

**Engines, Machinery, Artificers' Department, &c.**

The engines have had the new cylinders added since the last Report, and the power increased in proportion.

It is satisfactory to report that the machinery and appliances throughout the Mint are in the highest state of efficiency. In the new workshops, some powerful machines have been recently erected, and with the addition of the new foundry, the repairs of the machinery of the Mint can be readily effected. The construction of most of our future requirements will be carried out on the spot.

One coining press has already been completed, and a portion of a number of these machines for the copper coinage are in a forward state. Not only will there be a saving of time in this arrangement, but a large saving in cost, besides the opportunity afforded of training the workmen in the construction of high class machinery.

The late foreman of this department having left the service at the expiration of his contract in November last, Mr. MacLagan, an engineer of considerable experience, was appointed to the vacant post.

**Die Department.**

The number of dies produced during the year is as follows:—

For gold coins .....	1,269
For silver coins .....	3,840

The number worn out compares very favourably with the former years, and there is a marked improvement in the dies in every respect.

In addition to the above, not only have the required new matrices been engraved for 50 sen, 20 sen, 10 sen and 5 sen coins, but 470 seals have been delivered for the Government offices; also 6,172 stamps, markers and brands for the Weights and Measures Department at Tokio.

**Mint Buildings, Works, &c.**

The Mint, residences and Works are good order, and all necessary repairs have been effected as required.

**Drainage.**

The drainage of the Mint and Government property has been greatly improved, but beyond these limits the drainage remains in the same

unsatisfactory state as heretofore, and the result may prove most formidable should any epidemic prevail in this district.

**Copper Coinage Department.**

The buildings for the coinage of copper, described in my last Report, are now completed, the barriers removed, the whole being attached to the Mint, and the various operations will be conducted under the same Rules and Regulations. Refining of copper has already commenced, and in a few weeks coins will be struck.

The chemical and metallurgical laboratories are in regular operation, and analyses of Japanese coals, copper, &c., have been completed with comparatively favourable results, which, with other subjects of interest, are given in the memo. from Mr. Gowland. See Appendix.

**Sulphuric Acid Works.**

The sulphuric acid works have been some time in operation, and acid of the best quality is now manufactured in quantities far beyond our present requirements. The demand, when the uses of acid are better understood, will doubtless increase, and when the public are aware that this article can be obtained in Japan, the importation from Europe will not be necessary.

**Nitric Acid.**

Nitric acid for the purposes of the Mint is also manufactured here.

**Gold and Silver Refinery.**

The production of acid at a moderate cost admits of the removal with advantage of the gold contained in silver bullion. In future all silver containing 6 grs. to the lb. troy and upwards will be refined.

The refinery is in perfect working order, and capable of undertaking for the public the parting of gold and silver, and also the purification of these metals, at very moderate charges.

**Chlorine Gas Apparatus.**

The chlorine gas apparatus, invented by Mr. Miller of the Royal Mint, Sydney, has been erected, but the quality of the gold sent in for coinage has been such as to give no opportunity for enabling us to benefit by the use of this invention.

**Gas Works.**

The gas works are in a satisfactory condition, and the "Yoriki-machi," the street on which the new buildings of the copper department are placed, is now lighted with gas.

**The Annual Closing of the Mint.**

During the current year the Mint was closed from the 1st September to 1st of October. Some dissatisfaction arose at the brief notice given to the public, and I then suggested, to prevent any future difficulty on this subject, it would be advisable for the Government to fix a period during which the Mint would be regularly closed annually. From subsequent events it is to be regretted this course was not adopted; for the future it would not only guide the public, but enable the Government to afford the necessary relaxation to the officials of the Mint. It should be borne in mind how exceptional has been the position of the European officials. Shut out as it were from the rest of the world and being so continually engaged, an occasional change becomes imperative, alike on the score of health as well as a relief from such ceaseless monotony and really hard work. In European Mints the work is not usually so continuous as it has been here, and little difficulty arises in obtaining any reasonable amount of leave. It is therefore hoped the Government will issue instructions to meet this requirement.

In conclusion. The increased test of another year proves the system on which the various operations of the Mint are conducted to result in efficiency and accuracy in all the details. It is encouraging to be able to report that the Japanese and European officials work harmoniously and that the operatives are well conducted, also very regular in their attendance. It affords me great pleasure to record my thorough appreciation of the highly satisfactory manner in which the European officials now attached to the Mint have performed their duties during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's

most obedient Servant,

T. W. KINDER,

*Director of the Imperial Mint,  
Master of Her Majesty's late Mint,  
Hongkong.*

Osaka, 18th August, 1873.

**Memorandum by Mr. Dillon, assayer, Imperial Mint.**

I entered upon my duties as assayer on the 29th of April last, the day upon which the contract of the late assayer expired. My Report can therefore only cover the three months that have elapsed since that date.

I would call attention to an important change that was made in this department upon the occasion of the retirement of the late assayer. Mr. Hunter has now entire charge of the assay of silver bullion imported for coinage, and it may not be inopportune to mention that although over 700 ingots have been potted on the result of his assays, no pot has as yet been rejected in consequence of error on this head.

During the months of May, June and July, both gold and silver have been daily melted for coinage, and the following numbers give a summary of the work that has been done in this office:—

**I.—ASSAYS GOLD BULLION RECEIVED FOR COINAGE.**

Premelted gold ingots .....	170
Ingots from Mint refinery ....	18
San Francisco ingots .....	17
English ingots, melted by Messrs. Browne & Wingrove .....	421
Total .....	626

Of premelted gold ingots, eleven were rejected, being of too low standard to be received for coinage.

The English gold was accompanied by a "Trade Assay Report," on the basis of which I believe the gold was bought. My report was in most cases 2 or 3 tenths of a milliè below this. A similar over-calling of gold assays by Trade-assayers has caused much trouble in the English Mint, and last year gave rise to an arbitration, when the results of the Mint assayer were fully confirmed. For the causes of this over-estimation I would refer to Mr. Roberts, memorandum, appended to the Report of the Deputy Master of the English Mint, for 1871.

**II.—DIP ASSAYS FROM POTS.**

Gold .....	279
Silver .....	946

Three of the gold pots, potted from ingots received from the Mint refinery, and therefore not premelted, were stopped. They were of too low standard, although not out of remedy, and this arose, I believe, from the dirty condition the ingots were in when potted.

## III.—ASSAYS FROM INDIVIDUAL COINS.

Gold (5, 2 and 1 yen pieces) . . 152

Silver (50, 20, 10 and 5 sen pieces) . . . . . 305

The average standard of the different coins,

as calculated from the mean of these assays, is as follows:—

Gold, 5 yen.....	899.24
2 „ .....	899.95
1 „ .....	899.81

## ACCOUNT OF ALL GOLD AND SILVER MONEY COINED AT THE IMPERIAL MINT DURING THE PERIODS ENDING ON 31ST DAY OF JULY IN THE YEARS 1871, 1872 AND 1873.

## GOLD COINAGE.

Date	20 YEN.		10 YEN.		5 YEN.		2 YEN.		1 YEN.		TOTAL VALUE. \$
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1871	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	12,815	856,914	863,016	8,630,176	873,949	4,369,756	221,653	443,321	188,793	188,793	14,488,981
1873	3,251	65,019	1,005,917	10,059,169	2,523,810	12,621,057	506,152	1,012,301	1,402,068	1,402,068	25,162,614
Total	16,066	921,933	1,868,933	18,689,345	3,398,759	16,993,813	727,805	1,455,613	1,590,861	1,590,861	39,651,595

## SILVER COINAGE.

Date	ONE YEN.		50 SEN.		20 SEN.		10 SEN.		5 SEN.		TOTAL VALUE. \$
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1871	378,241	378,241	330	165	424,115	84,823	553,270	55,327	265,600	13,280	531,830
1872	3,306,730	3,306,730	3,190,221	1,595,110	1,789,101	357,820	3,572,860	357,285	1,454,810	72,740	5,689,685
1873	None	...	3,937,909	1,968,954	6,344,426	1,268,883	4,658,132	465,813	5,768,511	288,426	3,992,074
Total	3,684,974	3,684,874	7,128,460	3,564,227	8,557,942	1,711,526	8,784,262	878,425	7,488,951	374,446	10,213,598

Silver, 50 sen.....	799.59
20 „ .....	799.75
10 „ .....	799.60
5 „ .....	800.26

In addition, a large number of coins have been weekly melted into ingots, the assays of which have confirmed the above results.

The low standard of the subsidiary silver coinage causes some difficulty to the assayer. This is not so much from the impossibility of obtaining a homogeneous alloy, for I doubt if the tendency of the silver and the copper to arrange themselves uniformly in a bar on cooling is greater, or even so great, as in the case of a 900 standard (see Leval's experiments in the Paris Mint on alloys of silver and copper). The difficulty in the case of an alloy of low standard arises from the changes in standard which the metal undergoes after leaving the melting room, the result of the more frequent annealing both of the strips and of the blanks, necessitated by the greater hardness of the alloy. As in the process of "pickling," where the copper and oxide of copper are removed from the blanks before these are converted into coins, a larger quantity of base metal is removed than would be the case with an alloy containing less copper. This elevation of standard during the process of coining is incidental to all mixtures of copper with either gold or silver (in the former case, however, it is small), and it may be said to be roughly proportionate to the amount of copper present. The irregularity of the change renders it impossible to allow for it with any degree of accuracy in the process of pitting.

These remarks are made to show that, however great the care exercised by the assayer and by the other officers through whose hands the silver passes in the processes of coining, there is likely to be a wider variation from the standard aimed at, in a silver coinage containing 200 parts of alloy in the 1,000, than would be the case where this alloy only constitutes 75 parts, as in the English coinage, or 100 parts, the proportion in the majority of other coun-

tries. The "remedy" for the English silver coin is 4 per mil, for the American 3 per mil; in Japan it is at present only 2 per mil.

We may, however, best compare with the silver coinage of Japan that which is now struck in France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, in accordance with the monetary convention lately concluded between these countries and upon the advice of the best European authorities on this subject. This is a token coinage of 2 franc, 1 franc and smaller pieces, containing 835 parts of silver in the 1,000, and the remedy fixed upon was 3 per mil. In France, however, the 5 franc piece, which, like the Mexican dollar, contains its own value of silver, is still struck .900 fine, with a remedy of two per mil, that of the whole French coinage so long as the standard was .900. It will thus be seen that on lowering the standard to .835 it was thought advisable to increase the remedy.

I think there are strong grounds therefore for the former recommendation that the remedy for the Japan-so silver coinage should be extended from 2 to at least 3 per mil.

I have frequently noticed a considerable quantity of gold in the silver coinage. I believe that the Government has been in the habit of receiving for coinage, silver bullion containing gold up to 6 grains in the pound as a limit. I may mention that in England silver containing over 2 grains in the pound may be profitably refined, and that it is proposed to extract the gold (some 4 to 5 grains) from the half-crowns struck in the beginning of the century, now being called in for recoinage.

The only examples of brittle gold that have come under my notice as yet were some bars cast from Californian ingots. These were quickly toughened by remelting with a little borax, according to the plan adopted by the late assayer, and as the elevation of standard was less than half a millième, the gold could be poured at once into bars for coinage. There has been, therefore, no opportunity of employing the

chlorine process that has proved so invaluable in the English Mint, in the hands of Mr. Roberts.

Two "sweep ingots," weighing together over 800 oz., cast from bottoms of pots, bar ends, &c., were found to contain a large quantity of iridium, and were therefore stopped from passing into work. I have now concentrated this iridium in an ingot containing under 100 oz. of gold, and the rest may therefore be melted for coinage.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the somewhat exceptional nature of the work in this office. The assayer has to be in great measure his own fireman, and can never trust his eye off an assay during the many processes it passes through before the final weighing.

(Signed) EDWARD DILLON, B.A.

Assayer.

August, 1873.

## Memorandum by Mr. Hunter, Assayer, Silver Assay Premelting Department, Imperial Mint.

The necessity for the existence of this department arises entirely from the exceptional nature of the work which devolves upon the assay department of this Mint.

In the minting establishments of other nations, all bullion is received accompanied by a reliable assay report of an outside assayer, and the bullion merely receives, as it were, a check valuation previous to being alloyed and passed into work. But whether from the inadequate knowledge of assaying at present possessed by native assayers, or from inattention in conducting the different processes, the variations between the out-door valuations of bullion and its actual value as determined by assays in the Mint, have been so wide that the original reports have afforded no assistance whatever in arriving at correct results. In some cases this variation has been as great as 11 per mil, and, where successive ingots were found to be reported alternatively either too high or too low, it has always been deemed the safest and quickest course to ignore outside values altogether, and to perform the different operations from the very commencement.

The total number of silver ingots for coinage assayed since the Report in August last amounts to 3,366. In addition to the valuation of silver bullion received into the Mint for coinage, this department has also been serviceable to the Imperial Government in other respects. For instance, during the period of last year when the Imperial Government, for commercial purposes, required a large quantity of silver bullion to be accompanied by a reliable assay report, the whole of this work was thrown upon this department. This silver was cast into ingots in native establishments; and the assay pieces, which were cut by native officials and forwarded through you for valuation, represent a total of upwards of 2,400 assays.

This department has also subserved the purpose of fixing the value of all so-called "parting bullion." When the Imperial Government decided upon assimilating their old metallic circulating medium to the system of coinage adopted by western nations, the original gold and silver coins in circulation were gradually withdrawn for conversion into coins of the new standard of value. Before, however, issuing the ingots obtained from melting these coins to the various refineries, that both the gold and silver in them might be made separately available for coinage, a report on the relative amounts of gold and silver in each ingot was

obtained from this department, and the figures show, since August last, a total of 1,650 assays.

(Signed) GEO. W. HUNTER,  
Assayer.

Assay Office, August, 1873.

### Memorandum by Mr. Gowland, Chemist and Metallurgist, Imperial Mint.

#### COPPER REFINING DEPARTMENT.

In the copper refining department I have erected a moderately large reverberatory furnace for refining crude Japanese copper, and producing therefrom ingots suitable for the subsequent preparation of the alloy for coinage. This furnace is capable of treating seven tons of the impure metal per day, although, on account of the untrained condition of the Japanese workmen, a heavier charge than four tons has not yet been refined. The furnace works most satisfactorily.

#### MELTING ROOM.

In the melting room fourteen crucible furnaces for the preparation of the alloy have been built, and all the necessary appliances are ready for the commencement of work. I have recommended the erection of a reverberatory furnace for the work of the department, as soon as the Japanese workmen have been trained in the manipulation of such a furnace, by practice in the copper refinery.

#### CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORIES.

The laboratories in which all chemical and metallurgical questions apart from the assaying of gold and silver will be treated, are now almost completely fitted; the arrival of the remainder of the apparatus and Reagents being shortly expected.

Already the following work has been done:

#### REFRACTORY CLAYS.

A considerable number of different kinds of Japanese kaolin (impure) have been examined as to their suitability for the manufacture of fire-bricks.

Certain kinds have been found to be extremely refractory, comparing favourably in this respect with Stourbridge clay; other kinds, however, of almost identical appearance, undergoing fusion at the same temperature which the former resisted.

Vast deposits of this impure kaolin exist in the country, in some cases contaminated with large quantities of iron, and being then easily fusible, but in most cases, as in the whiter clays, the fusibility seems due to the presence of alkalis.

The varying refractory character of these clays, which resemble each other so closely in appearance that they can hardly be distinguished, will cause much difficulty in ensuring uniform results in the manufacture of refractory bricks.

#### JAPANESE COAL.

The amount of sulphur and of ash present in the coal used in the copper refinery, and in the various metallurgical operations of the Mint, being of great importance, determinations of these impurities have been made in several kinds of Japanese coal.

The following are the results:—The samples were dried at 100° cent. before analysis:—

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
Ash.....	12.760	6.487	10.595	9.877	9.557
Sulphur.....	654	435	461	588	383

It will be seen that the amount of ash is very large, the percentage of sulphur, however, being less than that present in average samples of ordinary British coal.

#### GOLD AND SILVER "SWEEP."

The gold and silver "sweep" I have carefully examined and proposed a method for the

recovery of the precious metals contained in it. Drawings for a furnace for its preliminary treatment have been prepared and the furnace has already been erected.

#### "BAD NIBUS."

Great difficulty having been experienced in separating the gold from "bad nibus" in the gold refinery by means of sulphuric acid, the matter was referred to this department. A chemical examination was made, when it was found that a modification of the process followed was necessary for their successful treatment.

#### TEMPOS.

I have made analysis of six different samples of tempos, and as will be seen, the proportions of the constituent metals are extremely variable:

Copper...	85.800	82.760	77.000	78.697	78.453	81.562
Tin .....	7.607	9.165	10.601	10.240	9.982	8.349
Lead.....	6.333	7.868	12.200	11.137	11.436	0.619

99.740 99.813 99.801 100.067 99.871 99.730

Of twenty-six of these coins the weights varied from 265.5 grains to 371.9 grains, the mean weight being 321.7 grains.

#### JAPANESE COPPER.

The samples of Japanese copper which have been examined have all been remarkably free from antimony, and generally also from injurious quantities of arsenic. One sample, however, contained .159 per cent. of the latter metal, an amount which would render such copper totally unfit for the manufacture of brass and several other alloys in which great toughness with tenacity might be required. Another sample contained 1.384 per cent. of lead.

Certain kinds of very crude Japanese copper, usually seen in more or less circular cakes, resembling in form the "rosette" copper of Europe, are sometimes exceedingly impure, in some cases containing so much iron that a modification of the ordinary method of refining would be required for their treatment.

I may state that so far as I have at present examined Japanese copper I have found it to be generally of such a character that, when properly refined in a suitable furnace, it can be used with advantage in most cases where a pure copper is required.

Some caution, however, is necessary, the interfering metals met with occasionally rendering it imperative that careful analysis should be made as often as possible.

(Signed)

W. GOWLAND, F.C.S., Assoc. R.S.M.  
Chemist and Metallurgist.

August, 1873.

### Relative Approximate Value of Foreign Gold Coins, in Gold Yen from which Mint charges at 1 Per Cent. have to be deducted, and in some Cases Premelting and Refining Fees.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight. Grains troy.	Fineness in Thou- sandths.	Value in Gold Yen.
Austria.....	Ducat .....	53.85	986	2.29
" .....	Souverain ....	174.87	900	6.79
Belgium .....	25 francs .....	122.14	900	4.74
" .....	Twenty francs .....	99.50	900	3.86
Bolivia.....	Doubleloon .....	416.50	870	15.65
Brazil .....	20 milreis .....	276.70	916.66	10.95
Central America	Two escudos .....	97.00	845	3.54
" .....	Peso .....	24.00	900	0.93
Denmark.....	Ten thaler .....	205.00	895	7.72
France .....	Twenty francs .....	99.56	900	3.87
Great Britain.	Sovereign .....	123.27	916.66	4.88
" .....	Half-Sovereign .....	61.63	916.66	2.44
Germany .....	Twenty marks .....	122.92	900	4.77
" .....	Ten marks .....	61.46	900	2.38
" .....	Ten thaler .....	206.22	902	8.03
Italy .....	Twenty lire .....	99.56	900	3.87
Mexico .....	20 peso (Max.) .....	524.00	875	19.69
" .....	20 peso (Rep.) .....	519.00	873	19.57
" .....	Old doubleloon .....	417.70	866	15.62
" .....	New .....	417.70	870.5	15.70

Netherlands...	Ten guilders.	103.82	900	4.03
" .....	Five .....	51.91	900	2.01
Naples .....	40 lire .....	199.12	900	7.74
" .....	20 lire .....	99.56	900	3.87
" .....	Six ducati .....	116.85	996	5.03
New Granada.	Doubleloon .....	416.50	870	15.65
" .....	New doubleloon .....	416.50	858	15.43
Peru .....	Doubleloon .....	416.50	870	15.65
Portugal.....	Half-croa .....	136.83	916.66	5.41
Russia .....	Five rubles .....	101.0	916.66	3.99
Spain .....	100 reals .....	129.43	900	5.03
Sweden .....	Ducat .....	53.79	975	2.26
Turkey .....	100 piastres .....	111.35	916	4.40
United States }	20 dollars .....	526.00	900	20.06
of America }	1 dollar .....	25.80	900	1.00

In the foregoing table the most important coins are selected from each country, the remaining coins being usually in proportion. The weight and fineness are assumed from the reported rates, and not from actual assay. Should such bullion be sent to the Mint for re-coinage, it could only be accepted on the usual conditions.

In the present state of silver in this country, it is scarcely possible to give an approximate table of the relative value of Foreign silver coins.

T. W. KINDER,  
Director, Imperial Mint.  
&c., &c.

August 27th, 1873.

### Annual Assay, etc., of Trial Pieces for the coins struck in the Imperial Mint during the year ending 31st July, 1873.

On the 4th day of September, 1873, by order of H. E. Sanji Okuma Shigenobu, H. E. Mutsz, Vice-Minister of Finance, accompanied by Mr. Mawatori, Chief Commissioner of the Treasury, with other officers of the Imperial service, assembled at the Mint for the purpose of testing the coinage of the past year.

His Excellency the Vice-Minister selected indiscriminately from the pyx pieces collected daily a certain number of gold coins of the respective dates stated below. These coins were then accurately weighed with the following rates:—

Denomination	Date of Selection	Weight	Standard Weight.	Deviation allowed.
20 Yen.....	None.	...	...	...
10 Yen.....	Nov. 2, 1872	257.28 grs.	257.2 grs.	0.5 grs.
5 Yen.....	Dec. 18, 1872	128.4	128.6	0.5 "
5 Yen.....	Jan. 6, 1873	128.2	128.6	0.5 "
5 Yen.....	May. 25, 1873	128.7	128.6	0.5 "
5 Yen.....	July. 26, 1873	128.6	128.6	0.5 "
2 Yen.....	Dec. 28, 1872	51.25	51.41	0.25 "
2 Yen.....	June 27, 1873	51.4	51.41	0.25 "
1 Yen.....	Jan. 25, 1873	25.82	25.72	0.25 "

A thousand pieces of each description of coin were then selected from the various packets, and carefully weighed:—

Denomination.	Weight of 1,000 Pieces.	Standard Weight of 1,000 pieces.	Deviation allowed.
20 Yen—Gold...	None.	...	...
10 Yen .....	535.72 oz.	535.83 oz.	0.1 oz
5 Yen .....	267.91 "	267.91 "	0.075 "
2 Yen .....	107.1 "	107.16 "	0.05 "
1 Yen .....	53.58 "	53.58 "	0.025 "
50 Sen—Silver*	433.30 oz.	433.33 oz.	0.15 oz
20 Sen .....	173.34 "	173.33 "	0.1 "
10 Sen .....	86.54 "	86.66 "	0.05 "
5 Sen .....	43.32 "	43.33 "	0.05 "

Assays were made by Mr. Dillon of the following gold coins:—

No.	1.—1 yen.....	899.9 parts of gold in 1,000
2.—2 yen.....	900.6	"
3.—5 yen.....	899.9	"
4.—5 yen.....	900.1	"
5.—10 yen .....	930.2	"
6.—2 yen.....	899.7	"
7.—5 yen.....	900.0	"
8.—5 yen.....	899.8	"
9.—5 yen.....	900.0	"

\* The silver subsidiary coins are "pounded" and not weighed separately.



Standard of above, 900/1000ths, with a remedy or permitted deviation of 2 parts in each direction.

At the special desire of the Vice-Minister of Finance, the whole of the remaining pyx pieces were melted into ingots, one ingot for each denomination of coins (except in the case of the 10 and 20 yen pieces, which were melted together). Pieces from each of these ingots have been assayed, and the result in each case is within the remedy.

#### Gold :—

Bar cast from 1 yen.....	899.9 parts gold in 1,000
" " 2 yen.....	899.9 " "
" " 5 yen.....	900.2 " "
" " 10 & 20 yen	899.4 " "

Standard, 900/1000ths, with remedy of 2 parts.

#### Silver (Subsidiary) :—

Bar cast from 5 sen.....	800.3 parts silver in 1,000
" " 10 sen.....	798.2 " "
" " 20 sen.....	799.5 " "
" " 30 sen.....	800.5 " "

Fineness, 800/1000ths, with remedy of 2 parts.

Portions of each coin assayed, also pieces from each ingot, have been, at the request of the Imperial Government, enclosed in sealed packets, and sent to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Britannic Majesty's Treasury, with a request that check assays may be made at the Royal Mint, London, and the Report thereon sent for publication in this country.

T. W. KINDER,

Director Imperial Mint.

September 8th, 1873.

## Dokohama.

### International Boat Race.

The Race for the Cup, presented by Mr. Howard Church, was rowed this afternoon on the one-mile course, from abreast Mr. Dare's house to a boat moored off the French Hatoba. Owing to the fine weather there were a great many people assembled all along the Bund; the windows of the International and Grand Hotels were crowded.

The boats took up their stations abreast Mr. Dare's house at 3.35 p.m., the American outside, Scotch in the centre berth, with English inshore.

A good start was made at 3.43. The English leading. Abreast the P. M. S. Wharf the Scotch held a slight lead; but here both Scotch and English crews put on a spurt, the latter gaining on the Scotch. The race was won by the Scotch crew. Time—6 minutes, 27 seconds, the English boat took 6 minutes, 37 seconds, and American 6.58.

The weather was all that could be desired, with not a ripple on the water.

WE ARE glad to hear that the Silver Medal of the Royal Humane Society, awarded to our friend Mr. Dowson, was received yesterday by H. B. M.'s Consul through Earl Granville, and forwarded to Mr. Dowson, who is now in Yokoska.

AT THE farewell audience of Mr. de Long, the proceedings were marked by a more than ordinarily cordial manner, and the Emperor addressed him most flatteringly. His Majesty also presented him with two vases of the celebrated and much coveted blue Owari ware, and also two rolls of splendid damask, of the kind used only by the Imperial family.

Yesterday an escort of U. S. naval officers in full uniform waited on Mr. de Long, and attended him to the U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, where he was received by the officers of

the vessel in full uniform. The marine guard was paraded and full honours paid as usually extended to a Minister Plenipotentiary. On leaving the ship a salute of 15 guns was fired, and an escort of officers accompanied the retiring minister to his residence. This very unusual compliment proves the estimate in which the officers of the U. S. Navy hold the services rendered by Mr. de Long to his country since he came to Japan, four years ago.

We will give Mr. De Long's address and the reply of His Majesty, the Mikado to-morrow evening.

IN ITS issue of the 16th instant—the *Japan Herald*—(ranked No. 22 in the list of newspapers published in Japan) mentions the fact that Arimori Meri, late Japanese Minister to the United States gave a collation on the 15th instant, at Hama Go Ten to a certain number of American guests. The guests in honour of whom the invitations were issued, were, the new American Minister and his family. A large number of Japanese officials were present, as well as many Americans. Among the latter were General and Mrs. Capron, General and Mrs. Williams, Messrs. C. O. Shepard, C. Wolcott Brooks and E. Peshine Smith.

A report is gaining ground that Mr. Mori is to be Minister for Foreign affairs.

## Tokai.

AMONG THE Japanese, we come occasionally on individuals who compel our admiration to as great a degree as good men of our own countrymen. Here is a specimen. The account we extract from a native paper.

A former Sanji of Niikawa Ken, Yetchiu, was named Miyoshi. On being appointed to the office, he went to his work, not as a matter of dull routine, but with a determination to work for the good of the Ken. He first, quietly and unostentatiously, won the friendship of the samourai, and imparted to them such an excellent spirit, that he could depend upon them under all circumstances to aid in upholding the law, and the power of the government.

He then took the Koehos, and went to the trouble to explain to them, kindly but firmly, the meaning and object of the proclamations issued by the government, in such a manner that they had no difficulty in explaining them to the people. On one occasion a slight excitement commenced among the farmers in certain villages, on the subject of the land-tax but he at once went himself, and talked to them with such kindness and to such good effect, that they dispersed thoroughly satisfied.

At last, it so happened that certain men, formerly Yetas, (the class until lately despised and tabooed on account of their trading in skins, leather, &c.), subscribed to establish a school in the village of Koromi in Yetchiu. Not one samourai or farmer would send his child, and on the school being announced, no young pupils availed themselves of it. But there was one pupil. Miyoshi foresaw the objections which would be felt; so he went and entered himself, and staid at a Yeta's house the night before the school opened. At first it was a mere matter of surprise to the people; but when they saw that he was really in earnest, and that he remained with the Yetas without feeling contaminated, a revulsion of opinion took place, and the school has since been prosperous.

If this were not a remarkable exception to the general run of Japanese officers, it would not be particularly worthy of notice. But it is. And it is satisfactory to see that such an

example is appreciated by many of his countrymen, though few have the moral courage to follow it.

## The Opening of the Polytechnic School in Tokai.

The new building devoted to the uses of the Polytechnic School, (Kai Sei Gakko) was formally opened by the Mikado in person, on the 9th inst. The new building is situated directly opposite to the old Nanko, on the grounds of the old Itakura yashiki.

The Emperor left the palace at Akasaka at a little past 7 o'clock this morning, and arrived at the school gate at 8.20. The usual body-guard of lancers accompanied him. The Japanese officers, foreign professors, and the students were in waiting on both sides of the street. The new building was gaily decked with flags, garlands, etc. The national flag and the distinctive flag of the school, hung from above the porch; and over the doorway was a fine representation of the front and ground-plan of the edifice.

The Emperor having proceeded to the room assigned for the Imperial use, was presented with the key of the building, the curriculum of studies, and the plan of the edifice. His Majesty read a speech which was translated. Dr. Murray, the chief foreign officer of the Mom Bu Sho, then addressed His Majesty. A procession was then formed, and all proceeded to the large lecture-room at the end of the central wing, when chemical and physical experiments were performed by the students and one of the professors. After this, the library, class-rooms, apparatus, etc, were inspected. Gymnastics followed, which His Majesty witnessed; then returning to the reception room, the foreign professors being assembled, the Emperor in a distinct voice read a speech conveying his thanks for their kindness and presence on the occasion. His Majesty then returned to the palace, and the Japanese officers, foreign instructors, and invited guests, sat down to a collation, at which His Majesty's health was drunk. Several heads of Departments, members of Sa In, Arisugawa no Miya, Saigo, Goto, Yoshida, and others were present. The Japanese officers present numbered several score in all. The entire programme was fulfilled as laid down, and everything passed off auspiciously. What is left of the old Nan Ko, after the Polytechnic school has been substracted from it, is now the "School of Foreign Languages."

THE CANINES of Tokai are beginning to play their old pranks again. In spite of the new era of civilization, they still relapse into barbarism, and behave like days of the dogs of Tokugawa. It is astonishing that these dogs with tickets around their necks, and taxes paid for them by their masters, do not realize that the eyes of the world are upon them. They must surely know that they now occupy an advanced grade of caninity, and hence are expected to comport themselves as canines living in the sixth year of Meiji ought to do. If the metropolitan dogs were not taxed, or if they were still, as of yore, the trial-flesh upon which young samourai tried their blades, their cruel deeds might be forgotten. To proceed to our story, on Saturday week a large dog attacked a woman with a child in her arms, on the Kudan. The child was so mangled by the fierce brute, that it died. The woman also, nearly died of fright, though she has now recovered. This is but a repetition of several very dreadful cases that have occurred in the North-western part of Tokai, within the present year.

HAD THE rainy weather continued, scarcely an embankment or bluff would have been safe to dwell upon or beneath. In Tokai the high embankments on the western side of the castle were severely damaged by several land-slides. On the south side, just north of the dwellings of the French military officers, a double land-slide took place. The stone wall, trees and sod which were high above the road slid down, and a hole about twenty feet in diameter was scooped out. The road was obstructed by a pile of mud and debris which had to be dug through to obtain a passage. Shortly after this fall, part of the road, the stone facing and part of the slope leading to the water was swept into the moat and lies there yet. Numerous other land-slides throughout the city are noted, though we have not heard of any loss of life.

SOYESHIMA TANEOMI, late the ambassador from Japan to China, has been nominated to the office of the Gaimu Sosai, as a preliminary to his becoming a member of the Privy Council of the Emperor. This change is of importance; as by it His Majesty the Tennen may be supposed to mark his approbation of his ambassador while at the Court of China, and to have given his adhesion to Soyeshima's policy relative to Formosa, Corea and Liu Chiu. If this be so we may reasonably expect ere long to see very decisive measures adopted with regard to them. Soyeshima Taneomi, as minister for foreign affairs, has secured the good-will of every member of the diplomatic corps—for his great earnestness and attention to business. His chief recommendation is the strictness with which he keeps his word. A promise once obtained from him, is promptly fulfilled in all cases. He is one of the most prominent recognised leaders of the liberal party, and during his administration most of the greatest reforms have been worked. We congratulate his country and himself on his well-deserved promotion.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* of Saturday last relates the following:—

In the village of Itodamura, in the Kanagawa Ken, there lived a farmer named Tatsuzo, about 37 years of age. He was a good, quiet man; and his wife and he lived together quite happily for two years. Some time ago, he was at home, nursing himself for a cold, when suddenly he rose from the mats, and seizing a sickle which was hanging against the wall, he laid hold of his wife by her hair and tried to cut it off. She perceived that he was not in his true senses and called for help—not to protect herself, but to watch him whilst she went for a doctor. She also went to the temple to pray for him; and in a few days had the happiness of seeing him restored to his usual health. After this they moved to the village of Kitagata, the village beyond the Camp; and one night after they had supped they went to rest; but about midnight a mad fit came over him, and he made an attempt at his wife's throat and then tried to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the abdomen. She cried out and the neighbours came in; but the man came to his right mind quickly, and the neighbours took care of the wounded pair. It was then proposed that there should be a divorce, and to this the husband was fain to agree; but the wife would not think of it. She said he was a good husband when he was in health, and that it was the duty of the wife to cling to her husband through good and evil until death. She would not break the law of the gods.

The time came when they were so reduced circumstances that he went as servant in a

bakery, and his wife as nurse in the same house. On the 3rd of this month, whilst his wife was in bed, the man rose, got an axe and gave her a gash on the head measuring about three inches. She cried out loudly; and he gave her another wound about 6 inches long. Their master and others rushed in. Information was given to the Kencho, and an investigation took place. Her wounds were not mortal although very severe. The poor woman however will not leave her husband; but still says it was only the effect of sickness.

It seems to us that the officials ought to find means of taking care of such a fellow as this. He is either mad or a villain—and in either case requires looking after.

THE *Kobun Tsushi* says that the students who have lately (within what period is not mentioned) come to Tokai, from all provinces, number nearly 30,000 persons. Among these the children of the samurai of Hamamatsu Ken are the most numerous; more than 50 of whom came up in one batch; and the hope is expressed that as, at last, the country is awaking out of its long sleep, they will not only learn what is taught in schools, but also place themselves in a position to learn some trade by which they can render themselves independent.

A WRITER in the same paper find fault with the habit of women wearing hakamas, and men leaving them off; and suggests that both should adhere to their own proper modes of dress. He also expresses dissatisfaction at the different ways of wearing the hair, and thinks that foreigners must laugh at the varieties of fashion. We think foreigners had better look to themselves.

A CURIOUS phase of superstition has been exhibited since the formation of the lotteries of which we have more than once spoken, as having been established in Ts'kidji.

The temple of Oiwa Inari is one very much venerated by the citizens of Tokai; and is one to which, actors, geishas, and the like go to pray for success in their profession. Since the lotteries have been in vogue, it has been given out that this is the temple at which to pray for good fortune in the drawings; the fox Oiwa having such things under his special care. The consequence is, it is always crowded with poor people who have invested (many of them their all) in these lotteries; who bring Sekihan (made of rice and red beans) and Aburage (beans fried in oil) of which the fox is said to be very fond; and who pray incessantly for the favour of Oiwa. The crowd is everyday very great from morning until night; but particularly on the days of drawing.

A COUNTRYMAN who had bought a lot of last season's rice, in which he had invested all his money, brought it to Niigata, expecting that the present year's crop would be poor, and prices so high as to enable him to realize a handsome profit on his investment.

The weather, however, so improved that the prospects for this year's harvest began to brighten, much to the joy of the farmers, but not of our speculator. The latter, seeing day by day the hope of his gains dwindling away, went to a priest, and by promises of great reward induced him to offer up prayers that the adverse weather might return. This coming to the ears of the neighbouring farmers, they were greatly enraged; and engaging a number of boatmen to accompany them, they went to the priest's house, and made a general "smash up." They were interfered with and induced to cease for a time; but in the evening the

sendoes returned, and did not even leave one of the foundation stones in its place. Ultimately the police arrested the whole of the parties concerned—the speculator, the priest, the farmers and the sendoes. The popular fury sets most against the priest—as well it may.

THE EMBASSY is still "in commission." They are to submit a full report of their travels, expenditures, and achievements. The secretaries are all very busy in reducing their notes, and arranging their information, etc. This will take them some weeks. As soon as their report, enclosures, documents, etc., in short all the ambassadorial literature is handed in, and accepted, the embassy will be discharged with the thanks of the Emperor, and probably some lively criticism from the capacious ones who may have a desire to stick thorns in the sides of the "advanced" liberals. After the Embassy goes "out of commission," some of the members will receive furloughs to visit friends at home, etc. The chief secretary has not seen his home for eight years and a half, having been away in England and the States during the past eight years. The furlough over, the secretaries connected with the embassy will look forward to good appointments to office.

THE EFFECTS of the recent storm in Yedo, were even more severe than we had any conception of. Here is the official report:—

Drowned .. .. .	6
Wounded .. .. .	5
Houses carried away .. .. .	12
„ destroyed .. .. .	32
Roads broken up .. .. .	6
Stone bank destroyed .. .. .	1
Earth „ .. .. .	1
Mouth of Conduit damaged .. .. .	1
Bridges carried away .. .. .	4
„ destroyed .. .. .	10
Fire Proof godown destroyed .. .. .	1
Hills and mounds broken down .. .. .	25
Roads suffered from inundations of rivers &c. .. .. .	25
Streets damaged by overflow of drains .. .. .	83
Earthworks carried away by the current.... .. .	4

In addition to the above, Okurasho has received information:—

Shimane Ken,	
Persons drowned men .. .. .	46
„ „ women .. .. .	68
„ wounded „ .. .. .	43
Cattle drowned:	
Cows .. .. .	27
Horses .. .. .	12
Houses carried away .. .. .	272
„ destroyed .. .. .	1,181
Stables and Barns carried away .. .. .	694
„ „ destroyed .. .. .	1,171
Portions of Banks damaged .. .. .	3,773
Portions of Conduits „ .. .. .	734
Wells .. .. .	825
Bridges carried away .. .. .	2,852
„ destroyed .. .. .	985
Portions of Hills broken down .. .. .	cho 6,142
Rice fields &c. destroyed .. .. .	cho 3,926
Roads destroyed .. .. .	ri 156
Houses inundated .. .. .	7,161
Persons destitute of food by reason of the inundation .. .. .	4,505

THE TIME is rapidly approaching for the transit of Venus to take place, and the astronomers of Europe and America are busy in

preparations. In December we shall have an influx of savants and scientists not often seen among us. Where the stations are to be located, is not yet settled. The primary object is to get such a location as will be most certain to have clear weather at that time. It is not at all likely that either Yokohama or Yedo will be chosen, as they are too near the sea, and the liability to cloudy skies is very great. Kioto, the table-land of Shinano, the plains of Tamba, or the centre of Kiushiu, all noted for their clear skies and high general average of fair weather have been pointed out, but as yet no spot has been definitely fixed upon. Dr. David Murray, now connected with the Mombusho, who was formerly professor of astronomy in America, and was connected with several scientific expeditions sent out by the U. S. Government, has been deputed by the United States Astronomical Commission to select a site for the astronomers who will visit Japan. Prof. E. Lepissier, of the College in Yedo, and formerly of the Paris Observatory, will attend upon the French expedition here. We have not yet heard concerning the local plans of the English, Prussian and Russian expeditions, but we wish to all the gentlemen composing them, a hearty welcome, pleasant sojourn, and above all perfect weather, a stainless sky, and no earthquake during the precious few minutes that Venus makes her "stately steppings" across the disc of the sun.

The first Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in room No. 19, at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1873, at 8.30 p.m.

On taking the Chair, the President, R. G. Watson, Esq., explained the reasons which had led to the deferment of the annual meeting till the present time; which was, however, in fact, the true anniversary of the Society's commencement of actual work. He called on the Secretary to read the minutes of last meeting—which were approved; and also the Report of the Council of the Society—which was as follows:—

#### REPORT.

In presenting their First Annual Report, the Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan are checked in the congratulations which they had hoped to present to their constituents, by the necessity for announcing the heavy loss sustained by the destruction, in a recent fire, of the printed matter intended for the first number of the Society's journal.

The loss however is not irretrievable, since it will be possible to reproduce most of the articles, intended for publication; though not without a delay of some few weeks. This will somewhat retard our entering into relations with other Societies of similar character, and obtaining their publications in return for our own; but no great harm to the Society need be feared from this slight check to our progress: certainly none will be felt if we are stirred up to greater determination that the objects we have in view shall be the more vigorously prosecuted.

As evidence that interest has not been lacking, the Council refer to the following List of Papers read before the Society at its regular Meetings during the past twelve months.

- 1.—On the Loo Choo Islands, by Mr. Satow.
- 2.—On the Hyalonema Mirabilis, by Dr. Hadlow.
- 3.—On the Streets and Street-Names of Yedo, by Mr. Grillis.
- 4.—On the Ascent of Fujiyama, by Mr. Hodges.
- 5.—Five Short Papers on the language of Loochoo, by Japanese Students.
- 6.—Notes of a visit to the Mulgrave Islands, by Officers of H. M. S. *Barossa*.
- 7.—On the Geography of Japan, by Mr. Satow.
- 8.—On Cyclones in Japan, by Lt.-Com. Nelson, U.S.N.
- 9.—On Russian Descents in Saghalien, by Mr. Aston.

The prospect of receiving valuable Papers during the coming twelve-month is good; and with the confidence that their successors will find little difficulty in carrying on the operations of the Society, the present Council beg to resign their offices.

Fifty-nine members have been added to the Society since the first Meeting at which it was organized;

the whole number at the present time being—Resident Members 64, Honorary 2, Corresponding 3. One has died and 5 are absent.

The newly-established German Asiatic Society of Yedo has courteously presented us with a copy of their Proceedings; and the Royal Asiatic and Geographical Societies of London have—through the good offices of Dr. Hadlow, promised to exchange their publications for ours.

A commencement has been made by ourselves towards the establishment of a Library and Museum, by the presentation of some few books and specimens—but this part of our operations requires a Building of our own before it can be expected to flourish.

The balance now in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of the Society is \$303.75.

On behalf of the Council,

EDWD. W. SYLE,  
Hon. Sec.

It was moved by Sir Harry Parkes and seconded by Mr. Bellamy—

That the Report of the Council be accepted, and the thanks of the Society be tendered to them for their services during the past twelve months.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, seconded by Mr. Aston, it was resolved—

That the following gentlemen be the office-bearers of the Society for the coming year:—

President.—J. C. Hepburn, Esq., M.D.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D.,  
Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.

Treasurer.—R. B. Baker, Esq.

Recording Secretary.—A. Bellamy, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Ed. W. Syle.

Curator and Librarian.—H. Pryer, Esq.

Council.—E. Satow, Esq.

A. J. Wilkin, Esq.

W. G. Howell, Esq.

Bayly Done, Esq., M.D.

R. H. Brunton, Esq.

Mr. Watson having announced the above result and spoken a few valedictory words, expressive of his satisfaction at having filled the office of the first President of the Society, vacated the Chair, which was then taken by Dr. Brown V. P.

A Paper, communicated by the Rev. J. Edkins, of Peking, on "The nature of the Japanese Language, and its Possible Improvement," was read by Mr. Satow.

A brief discussion followed; in the course of which the Secretary demurred to Mr. Edkins' objections against the use of *kami* as a translation of the word "God;" in which demur the Chairman Dr. Brown, emphatically concurred, and added that the suggestion contained in the Paper of importing into the Japanese language English prepositions would make great confusion.

In adopting the large amount of Chinese which is found in their language, as at present used, the Japanese had performed their difficult task in the best way; i. e. by arranging the Chinese words in Japanese order. In schools, at the present time, Chinese words are now taught, not Chinese construction; also, the Arabic numerals have been introduced.

Mr. Watson remarked that in Persian, which was a pure but meagre language, the same process had been employed. A large amount of Arabic words had been introduced, but the syntax is Persian.

Mr. Satow feared that the carrying out of Mr. Edkins' proposals, would result in the spread of nothing better than "pidgin" Japanese.

Mr. Aston considered the proposed scheme quite Utopian. No such thing ever has been accomplished, as changing a language by authoritative enactment. Changes in a language must be effected by the influence of writers of genius.

On motion of Mr. Howell, seconded by Sir Harry Parkes, it was resolved—

That the thanks of the Society be returned to Mr. Edkins for his suggestive Paper; and that it be recommended to the Council to place his name on the list of Corresponding members.

The Secretary announced, as New members, Professor D. Murray, C. W. Lawrence Esq., and Rev. W. B. Wright.

It was also moved by Mr. Syle and seconded by Mr. Watson—

That the Council be requested to take into consideration the subject of providing suitable accommodation for the Society's Library and Museum.

A specimen (contributed by Mr. Quin of H. B. M. Consulate, Nagasaki) was exhibited of what appeared to be the petrified bamboo-grass.

The following notice of an International Oriental Congress, at Paris, was read; and the Rev. Jas. Summers

(formerly of Kings College London, now Professor in the Mombusho, at Yedo) explained that the Organization was chiefly the result of the exertions of Professor de Rosny.

"An International Congress of Orientalists will hold its sittings in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne in Paris, from the 1st till the 9th of September next. Its purpose is to create personal relations among men interested in Oriental affairs. The following subjects have been set down for discussion:—1. What portions of Japanese literature would it be most useful to translate at this moment, and what are the philological resources for undertaking the publication? 2. Would it not be useful to establish a uniform orthography for the transcription in Europe of all Japanese texts? 3. What are the documents of a nature to facilitate the understanding to the special scientific, literary, and industrial works of the Japanese? 4. What is the nature of the actual movement of Japanese civilisation, and of its relations with European civilisation? 5. What are the characters of Japanese art at the different epochs, and what method is to be followed for studying them? 6. In what measure has actual Japanese literature, strongly saturated as it is with European ideas, interest for Europe? And may it be thought that the progress realised by the Japanese savants will be of a nature to contribute to the scientific movement of the Eastern nations?"

LAST NIGHT a fracas occurred between some jinrikisha coolies and a party of sailors of His Italian Majesty's Navy. It appears the sailors objected to pay the coolies, when the latter summoned the Japanese police to their assistance. The sailors used their knives freely in the scuffle that ensued, the police were only able to secure one prisoner, who will be handed over to the Naval authorities for punishment. Judging from his appearance this morning, the fight must have been pretty hot while it lasted.

FROM THE *Nisshin Shin-ji-shi*, we learn with regret that Sanjo Daijin has had a very sudden and severe attack of illness. He was siezed on Saturday morning about 3 o'clock with a kind of fit. Dr. Hoffmann was called in, and a very able Japanese doctor—and it is hoped he will recover—but he has had one or two convulsive fits since the first; and there is certainly grave cause for apprehension.

HER MAJESTY the Empress Mother visited Yokohama on Saturday. She left the palace at Akasaka at 6.30 A.M., taking a special train at 7, and arriving at Yokohama about 7.40. Her Majesty was attended by seven ladies and two or three gentlemen. Five carriages were in waiting to receive them. Her Majesty entered the first with one of her ladies; the remainder of the suite occupying the other carriages. After driving slowly through the foreign settlement, and then through native town and over Nogé hill, they went to the Okurasho building, near the railway station, and remained there until 2.30 p.m. when they were driven to the railway terminus, and entered the Imperial carriage which had been placed in the middle of the 3 p.m. train. They arrived at Shinbashi terminus, Tokai, at 3.53, and the ordinary carriages of the train were kept closed until the Imperial party had driven off to the Castle.

The rumour current here and reported by us in July last regarding the Formosa question, has been revived again by the natives as a topic of conversation during this week. It is said that a Japanese iron-clad bearing an admiral's flag will shortly call here *en route* for that island. A new semi-official native journal, it is reported, will make its appearance here shortly. Its proprietary embraces several well known names of local repute and it will be edited by a linguist. A Naval Academy is to be established at this port shortly; its site is to be on the opposite side of the harbour.—*Nagasaki Express*.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

In Imports there has been an increased movement during the fortnight, but only in GREY SHIRTINGS has the improvement been to such an extent as to effect prices. The business in this staple has been very large, and prices have steadily hardened. In other respects the business done is not remunerative. SUGARS are firm, but without any large transactions.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.20 to 2.27½	} Very extensive sales.
8 „ do. ... .. „	2.70 to 2.85	
9 „ do. 44 in. ... .. „	3.20 to 3.40	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. „	2.40 to 2.65	} No demand.
64 to 72 „ do. ... .. „	2.75 to 2.90	
T.Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.45 to 1.55	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	} Nominal.
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		
do. (Dyed) ... .. „		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „	1.25 to 2.40	} Enquiry. Small enquiry at quotations.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.83 to 0.95	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	9.25 to 10.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	0.90 to 0.95	} In some demand.
Taffachelass ... .. „	2.40 to 2.85	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.50	} Very fair business.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	40.25 to 42.25	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	45.00 to 48.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... .. per piece.		} Demand.
do. Black do. ... .. „	14.50 to 15.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. „	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. „		} Demand.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	12.00 to 14.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „	6.00 to 8.00	
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. „	5.00 to 6.00	} Enquiry.
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.25	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	6.50 to 8.00	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		} Enquiry.
Mousseline de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. per yard.	0.16 to 0.19½	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „	0.40 to 0.95	} Small demand
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.40 to 0.45	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.60 to 5.10	} Quiet.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.50 to 5.45	
„ hoop ... .. „	5.00 to 5.30	
„ pig ... .. „		} Quiet.
„ wire ... .. „	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. „		
Lead ... .. „	5.50 to 6.25	} Buyers.
Tin Plate ... .. per box	9.00 to 9.75	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.60 to 8.85	} Buyers.
do. 2 ... .. „	7.95 to 8.05	
do. 3 ... .. „	7.00 to 7.50	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	4.25 to 4.50	} Nominal.
do. do. (Canton) ... .. „		
do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.75 to 3.90	
Black ... .. „		} Nominal.
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	18.00 to 19.00	



# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—The Silk market during the latter half of the fortnight has shewn much activity, and prices have advanced accordingly.

**SILK WORMS' EGGS** are now arriving freely, and about 530,000 cards have been sold, out of 800,000 offered; and against just double the number last year to the same time. Prices range from \$1.80 to \$3.50.

**TEA.**—Our market since the departure of last American Steamer has kept quiet but firm. Native holders being unwilling to make any concession and foreign purchasers not inclined to operate at current quotations.

Settlements for the fortnight amount to some Piculs 4,400; the bulk consisting of Good Medium and Fine classes at \$ 32 @ 34 for the former and \$ 36 @ 39 for the latter: Commoner grades seem entirely neglected.

Supplies are again coming in more freely and a fair business may be expected in course of ensuing month; our export to date, shews a decided deficiency in comparison with last season and this decline will not likely be filled up until the turn of the year unless a decided concession be made on the part of native holders.

The *Morro Castle* sailed for New York on the 15th instant, leaving the *Claussina*, now full on the berth for same destination: the *Tamerlane* is also reported to be laid on but as yet has not been publicly circulated. Rate of freight for New York, £ 3 per 40 cubic feet.

Description.		Prices per Picul.		Remarks.
Silk:—				
Mybashi & Sinshiu	Extra, nominal ... ..	\$690.00	per picul	Sales 1,100 Bales.
	Best ... ..	650.00 to 680.00	"	
	Good ... ..	620.00 to 640.00	"	
	Medium ... ..	570.00 to 600.00	"	
	Inferior ... ..	500.00 to 540.00	"	
Oshiu Extra	... ..			
" Best	... ..	650.00	"	
" Good	... ..	550.00 to 600.00	"	
Echizen, Medium	... ..	430.00	"	
" Inferior	... ..			
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	... ..	480.00	"	
Koshiu	... ..			
" Best	... ..			
" Medium	... ..	430.00	"	
" Inferior	... ..			
Sodai Best	... ..			
Hatchoji—Tussah	... ..			
Tea:—				
Common, ... ..		\$ 20 to \$ 22		
Good Common, ... ..		\$ 23 to \$ 26		
Medium ... ..		\$ 28 to \$ 31		
Good Medium ... ..		\$ 32 to \$ 35		
Fine ... ..		\$ 36 to \$ 39		
Finest ... ..		\$ 41 to \$ 45		
Choice ... ..		\$ 48 upwards.		
Choicest ... ..		\$		
Sundries:—				
Rice, ... ..		nominal per Picul.		
Seaweed, Fine cut	... ..	\$ 3.20 to 4.20	"	
" Fine Brown (no stock)	... ..	2.00 to 3.00	"	
" Large Green...	... ..	1.50 to 2.80	"	
Cuttle Fish, (no stock)	... ..	13.00 to 14.00	"	
Dried Shrimps, do.	... ..	14.00 to 16.00	"	
Mushrooms, do.	... ..	29.50 to 32.50	"	
Isinglass do.	... ..	30.00 to 35.00	"	
Sharks' Fins	... ..	28.00 to 52.00	"	
Wax, White	... ..	14.00 to 16.00	"	
" Bees, (no stock)	... ..	40.00 to 50.00	"	
Gall Nuts do.	... ..	—		
Sulphur, do.	... ..	2.20 to 2.70	"	
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	... ..	3.25 to 5.00 per catty.		
" (100 a 200 " " )	... ..	2.25 to 3.25	"	
Tobacco, common	... ..	6.50 to 12.00 per Picul		
Rape Oil, (no stock)	... ..	—		
Suall Fish, ... ..		23.00 to 40.00	"	
Campbor, no stock	... ..	17.00 to 20.00	"	
Acqua de Mer, ... ..		35.00 to 50.00	"	
... ..		7.00 to 12.00 per ton		

## TABLES

## SILK

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	2,885	3,873	3,235	620	2,754	3,395	1,173
„ Marseilles ... ..	1,330	2,535	2,221	279	1,016	2,784	1,377
„ United States ... ..	9	104	18	17	56	248	102
„ Other Countries ... ..	391	514	186	—	—	4	—
Total Bales ... ..	4,615	7,026	5,660	916	8,826	6,431	2,652

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	4,848,193	5,359,166	4,562,260	3,782,596	1,606,425	2,995,190	2,459,417
„ San Francisco ... ..	1,081,850	1,199,534	1,064,172	1,059,682	376,694	411,311	141,650
„ England ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	605,753	294,506
„ China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ... ..	5,930,043	6,558,700	5,626,432	4,842,278	1,983,119	4,014,054	2,945,009

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,393,133

## EXCHANGE.

STERLING—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
 „ do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 2½d.  
 „ Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d. @ 4s. 3½d.  
 „ do. ....Documents.....4s. 1d.  
 PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.42  
 do .....3 months' sight.....5.35

Private Paper 6 months' sight.....5.50  
 „ 3 „ „ .....5.41  
 SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....72½  
 „ Private Bills...10 days' sight.....73½ @ 73½  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills.....on demand .....par.  
 Private Bills...10 days' .....1 ¼ cent discount.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7, Brit. ship, *Tamerlane*, Ken, 768, from Sydney N. S. Wales, August 30th, Coal, to Wilkin and Robison.  
 Oct. 7, 8, Italian corvette, *Governolo*, Accinni, 900 tons, 8 guns, from Hakodate.  
 Oct. 8, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 8, Ger. str. *Bellona*, Schultze, 707, from Hongkong, general, to Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Oct. 9, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 4,345, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 9, China str. *Aden*, Peterson, 587, from Kobe, general, to Chinese.  
 Oct. 12, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 12, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 15, Swedish barq. *Anoy*, Hessling, 233, from Nicolaievsk, Ballast, to Captain.  
 Oct. 17, French str. *Nil*, Samat, 1,010, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 17, Brit. str. *Medina*, Shaw, 688, from London, via Kobe, general, to D. Sassoon and Sons.  
 Oct. 18th, Am. str. *Ariel*, Newell, 1,736, from Hakodate, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 19, Brit. str. *Gordon Castle*, Holmes, 1,280, from London via Hongkong, general, to Cornes & Co.  
 Oct. 19, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 19, Am. barq. *James S. Stone*, Phinney, 710, from Kobe, general, to Reis Von Der Heyde & Co.  
 Oct. 19, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,351, from Hongkong, Mails and general, to P. M. S. S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7, Brit. str. *Avoca*, Andrews, 14,80, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 8, Brit. str. *Quang Se*, McLachlan, 1,759, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 7, Brit. str. *Orfordshire*, Jones, 1,229 for Kobe, general, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Oct. 10, Brit. str. *Maud*, Brittain, 843, for Kobe, general, despatched by Simon Evers & Co.  
 Oct. 11, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 4,345, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 11, Am. str. *New York*, Wise, 2,119, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 13, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 14, French str. *Menzaleh*, Mourrut, 1,008, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 14, China str. *Aden*, Peterson, 587, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by Chinese.  
 Oct. 15, Am. barq. *Morro Castle*, Jewett, 404, for New York, Tea, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Oct. 15, Am. corvette, *Lackawanna*, Macauley, 1,800 for Shanghai.  
 Oct. 15, Italian corvette, *Governolo*, Accinni, 1,000, for China.  
 Oct. 15, Ger. str. *Bellona*, Schultze, 708, for Foochow, general, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Oct. 19, Ger. barq. *Amade*, Nohmen, 370, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatch by L. Haber & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Avoca*, for Hongkong.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Shand and child, Messrs. Lovel and Hame, Ishingami and Achew.

Per Brit. str. *Quang Se*, for San Francisco.

Mrs. Yane, Mat Kinder, and 17 steerage.

## FOR NEW YORK.

W. S. Smith U. S. N., Lt. C. H. Black U. S. N., and 3 steerage.

Per P. & O. Steamer *Bombay* from Hongkong:—  
 Revd. Mr. & Mrs. Summers, 3 children and infant;  
 Messrs. J. E. Day, Robt. Campbell, C. Newton, G. Impey, H. Bristow, S. Cross, R. Walter, and T. Smith,  
 Per P. M. Str. *Great Republic*, from San Francisco,

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Messrs. J. H. Bull, U.S.N., R. E. Carmode, U.S.N., P. W. Greenleaf, U.S.N., F. W. Dickens, U.S.N., G. Nagashima and servant, C. Hamma and servant, W. W. Hyde, M. Isuda, Jas. McFarlane, Mrs. M. Kingsland, Alexis Janis, F. M. Wilbue, O. H. Glour, W. Anderson and wife, E. S. Smith, Mrs. C. Debar.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Revd. C. A. Stanly, wife and 3 children, Miss Addie Tyler, Miss Nellie Wade, Capt. J. Rouse, Messrs. J. H. Burnett, George Eccles, and Yang Wing.

## FOR HONGKONG.

Don Juan Sevilla, Messrs. H. G. Kunhardt and S. Adams.

Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, for Hongkong.

One European, in the second class.

Per Am. str. *New York*, for Hiogo.

Messrs. F. Low, E. Center, MacLagan, H. Bush, Mackitohie, E. R. Smith, 4 Japanese, and 75 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

Mrs. Mangum, C. L. Fisher, Mrs. Stout and child, and 40 steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Miss Tyler, M. Freyre, Mr. Collins and wife, Gen. Bridge, Dr. S. R. Brown, Yeng Wong, Lt. G. L. Atkinson, W. W. Hyde, Miss Wade, E. C. Kirby, C. B. Collins, Miss Winn, Dr. Von Haupt, Jos. Rouse, A. C. Jones, Geo. Accoles, Jos. C. Randolph, and 10 steerage.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong:

Mr. and Mrs. Dewars, Mr. and Mrs. Berger and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and child, M. Isoudo, Messrs. Hakemura, Yada, Nourakami, Suise Muro, H. Cazot, M. Matzno, Chisuma, Carada, Madame Rosenthal, 11 Quarter-masters of French Marine, M. Guillerme, and H. Asama.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hashell, Rev. Pallasly, H. Thorburn Wm. Hunter, Wm. Tanaba, 5 Japanese, 3 Europeans, 9 Chinese and 67 Japanese.

## FOR AMERICA.

E. Chaplin.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. Bell, Lance, and Gumsberg.

## FOR SAIGON.

Messrs. Simon and Dubais.

## FOR BATAVIA.

Mr. E. Hayami.

## FOR MARSEILLES.

M. Chattilini.

Per French str. *Nil*, from Hongkong.

Messrs. Cada, H. E. Terashima, Vichi, Kanley, Okahossi, P. Sarda, Mitoya, Nakashima, Kiraki, Guiraud, J. M. Sakon, and Coumay.

Per Am. steamer *Ariel*, from Hakodate.

Lady Parkes, Governess, 5 children and 8 servants, Captain Blakiston, Captain Bidgeforth, M. Dairoku and wife—in the Cabin. Steerage—M. Rouch, 4 Chinese and 50 Japanese.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Swaby, Mr. Kinder, Miss Fielding, J. Pitman, A. G. Wood, J. H. Beveridge, C. A. Flanders, F. Coit, A. Lenzy, L. Polano, E. R. Smith, L. R. Goldsmith, W. McKitohie, E. Powys, Gini Vlangoly, Mr. Damon, and 61 Japanese.

## FOR AMERICA.

Revd. E. P. Capp and wife, Mr. M. Crossette and C. J. Edridge.

Per Am. str. *Japan* from Hongkong.

Messrs. Lehman and Leffert in the Cabin, 6 in the steerage, and 302 Chinese.

## CARGO.

Per Brit. str. *Avoca*, for Hongkong.

Silk,..... 844 Bales.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, 40 pkgs..... Value, \$ 846,253.75.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.

Silk, ..... 394 bales.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, ..... \$483,625.

## REPORTS.

The British Iron Clipper ship *Tamerlane* arrived here last night from Sydney N.S.W. after a very fast passage of 38 days. Reports left Sydney on the 30th August, had fresh easterly winds to 23 south from thence light variable winds from N. E. round to S. E. and S. W. as far as the Equator which was crossed on the 15th September, in 160° east longitude; she then experienced west and N. W. winds with violent squalls and heavy rain till she entered the N. E. Trades in lat. 15 30' north and long. 158.30 east on the 27th September.

In 25 north and 151 east the trades veered W. to E. and eventually a heavy gale set in veering S. W. west and N. W. with high seas which lasted 13 days

followed by a day's calm and incessant rain, when the wind sprang up from the N. E. and blew as heavily from that quarter as it had done from S. W. On the evening of the 6th instant, sighted Cape Mela light, next morning received a pilot on board and came to anchor in Yokohama bay the same evening. The *Tamerlane*, brings a cargo of Coal for the P. M. S. S. Co.

The P. M. Co.'s str. *Great Republic*, H. G. Howard, commander, left San Francisco Sept 16th at 12.20 p.m. October 2nd, Lat. 35° 53' N., Long. 173° 40' E. communicated with steamer *Colorado* all well, have had strong breezes from S. W. and W. with heavy westerly swell to Oct. 6th, thence to port fresh N.E. winds and fine weather; arrived at Yokohama Oct. 9th, at 12.40 p.m.

The American steamer *Golden Age* reports left Shanghai Oct. 4th, 9.19 a.m. clear weather with fresh N. E. winds, passed U. S. Flagship *Hartford* Oct. 5th, 8.30 a.m., U. S. ship *Yantic* 9.15 a.m. same day Company's steamer *Costa Rica* Oct. 6th, 12 a.m. all bound for Shanghai; arrived in Nagasaki, 8.38 a.m. same day. Left Oct. 7th, 12 a.m. rainy weather with N. E. winds, exchanged signals with Company's steamer *Oregonian*, 10.28 a.m.; same day, for Nagasaki; arrived in Hiogo, Oct. 8th, 5.36 p.m. Left again Oct. 10th, 7.35 p.m., pleasant weather; passed an unknown steamer bound southward, at 7.50 a.m., Oct. 11th; and Company's steamer *New York*, 11.50 p.m. same day, and arrived in Yokohama, Oct. 12th, 7.23 a.m.

The French str. *Nil* reports pleasant weather during the passage.

The Brit. str. *Medina* reports strong easterly winds during the passage.

The Am. str. *Ariel*, reports leaving Hakodate October 15th at 12.30 P.M., had light winds and a smooth sea throughout, arrived here this morning.

The Am. str. *Japan* for first three days out had severe weather; after leaving the China Coast experienced pleasant weather, up to Port.

The Am. str. *James S. Stone* experienced strong N. E. after leaving Kobe, latter part southerly winds and rain.

## INTIMATIONS.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having re-sold the *Japan Gazette* to its former Proprietor Mr. J. R. BLACK, all subscriptions falling due on and after the 1st day of this current month will be payable to him.

A. VERNEDE.

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken into partnership in the business of the *Japan Gazette*, Messrs. C. D. MOSS, and J. R. ANGLIN, the former will henceforward act as Sole Manager, and the latter as Superintendent of the Printing Department.

J. R. BLACK.

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

## NOTICE.

ALL communications respecting the literary columns of the *Japan Gazette* should be addressed "To the Editor;" and all business communications "To the Manager."

C. D. MOSS, Manager.

Yokohama, 5th Sept., 1873.

Printed and published for the proprietor by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

## \* REVIEW.

Mr. Dickens, in pursuing his argument, said the action of plaintiffs, in this case, affected the question of costs. The plaintiffs, after accepting the piston in April, came forward and instituted the present action. The casting required had been made by Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson, in conformity with the remainder of the machine. He submitted that his clients had done all they could in the matter. Counsel here read the contract made between plaintiffs and Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson, in which it was notified that there might be faults on making the new casting, but that these would be effectually remedied. The piston had been cast and, as he had said before, accepted by the plaintiffs. Had they refused it, it was likely that the defendants would have sent out for another from England, and the affair arranged without loss to plaintiffs, considering when they had commenced to use the press. In addition, the principal witness of his clients had left the country, and they were now reduced to the correspondence. He therefore suggested that the Court would rebut the demands of plaintiffs. In August last, if they had wished it, plaintiffs could have obtained the cost or value of the ram, or a new one from England. This view of the matter, he thought, affected the question of costs.

Court said that, after the loss of the ram, the defendants had decidedly admitting the liability. In so far as costs were concerned, he would consider the point.

Counsel for defendants had acknowledged their liability. It appeared to him, however, that the real question was whether the piston was well and properly made. He considered that it had been cast, delivered, and accepted, as a good production; and he therefore submitted that his clients were in no way liable at the present moment; and that the case should be dismissed with costs. Nothing had been said in the contract as to possible contingencies.

Court said it appeared that the plaintiffs, from the tenor of the endorsement on the Bill of Lading, had refused to accept the ram until it had been found to be in proper working order.

G. Whitfield, sworn, examined by Mr. Dickens. [Letter handed to witness]: He had written the document produced. Witness had seen the machine, taken the measurement and weight, and made out his estimate, as per letter. Had never seen a ram sheathed with copper, and did not consider it absolutely necessary. The new ram was in every respect the same as the old one, only it had no copper on it, of which, however, nothing was said at the time of its being constructed. The new ram was delivered about the beginning of Feb. last. The plaintiffs had complained of the length and, latterly, of the casting. There were "blow holes" in it, but they had been allowed for in the contract and repaired since, some eight or ten of them. The oxidation of the metal itself in water would fill up such holes. He had not seen the defects lately complained of. He had offered to remedy them; but his offer was not accepted by plaintiffs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Zembach:—I received no other instructions than to go with you to the English Hatoba to take the measurements from the cylinder. I remember your going with me to Messrs. Schultz, Reis & Co.'s godown to see if the press table rested on the shoulder of the ram. I, at your request, explained the use of the copper sheathing. I don't exactly remember your asking me the cost of the sheathing. It is likely that it will cost \$260.

J. P. A. Zembach said the piston, according to the contract with Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was stipulated to be delivered in good order and condition, with the copper sheathing. Witness submitted that they had always allowed free action to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire in the matter; and whether they had had a ram cast in Yokohama or had sent for one out from England, it was not for them to refuse the one presented before it had been tried. The delay in mounting the press had arisen in consequence of their not having yet removed to their new premises.

Court thought that, provided the interval was a reasonable one, there could be no objection to the delay; but that would depend. In considering the merits of the case, his Honour considered that, according to the contract, the plaintiffs had expected the piston to be replaced, whence, it did not much matter. According to same contract, they had evidently waived their right of having one sent out direct from England. The question was, therefore, whether it had been properly fulfilled. Of the copper sheathing nothing had been said in the agreement. In that matter, the decision would be against the plaintiffs. As to the second point, whether the piston had been cast in proper order and condition, the evidence adduced was in favour of plaintiffs. The decision would, therefore, be that the piston should be repaired to the satisfaction of some competent person agreeable to both parties, within a month from present date. No costs allowed.

THERE ARE not so many students of the Chinese language in Japan, as to give hopes of any very extensive demand for a Chinese dictionary; yet there are doubtless some to whom such a book may be useful, and for them a short notice of a volume, kindly sent us by one of its authors, will not be thrown away. Not that we can speak critically of it. We cannot pretend to decide whether it fulfils all that is expected of such a work; but what we can say is that its arrangement seems to us very simple, and such as to be easily comprehensible to students. The authors are the Revd. Dr. Maclay and the Revd. C. C. Baldwin; and the preface tells us the share that each gentleman took in the work. The Chinese character is given, with its pronunciation in the mandarin dialect beneath it in Roman letters. The general meaning of the word is then given; next its use as common to the written and spoken language all over the empire; and finally as colloquially adopted in the Foochow dialect. One good plan has also been followed of not crowding the explanations with Chinese characters, but simply placing numerals, referring to the characters as given at the foot of the page; thus every purpose is served, and the eye is not confused as too frequently it is by the insertion of the characters in the text. The dictionary contains 8,000 characters, which comprise the majority of those in ordinary use. It is true that one well-known Chinese dictionary contains 40,000 characters; but of these more than half are admittedly obsolete, and more than half of those left are rarely used; so that practically this dictionary contains as much as it is likely any student can require. In the body of the work the arrangement of the characters is according to their sounds; but at the end is an index in which the radicals are the basis, with references to the pages on which it may be found. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject of the romanizing the Japanese syllabary, we are quite sure that a hundred years will not do away with either the Japanese Kana nor the Chinese character among the educated Japanese. We do not believe at all in romanizing the written language. On the contrary, we are satisfied that those who are most anxious for such a change will themselves find difficulties in agreeing as to pronunciation; and thus an obstacle opposes itself at the very outset. Besides, the pride of the people is in their knowledge of Chinese character; and the better classes flatly refuse, emphatically refuse, most resolutely refuse—to read even newspapers printed in Kata-kana or Hira-kana—they sneer at them, and will have the Chinese character. Then it is desirable for all who study the language at all, to study the Chinese character, and to such as do so, the "Alphabetical Dictionary" may be earnestly recommended.

We do not attempt to dilate on the labour and close study the production of such a work must have cost its authors—but we must acknowledge the public indebtedness to such labourers, with an honest desire that they may see the usefulness of their work in the advantages conferred on many students.

\* Alphabetical Dictionary in the Foochow Dialect by Rev. Dr. Maclay and Rev. C. C. Baldwin. Lane Crawford & Co.

IN YEHIME KEN the cattle mortality has been very great. In September and October 933 beasts have fallen victims, and the pestilence still continued at last advices.

AN ACCIDENT occurred at the Yokohama Railway Station this morning after the arrival of the 8 A.M. down train from Shinbasi, by which one of the porters attendance upon the platform was severely injured. After debarking the passengers the carriages were being shunted to the departure side of the platform in readiness for the return journey to Shinbashi at 10 A.M., and while in motion the man in question endeavoured to leap from the platform to one of the carriages, but missing his footing fell between carriage and platform, receiving injuries by being crushed by the footboard, from which he is not expected to recover. No one but the unfortunate sufferer was in any way to blame for the occurrence.

SANGI OKUBO TOSHIMITSU has been appointed head of the new home office—Naimu-kiyo.

A MAN named Kasaya Kinzo living near Nihonbashi, Tokoi, has erected a stone for the convenience of finding lost children. It is close to the Riyogoku-bashi—but whether it be a rendezvous to which all lost children are to be sent; or the children are expected to find their way to the stone to be found by their relations; or it is a mere idol to pray to for the restoration of lost children we are not informed.

WE SUPPOSE that the permission which Mr. Takashima Kayemon was said to have received last year from government to construct a railway northward, was either not sufficient for his purpose, or that for some other good reason, he was unable to avail himself of it. For we find he has recently laid another memorial before the Surveying Department.

"In the time of the great revolution, many nobles of the empire hanged their life upon war, and having escaped a thousand deaths, their great deeds remain. No sooner were their efforts successful, than they presented their dominions, which they had received from their forefathers who occupied them for a hundred generations, to the Emperor's government; and placed themselves at the disposal of "gun-ken" (the opposite to the feudal system). This could only be the deed of true patriots; and their nobleness must be admired by all.

Although I am but a clown, yet living in this civilized reign, I ought not to content myself with small private business. I am a citizen, and desire to be useful to my country, though I cannot repay one millionth part of its benefits.

In the 12th month of the year before last, I offered the tax of my commerce; last year, I reclaimed from the sea the land between Yokohama, Ishizaki and Kanagawa Awoki-machi, at my own private expense, and when it was finished I presented it to government for the railway. After this, I imported and erected gas works—nearly all at my own cost. And I built schools for the instruction of all who might desire it.

Still, I think these are very small things, and how can they compare with the greatness of the gift of the nobles who yielded all their dominion? Of course they are far, very far inferior; but they are calculated to excite and awaken the rich people of the Empire, who before this civilizing reign have lagged behind.

Last Autumn, I memorialized the government respecting the making of a railway to Awamori, Mutszu.

As this is a vast undertaking and much for the advantage of the country, it must not be done carelessly; yet, now, at the moment of opening the North, (Yeso), if this is done without having suitable roads the success can be but small, and the labour will be lost. For example, if a plant in a flowerpot is desired to bear fruit, its root must be properly nourished. As



the privileges of family rank, as *Karo*, *Daimio*, *Hatamoto*, &c., have been abolished, the samurai overflow the Empire, and whilst farmers and mechanics are increased in number, the means of employing them must be found.

The law now provides that vaccination shall be everywhere adopted, and so the young of our empire are saved from death. Human life is not now in danger for want of good doctors; but if the means of employment are not provided, the foolish and overflowing people will die from hunger. Then no doctor, however good, can save them.

I have heard that the people of Europe and America import numberless foreigners, and employ them to assist in opening the land.

Now *Awamori* is only about 100 ri N.E. from *Токеи*. The route is throughout uncultivated plains, so that in some parts no inhabitants are found. Although the people should become large possessors of the soil, yet I cannot silently disregard their inability to use it. Much more, then must I speak, when there are thousands of people to whom the fertile lands are not apportioned for cultivation. No steps are taken to let them have these lands to cultivate—or means are not provided in a practical way. "When there are many idle people, good government officers are rare." But at this time, there are many wise men in the government, and yet this subject is neglected. Perhaps the reason is that government is too busy to commence the work, and the means are wanting for raising the money.

There is a special way of raising money for the making of a railway to *Awamori*. It is, as I have already told the government, by means of railway scrip. This is the plan adopted in several European countries. The only difference is that they do not insert upon the scrip that the money shall be repaid as soon as the railroad is finished; which for us is necessary, as our views and theirs are different. What is necessary is the government guarantee of the scrip.

Having then laid the railway to *Awamori*, the communication thence to *Hakodadi* should be by steamer, and from thence to *Murorau*, from whence a railway should be constructed to *Sapporo*. By this means, the communication will be so easy, that if the multitudes who labour at the far north in the morning desire it, they may make sales in the east and west in the evening. There will be no barren land, putrefying fish, nor useless people in the country; and the work of opening *Yezo* will be easy.

People will travel, goods and money will circulate, and ignorant people will gain knowledge—all working the good of the empire.

The town school which I built last winter in *Yokohama*, in two months had over a hundred scholars—two tenths of whom are poor, and admitted gratuitously. The most excellent and valuable *Konbu* and dry fish of *Yezo*, will be sold in *China*, by good English scholars of these poor pupils; and we shall compete with the cunning *Chinaman* in all our harbours.

Finally, the expenditure for the hundred ri of railway should be redeemed by *Konbu* or dry fish, mulberry and tea. I wish the government to aid the great works of the Creator by all available human means.

If our government does not further delay this brilliant work for the grandeur of the empire, and for its civilization, the foundations of riches and strength will be laid; and the time with approach when we shall stand in a line with other nations.

Although I am unworthy, still I was engaged in the construction of the very first railroad in *Japan*; and I pray of our government to look mercifully upon my ideas of advancing the cause of civilization; and employ me, when the subject of making the N. E. railroad has been settled."

TAKASHIMA KAYEMON.

THE CONCERT last night was not so successful as usual. No less than four of the gentlemen whose services are ordinarily so valuable, were absent through illness, and the vocalists who were to the fore, were all more or less suffering from cold or hoarseness. The glees, however, were a great improvement on previous ones. The parts were doubled, and the voices better balanced. "Vineta," which opened the second part, was particularly well sung. Mr. Anderson sang, in addition to the song for which his name appeared in the programme, Schubert's "Wanderer," effectively; and his song "Hans Keiling," one of the best of Marshner's songs, was also well rendered. Mr. Townley sang a very pretty song, "My Queen of Love." If this gentleman would only give an hour a day to the culture of his voice, he would soon become one of the best singer, who ever appeared before a *Yokohama* audience. His voice is remarkably sweet, and he sings with much feeling; but at present he wants firmness, and is now and then a little uncertain as to intonation. Still he has all the materials for a fine singer. Mr. Black obtained some applause for *John Grumie*, but we never heard him to such poor advantage.

What the vocal music wanted, the instrumental quite atoned for; and this was fully appreciated by the audience. Yet, on the whole, the programme was a heavy one, and must have been rather a severe trial to a small but good-natured audience.

IN THE village of *Shiha-yama*, *Owaké Ken*, *Shigé*, the wife of a farmer, gave birth to a child, which *Fuji* the mother of *Shigé* was anxious should be taken to the priests in the temple to be presented to the *Kami*. *Shigé* seems to have taken great umbrage at her mother; for she made no reply to her, when she told her to make the proper preparations, but went out of the house with the child on her back. Presently she saw some neighbours running towards the river bank, and one came and told her that *Shigé* had jumped into the river with the infant. She rushed to the river's bank—the *Toshiri-Kawa*—and impelled by her maternal instincts went into the water to try and save her daughter—but she was unable to reach her; and all three were drowned.

It appears that *Shigé* was always a quick tempered girl, but since the birth of her child she had repeatedly been so light-headed that some called her mad.

IT WOULD be interesting to have a correct list of all the deaths that occur among the Japanese in one year, the manner of death, and the cause. It would surely upset our ordinary notions about the happiness and contentedness of the people, during their long isolation. We have, for instance, the subjoined from *Kaye*, one of the provinces of *Okitaka Ken*, as the list of deaths in that one province during the first seven months of the year:

Committed suicide by the sword	4
" " " hanging	8
" " " jump-	6
ing into the river . . . . }	18
Killed by a robber . . . .	1
Starved, or sudden illness on road	15
Burnt . . . . .	4
Drowned by inundation . . . .	4
	24
Total . . . . .	42

Those 18 suicides in a small district within seven months, and in these days when the old code of honour is obsolete, speaks volumes.

TWO CASES of gross ignorance on the part of native doctors are recorded in a *Tokei* newspaper.

In one case the wife of a particular friend of the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was seized with illness. A Japanese doctor was called in, who ordered certain medicine, but the woman resolutely refused to take it, and when they tried to force her to take it, she closed her lips firmly, and would none o't.

As she was in much pain, the doctor resolved to try acupuncture, but she writhed her body so violently that the point of the silver needle broke in her abdomen. The doctor then tried a gold needle, but the husband was anxious about the other one and asked whether it would injure her. The doctor replied "No; gold and silver are valuable medicines. It will melt in the body and cause her no inconvenience. If it had been an iron needle it would have been very injurious, as it would never have melted, and iron is a most deadly poison."

This editor says:—"Alas! the majority of our doctors are as ignorant as this one. Everybody ought to know that no metallic substance could be melted by the heat of the human body; and as to iron, so far from being a deadly poison, it is one of the ingredients of the blood, and often given when the blood is impoverished."

The other case is that of a woman, the wife of a tradesman at the back of *Quanon-sama*, *Asakusa*. She was seized with fever, and a native doctor being called in, could do nothing. A friend from *Yokohama* told them it was no use attempting to rely on the old nostrums of the native doctors, and said he would send a foreign doctor. Accordingly on his return to *Yokohama*, he saw *Dr. Simmons*, who at once sent one of his pupils to see the woman, and prescribe for her. The young doctor ordered a bottle of liquid medicine and three powders, with directions how to use them. He had hardly left, when the original native doctor entered and seeing the foreign medicine he said—"Oh these foreign medicines are all too strong" and he quietly proceeded to mix the bottle of medicine with one 'gō' of pure water. As to the powders, on looking at them, he pretended to know all about them, but said it was absurd to suppose such a small quantity as each of these papers contained could do any good, and putting them all in one, he gave the whole to the patient at once. The consequence was—almost immediate relief—the woman died.

The editor says:—"Is it not sad that our doctors still continue so ill-informed?"

THE FOLLOWING is a copy of the letter addressed to the people of *Shimané Ken* by *Sakayé* the *Gon-sanji*. He writes:—

"*Nakayama*, the Japanese Consul in *Italy*, has informed *Okurasho* (finance department), that a large company has been established at *Milan* in *Italy*, for the cultivation of *Silkworms* eggs. Henceforth, the *Italians* intend to produce the cards themselves instead of importing them from *Japan*, as those now imported have so deteriorated in quality, and the number of eggs hatched has become annually lessened. These results have arisen solely from the greed and thirst for rapid profit of our producers; who to make a present gain disregard the future. So, now, all you producers ought to be particularly careful in the pursuit of making cards, so as not to bring ruin on, or damage the character of, our most valuable production.

ONE OF the smaller *Yedo* papers has been crying out of late against the accumulation of street vendors of sham articles—such as ornaments for women's hair, &c., in *Tokei*. Silver and coral are so skilfully imitated that the unwary are often taken in. "Such cruel mer-

"chant, being here and there, the countryman or greedy man is said, for the most part, to be quite cheated by them."

A CLEVER dog, described by the native reporters as a man of magnificent appearance, has just managed to relieve a Yedo shopkeeper of four dollars. He called at the shop, bought some goods, but said they must send their shopman with them to his house, and give him four rios, as he had only a note to pay with, which would require that amount to be handed as change. On arrival at the house, the buyer said in an offhand way, "Oh, give me the four rios, and take the cloth upstairs, and they will give you the ten rio satsz. Unsuspectingly the lad ascended to the first floor, but found no one there who knew anything about the buyer, the cloth or the money. He saw at once that he had been taken in, and flew down stairs, but of course the "magnificent" fellow had made himself scarce. These petty thefts by such ruses are now becoming so common that every one is warned to be on his guard.

TSUGAWA RIYOZO, a samourai of Yamaguchi Ken, studied at the Hope College, Michigan, U. S., for six years—1867 to 1873. Having returned he was examined at the Kaisei Gakko, with the following result:—

	Questions.	Correct answers
English Grammar	9	5
Latin	10	3
Arithmetic and Algebra	6	2

Composition 75 marks—100 being standard. His English conversation is hardly equal to that of the best scholars on the 1st class in the college; and his knowledge of Latin rather better than that of the 2nd class in the Scientific School.

WE HAVE already published the list of punishments awarded to the rebels of Fukuoka Ken. The rewards for the service seem singularly disproportionate to them. After due consideration Okurasho (Finance department) has ordered 197½ rios to be divided as follows:—

10 persons each	..	10	..	100
10	"	..	5	.. 50
19	"	..	2½	.. 47½
Rios 197½				

In addition to these one man is to be specially rewarded with 30 rios, for his preventing the Kencho being destroyed, when attacked. We suppose this is the last we shall hear of that outbreak.

The *Aichi Shimbun*, tells of a hale old fellow of Aichi Ken, who is 83 years of age. His name is Jiuzayemon and his village is Nagakutō. His son is 62, his grandson 47 and his great, great grandson 28. We wonder there is not at least one more generation. The old boy has lately taken it into his head, that in age as in youth, it is not good for man to live alone, and he has become desperately enamoured of an interesting widow of 53. His undutiful child, grand, and great grand-child raised objections to the match, so the jolly old buffer made preparations to commit suicide, according to the manner of the Japanese when crossed in love, and it was only at the last moment, when the hard hearted descendants saw his earnestness, and that his intention was just fixed to become "a demmed moist unpleasant body" that they relented. So the gay and festive old fellow has taken home his *bell' alma innamorata*, and they live in a house apart from the junior generations.

AN OFFICIAL enquiry has been ordered by Okuma, minister of Finance, into the number of cattle which have died from disease in every district this year; as such mortality has never been known before.

THE *Hira-kana Shimbun* tells some amusing stories respecting mistakes arising from the alteration in the calendar. This year, the calendar was published with the old one side by side, so that farmers might not be puzzled as to their seasons, and that all might remember the days of their forefather's deaths, &c.

Many of the old Japanese festivals though nominally abolished were in reality observed, but in some places they were celebrated according to the new and in others according to the old calendar. But the best story is of a pair who were to be married, and a lucky day having been selected, the bride and her parents went to her future husband's house, and lo, and behold, it was shut up and all the family were asleep. No preparations had been made, and everything wore the everyday aspect. Explanations were required and given. The lady had gone by the new almanac; the young gentleman had looked up the old and so imagined he had a little more than a month's liberty, before he tied himself up for life. However, it would not have done to send the bride away. The necessary appliances were soon provided, and the marriage was celebrated.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### The New York Agent FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

The "Nippon Advertiser" a weekly advertising sheet, published in Japanese, and distributed gratuitously in all parts of the Empire—guaranteed circulation 5000 copies;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

**Mr. Andrew Wind,**

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification having been communicated to the undersigned by H. E. the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, is hereby published for the information of Her Majesty's subjects in Japan.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,

*H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

H. B. M.'s Legation,  
Yedo, Dec. 2, 1873.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE Tokio Banking Association \* being at present under reform, the notes for 25 ryo and 1 ryo issued by the said bank since 1869, will be withdrawn from circulation at the local Government offices, and at the office of the Banking Association in Kakigara Street, 14th ward of the 1st division, Tokio, from the 1st December, 1873, till the 28th February, 1874. Persons who hold these notes should be careful to present them for exchange within the above period. These notes will not pass current from the 1st day of March, 1874.

The notes issued by the Yokohama Banking Association resemble the above except that the latter bear on the obverse, under the seal, a stamp with the name of the place of issue on the right hand side by which they may be distinguished. This must be carefully attended to. The Yokohama notes have the stamp with the name of the place of issue on the left hand side of the obverse.

November 24th, 1873.

(Signed) OKUMA SHIGENOBU,  
*Minister of Finance.*

\* NOTE. Tokio Kawase Kaisha, also known as Mitsui's Bank.



## NOTIFICATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED publishes for the information of H. B. M.'s subjects the annexed note which he has received from His Excellency the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, enclosing a notification under which the exportation of Flour made from Rice, Wheat and Barley, is henceforward permitted free of duty.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

*H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

H. B. M.'s Legation,  
Yedo, November 27th, 1873.

[TRANSLATION.]

November 24th, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to the permission granted some time ago to export rice, wheat and barley, I have the honour to inform you that it is now permitted also to export flour made from the same as you will see by the enclosed copy of Notification No. 385.

With respect,

(Signed) TERASHIMA MUNENORI,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

H. E. SIR HARRY S. PARKES,  
*H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

[ENCLOSURE.]

Notification No. 385.

With reference to Notification No. 246, of July last permitting the export of rice, wheat, and barley, it is hereby notified that the export of flour made therefrom is likewise permitted free of duty.

If circumstances render it desirable to change this notification, public notice of the same will be given two months previously.

(Signed) IWAKURA TOMOMI,  
*Udaijin.*

17th November, 1873.

**UNDER SPECIAL PERMISSION  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT.**

**THE  
Japanese & Foreign Agency  
COMPANY.**

**CAPITAL—\$100,000.**

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

Takegawa-chio, Ichi-ban-chi.

**TOORI, TOKEL, JAPAN.**

**社會達用外内  
區九小區大一第  
地番一町川竹京東**

**GENERAL BUSINESS.**

**Communications.**

To translate letters and telegrams and distribute them to any part of the world through offices.

The Registry of address. To translate Agreements, Newspapers, Books, etc.

To be interpreter in commercial law, etc.

**Transportation.**

For securing Tickets for Travellers by sea and land.

To store goods, baggage, etc.

To receive and deliver goods, baggage, etc., from or to any parts of the world.

**Money.**

To exchange foreign money.

To cash and sell bank bills and other credits.

To give general information on and facilitate any money affairs.

**Commission.**

To sell or buy Japanese and foreign Goods, machines, newspapers, etc., through the samples deposited.

To execute orders small or large, for Japanese and foreign goods, etc., on commission.—Terms Cash.

To do all business beneficial to constituents.

**REGULATIONS.**

THE COMPANY, in accordance with its 4th article, have prepared large Show rooms at the above address,—which is in the most central and best commercial position in Tokei, or Japan—to receive large or small samples of all kinds of goods, machines or other articles, which are entrusted to them for sale.

The object of the company is to enable buyers and sellers, even of distant countries, to exchange articles, without the expense of storage or travelling expenses, and to facilitate the monetary arrangements of transmission, &c. So aiding the increase of home and foreign commerce.

The Company hope that merchants, producers and others having goods for sale, will send samples and particulars to the above address, and the utmost effort will be made to find good buyers.

1.—The senders of samples are particularly requested to name the lowest prices for articles; wholesale or retail. Otherwise there might be mutual loss on account of no business being effected.

2.—A commission of 1 per cent per month will be charged on the value of the samples sent in, to be deducted from the proceeds in case of sales being effected.

3.—Samples lost through inevitable accidents, such as earthquake, fire, &c., in which the company's own property is equally liable to loss, the company will not be responsible for. But things stolen after a receipt has been given by the company, will be made good.

4.—The senders of advertisements for the goods must pay the translation fee; and a commission of 5 cents per month, if the advertisement does not exceed 1 foot square. Exceeding this, according to size.

5.—The proper receipt for Samples sent or letters concerning them should have the company's seal affixed.

6.—All Sales will be accounted for twice a month.

The company invite all persons to visit their Show-rooms—and solicit the support of those who have business to place in their hands.

THE MANAGER,

By order.

Tokio, 10th Oct., 1873.

tf.

**In the Japanese Language.**

**THE  
“Nippon Advertiser.”**

(FOR ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY.)

DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY,

IN ALL THE

Cities, Towns and Villages in the  
EMPIRE.

TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE object of this publication, the first number of which will appear in a few days, is to serve as an universal advertising medium between foreigners and the whole empire of Japan.

It is quite clear that such a means of communicating with all classes throughout the country must be most useful; and is calculated to do more to make the natives acquainted with the infinite variety of articles which may be of service to them, with which they can be supplied by foreigners in course of post, than any other means that can be adopted.

The charges for insertions are fixed on a most moderate scale. The whole space of the paper will be divided into spaces of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and each space will be charged \$1 a week; a space and a half \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2 spaces \$2—and so on.

For long term advertisements, payable in advance, the following allowances will be made:

For 3 months ...	10 per cent. discount.
„ 6 „ ...	35 „ „
„ 12 „ ...	50 „ „

No charge made for Translation.

N.B.—As it is of much importance in the circumstances of such a commerce as that of Japan, that

**ALL FOREIGN MERCHANTS**

Should be known by name to all landed proprietors, financiers, producers and merchants in every province, a column will be devoted to those who may wish to avail themselves of this permanent means of keeping their firms before the natives—a charge of \$5 per annum being made.

Office of

THE “JAPAN GAZETTE.”

No. 85.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1873.

**Stereoscopic Pictures  
OF VIEWS IN JAPAN.**

\$3 per Dozen.

STEREOSCOPIES \$1 Each.

At the Office of the

JAPAN GAZETTE.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1873.

**ALBUMS OF JAPANESE VIEWS.**

CARTE SIZE.

4 Dozen in each, ..... Price \$5.

At the Office of the

JAPAN GAZETTE.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1874.

**FOR SALE.**

**ALBUMS**

WITH

50 Photographic Views of  
JAPAN.

8 X 6.

\$25 EACH.

At the Office of the

JAPAN GAZETTE.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1873.

**CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC  
Steam-Ship Company  
LIMITED.**

THE

**“Vasco de Gama,”**

4,400 Tons Carrying Capacity.

EXPECTED here about 25th December, will have quick dispatch for San Francisco.

Freight and Passengers booked at through rates for all the principal Cities in the United States and Europe.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,

Agents.

Yokohama, 29th Nov., 1873.

1m.



# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Notwithstanding the large supplies, the prices of this staple, which at one time appeared likely to droop, have been well supported, and a large business has been done, amounting in all to 1300 Bales.

**SILK-WORM'S**.—The season export amounts to 1,400,000 Cards.

**TEA.**—Again our Tea market has shewn signs of increased activity, settlements since the departure of the American Mail steamer on the 20th ulto., exceeding piculs 5,000 for the period.

Classes most in demand have been Good Medium @ Fine grades, ranging from \$34 to 39 per picul and some 800 @ 1,000 piculs of "Finest" Teas changed hands at \$40 to 45 per piculs according to quality.

Prices are decidedly firmer but we can quote no marked alteration in figures; and on the whole our market has ruled somewhat irregular since last issue.

The conjoint cargoes of last mail steamer 298,256 lbs. and the *Tamerlane* which sailed for New York, direct on the 3rd inst., raise our total export from Yokohama to date to slightly in excess of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  million lbs., shewing a decrease from this port in comparison with same period last year of fully 600,000 lbs.

The only vessel on the berth for New York is the *J. S. Stone* which will have despatch about the 25th instant.

The *Tamerlane* left on the 4th instant, with 736,403 lbs. from this port, about 185,000 lbs., from Kobe.

Description.		Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>			
Mybash & Sinshiu	Extra, .. .. .	\$710.00 to \$740.00 per picul	
	Best .. .. .	680.00 to 700.00 "	
	Good .. .. .	640.00 to 660.00 "	
	Medium .. .. .	600.00 to 620.00 "	
	Inferior .. .. .	550.00 "	
Oshiu Extra	.. .. .		
" Best	.. .. .	680.00 to 700.00 "	
" Good	.. .. .	630.00 to 660.00 "	
Echizen, Medium	.. .. .	550.00 to 600.00 "	
" Inferior	.. .. .	450.00 to 510.00 "	
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	.. .. .	480.00 to 510.00 "	
Koshiu	.. .. .		
" Best	.. .. .		
" Medium	.. .. .		
" Inferior	.. .. .		
Sodai Best	.. .. .		
Hatchoji—Tussah	.. .. .		
<b>Tea:—</b>			
Common, nominal	.. .. .	\$ 21 to \$ 23	
Good Common,	.. .. .	\$ 24 to \$ 27	
Medium	.. .. .	\$ 29 to \$ 32	
Good Medium	.. .. .	\$ 33 to \$ 36	
Fine	.. .. .	\$ 38 to \$ 41	
Finest	.. .. .	\$ 43 to \$ 47	
Choice	.. .. .	\$ 50 upwards.	
Choicest	.. .. .	\$	
<b>Sundries:—</b>			
Rice,	.. .. .	nominal per Picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut	.. .. .	\$ 3.00 to 3.50 "	
" Fine Brown (no stock)	.. .. .	2.00 to 3.00 "	
" Large Green...	.. .. .	1.50 to 2.00 "	
Cuttle Fish, (no stock)	.. .. .	12.75 to 13.00 "	
Dried Shrimps,	.. .. .	14.00 to 16.00 "	
Mushrooms,	.. .. .	37.00 to 46.00 "	
Isinglass	.. .. .	30.00 to 35.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	.. .. .	22.00 to 50.00 "	
Wax, White	.. .. .	13.00 to 15.00 "	
" Bees, (no stock)	.. .. .	40.00 to 50.00 "	
Gall Nuts	.. .. .	—	
Sulphur,	.. .. .	2.20 to 2.70 "	
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	.. .. .	2.85 to 5.00 per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " )	.. .. .	2.25 to 3.25 "	
Tobacco, common	.. .. .	6.50 to 12.00 per Picul	
Rape Oil, (no stock)	.. .. .	—	
Shell Fish,	.. .. .	17.00 to 39.00 "	
Campbor,	no stock	14.00 to 16.00 "	
Beche de Mer,	.. .. .	35.00 to 52.00 "	
Coals	.. .. .	7.00 to 12.00 per ton.	



# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

As usual, there is a demand for goods not at hand, whilst with very few exceptions there is stagnation in those of which the stocks are large.

GREY SHIRTINGS:—the heavier weights have been very actively enquired for; and the stock being light and soon exhausted, large sales have been made 'to arrive.'

COTTON YARNS have also seen a strong demand for Nos. 16 to 24; good business has been done at improved rates.

Almost all other goods have been very quiet.

The *Ceylon* and *Glenlyon* from London, and *Jan Peter* from Hamburg, with general cargoes of the *Olympia* from Hamburg, and *Gange* from London, have been delivered.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.17½ to 2.25	
8 „ do. ... .. „	2.60 to 2.70	
9 „ do. 44 in. ... .. „	3.10 to 3.20	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. „	2.40 to 2.65	} No demand.
64 to 72 „ do. ... .. „	2.75 to 2.90	
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7lbs. ... .. „	1.45 to 1.55	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	} Nominal.
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		
do. (Dyed) ... .. „		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „	1.65 to 2.30	} Small enquiry at quotations.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.80 to 0.97½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	8.50 to 9.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	0.16 to 0.19½	
Taffachelass ... .. „	2.70 to 2.80	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.50 to 39.75	} Good business in 16 to 24.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	40.00 to 41.75	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	46.00 to 48.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.		
do. Black do. ... .. „	14.50 to 15.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. „	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. „		
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	12.00 to 14.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „	7.00 to 8.00	
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. „	5.00 to 6.00	
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.25	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	7.00 to 8.00	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Mousseline de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16 to 0.19½	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „	0.40 to 0.9	} Small demand
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.37½ to 0.40	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.60 to 5.10	} Sales of Nail rod only.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.50 to 5.50	
„ hoop ... .. „	5.00 to 5.30	
„ pig ... .. „		
„ wire ... .. „	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. „		
Lead ... .. „		
Tin Plate ... .. per box	9.00	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.75 to 9.00	} Quiet.
do. 2 ... .. „	8.00 to 8.10	
do. 3 ... .. „	6.50 to 6.75	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	4.00 to 4.15	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. „		
do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.60 to 3.70	
do. Black ... .. „	3.40 to 3.50	
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	16.00 to 16.50	

## TABLES

## SILK

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	4,180	4,407	4,628	1,008	4,062	5,144	2,069
"  Marseilles ... ..	2,739	2,822	3,368	311	1,771	4,409	1,786
"  United States ... ..	26	122	41	29	96	555	454
"  Other Countries ... ..	826	661	298	2	—	17	—
Total Bales ... ..	7,771	8,012	8,335	1,350	5,929	10,125	4,399

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

## T E A .

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	6,389,485	6,729,150	5,658,443	5,331,040	3,095,239	4,428,860	3,927,120
"  San Francisco ... ..	1,378,129	1,655,083	1,345,440	1,351,533	533,831	736,214	300,272
"  England ... ..	—	—	—	—	74,573	605,753	294,506
"  China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ... ..	7,767,614	8,384,233	7,003,883	6,682,573	3,703,643	5,772,627	4,571,334

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA,

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

## E X C H A N G E .

STERLING—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
do. do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 2½d.  
"  Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
"  do. do. ....Documents.....4s. 3½d. to 4s. 3½d.  
PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.41  
do. ....3 months' sight.....5.33½

PARIS.—Private Paper 6 months' sight .....5.46  
do. "  3 " " .....5.38½  
SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....74  
"  Private Bills...10 days' sight.....74½  
HONGKONG.—Bank Bills...on demand .....½ cent diset.  
Private Bills...10 days' .....1½ " "

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20, Brit. barq. *Ceylon*, Leach, 295, from London, general, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 Nov. 20, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, 13th Nov., general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Nov. 21, Brit. barq. *Zohrab*, G. Fullerton, 411, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. & O. Co.  
 Nov. 22, German barq. *Jan Peter*, Molsen, 336, from Hamburg, general, to Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Nov. 27, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 29, French str. *Nil*, Samat, 1,008, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 30, Am. str. *Colorado*, Dearborn, 3,836, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 30, Russian gun-boat, *Bourayue*, Bose, 700, from Kobe.  
 Dec. 1, Brit. str. *Maud*, Brittain, 843, from Kobe, general, to Captain.  
 Dec. 1, Am. schr. *Tori*, Nye, from Bouin Islands, Fruit, to Captain.  
 Dec. 2, Brit. str. *Glenlyon*, Templeton, 1,386, from Shanghai, general, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Dec. 3, Brit. 3-mast. schr. *Cleopatra*, Schultz, 190, from Chefoo, Sugar, Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Dec. 3, Brit. brig. *Chow Faw*, Hakebest, 289, from Amoy, ballast, Kniffler & Co.  
 Dec. 4, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914 from Shanghai &c., general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 5, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 4,000, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20, Am. str. *Alaska*, Morse, 4,010, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 20, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 25, French str. *Menzeleh*, Mourrut, 1,038, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 26, Brit. barq. *James Paton*, Cotter, 395, for Hiogo, ballast, despatched by Pitman & Co.  
 Nov. 26, German barq. *Xaca*, Callen, 132, for Shanghai, Coal, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Nov. 27, Brit. barq. *Lord Ashburton*, Mosey, 879, for Hiogo, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Nov. 30, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,877, Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 1, Am. str. *Colorado*, Dearborn, 3,836, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 2, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 2, U. S. sloop, *Monocacy*, Phillips, 1,030 tons, for Kobe and Shanghai.  
 Dec. 3, Russian str. *Courier*, Lamanefsky, 594, for Nagasaki, general, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Dec. 4, Brit. ship *Tamerlane*, Kerr, 768, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Dec. 4, Am. barq. *Burnside*, Pendergrace, 464, for Kobe, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Dec. 5, Brit. ship *Zenobia*, Hutchins, 1,190, for Kobe, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Dec. 5, Brit. barq. *Zohrab*, Fullerton, 411, for Kobe, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Dec. 5, Brit. str. *Maud*, Brittain, 843, for Kobe, general, despatched by Captain.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, for San Francisco.  
 Hon. Chas. E. De Long and Family, Jno. Duncan Comdr. Bunce, W. H. Burkett, M. Agrati, J. P. Reed, Mrs. Douglass and Daughter, E. D. Berry, R. Newell, Lieut. Maginnigle, Dr. Menitt, Capt. C. H. Wells, Capt. Thos. Barrett, Jno. Narcey, McAfee, Axtet, Guillaume Tell and Nephew, J. Stoffell, Savio, Antongini and A. Ferrari, in the cabin. John Walsh, John Storer, Thos. Hendrick, 3 Japanese, Sam Henman, H. Zeising and Wife, in the steerage.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai.  
 P. A. Ramie, Mr. and Mrs. Swabey, O. Russ G. F. Twombly, Watts, Daland, Walback, G. Allive, C. Layton, Littlefield, W. B. Pryor, Miss Buller, A. H. Plagge, R. A. Gartside, H. Powell, 15 Japanese, 130 steerage.  
 Per P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong:  
 Mrs. Douglas, 2 infants and servant, Mrs. Baillie and child, Miss E. J. Stanley, Baron Von Brouser, Messrs. T. Okada, E. Livick, J. E. Cooper, T. Walker, R. Koma, E. Enzimotte, T. Okada and servant, Ginsberg and 4 Chinese.  
 Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Hakodate.  
 Mr. J. Watson, Lieut. M. S. Day, U. S. N., Mrs. Day, Messrs. F. C. Spooner, J. Wilson, S. Clark, Ari Ikunoki, in the cabin; 4 Europeans, 1 Chinaman, and 29 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per French str. *Menzeleh*, for Hongkong.

M. and Madame Butzow, infant and 2 female servants, Mr. Platone, Mr. Lenzy, M. and Madame Layon, General Hangaly, Messrs. Andrico, Pratto, Dusina, Comte Fè, Comi, Cheynet, E. N. Hakamo, M. and Madame Gorloch and infant, Mr. Zanetti, Mr. Chatron, M. and Madame N. Rotrou, Messrs E. Bersani, Nakano, Sumiya, Koto, Mourrier, and Dapisin.

Per French str. *Nil*, from Hongkong.

Messrs. Babert, Ahrens, Okamoto, Ihda, Sannier, Grandmontague, Inashta, Kumarowa, Toutoki, Ondo Rees, Lenormand, Pleury, Guichard and A. Lanz.

Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, from San Francisco:

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Admiral Parrot, U.S.N., A. M. Thackard, U.S.N., N. H. Stareg, U.S.N., Dr. G. E. Hepburn and wife, S. D. Hepburn and wife, Lord Inverurie and wife, Jno. Hudson and wife, Miss Gamble, Mrs. M. L. Groves, Miss M. M. Tracey, F. Billeau, R. J. Freschille, Miss M. E. Gouldy, Rev. C. M. Green, E. Haffeldt, S. K. Takehashi, K. Nagai, Y. Iwasaki, M. Yoshitoki, M. Kuranaga, J. Kinemeri and Z. Oujarrou.

## FOR HIOGO.

A. H. McCaslin and F. W. Kiuder.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Miss McLean, E. P. Blothen, Thos. J. Rosall, Alphonso Bovet, J. L. Taylor, A. Whiting and wife.

## FOR HONGKONG.

Miss Coffman, Mrs. Henderson and infant, Miss M. L. Woodruff, Hammond wife and child, Miss Noyes, Miss Couch, Rev. B. C. Henry and wife.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, for Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mr. F. T. Hardy, Messrs Howard Church, Coryell, F. Siga, Naito, Shiga, and Mr. Hanabasa and friends.

Per Am. str. *Colorado*, for Hongkong.

Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Pollan, H. E. Viscount St. Januario, Messrs. P. G. Mesnier, A. C. M. de Carvalho, M. Piotti, Rear Admiral Parrot, and 4 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong.

Mrs. Monteiro, Messrs. Schwartz, Amam, and 10 Chinese on deck.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.

Rev. Bishop Williams, Messrs. R. H. Boyce, W. Kilmer, Fm. A. O. Gay and servant, Joseph and servant, Harris, Brittlebank, E. J. Durny, Morima, eight Japanese officers and 68 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Messrs. Morse, wife, infant and nurse, Arch J. Little Francis Graham, John Brown, John J. Taylor, Thomas Harrington.

Per P. M. S. S. *China*, from Hongkong.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. H. E. Davis and W. Bennett; and 142 Chinese in steerage

## FOR NEW YORK.

B. D. Smith.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

3 in steerage.

## REPORTS.

The Brit. barq. *Ceylon* reports leaving London June 12th, passed the Downs on the 18th met with strong westerly winds down channel, and passed the Lizard on the 25th, crossed the Equator July 27th, in the Meridian of the Cape 23rd of August, had strong westerly gales and heavy sea. Running the Easting down passed St. Pauls, Sept. 13th, and came through Allas Strait, Oct. 4th, Light variable winds with a southerly current coming up through Macassar Strait, the winds continuing light up to 23 deg. North, afterwards light easterly winds up to 27 deg. Took a pilot on board on 18th, and anchored here on the evening of the 19th instant.

The German barq. *Jan Peter* reports light westerly winds in the north sea and down Channel; crossed the Equator August 6th in 24° West; 47 days out found the trade winds very scant; passed the Cape September 4th and had a good run up to Bali Strit; anchoring at Canjowanga on the 6th October to fill up water but could not get any; came up through Macassar Strait, met with light winds and a southerly current; entered the Pacific October 29th, had strong westerly wind which they carried over to the Loochoos; coming up along the coast of Japan had light northerly winds.

The Am. str. *Colorado* experienced very stormy weather during the last three weeks.

The Am. str. *Golden Age* reports leaving Hakodate at 3.53 a.m., on the 24th instant, had fresh S. S. E. gales with a heavy S. E. swell on the 25th afterwards moderate sea with N. W. winds and clear weather. Arrived here last night.

The Brit. brig. *Chow Faw* reports stormy weather with strong N. E. gales first part of the voyage, latter part S. W. and northerly winds.

The Am. str. *Oregonian* reports left Shanghai, Nov. 27th at 5.08 a.m., arrived at Nagasaki, Nov. 29th at 2.28 a.m., left Nagasaki, Nov. 30th at 12.21 a.m., arrived at Hiogo, Dec. 1st at 7.21 p.m., left Hiogo, Dec. 2nd at 8.35 p.m., arrived at Yokokama, Dec. 4th.

Per P. M. str. *China*, from Hongkong:—

Had heavy head winds and sea till Dec. 2nd, latter part of voyage rainy and light variable winds. Dec. 3rd at 3.18 p.m. 30 miles N.E. of Cape Toyi. Exchgd signals with P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, bound for Hongkong.—Flag ship of Russian Admiral arrived at Hongkong at 2 p.m. Nov. 27th, same day off Samtoo passed another Russian man-of-war, bound into H. K.—Dec. 4th at 3 p.m., passed a steamer bound North.—Bring 210 tons freight for Yokohama.

THE  
**International Hotel,**  
 No. 18,  
 ON THE BUND, & WATER STREET.  
**W. CURTIS,**  
 PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL is the oldest established in Yokohama and is replete with every comfort desirable.

**The largest and best Billiard Room in the East.**

Suites of Apartments elegantly furnished, lofty, and airy Bedrooms, overlooking the sea.

The Proprietor from his experience as an Hotel-keeper, can undertake to maintain the high reputation the Hotel has so long held, and while thanking his numerous customers for past favours shewn, begs to assure his patrons, that the same care, and zeal for their comfort will be shewn as hitherto.

**THE CUISINE,**  
 is now under the direction of a first class  
**FRENCH COOK.**

AND  
**LIQUORS,**  
 of only the Best Brands provided.

**Hot and Cold Baths at all hours.**

BOARDERS per Day .....\$ 2.00  
 Do. per Month.....\$75.00 to \$50.00  
 For Board only \$30 to \$35 per month.

The best Carriages, and Saddle Horses. Boats, and Ginrickshas, at hand at a moments notice.

Yokohama, 30th Sept., 1873, tf.

**SAMUEL PARRY,**  
 ENGINEER, ARCHITECT  
 AND  
**SURVEYOR.**

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# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY.

AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

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### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 21ST OCT., TO THE 1ST NOV., 1873.

#### MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at St. Saviour's Church, Hong Kong, by the Rev. R. J. L. McCall, M.A., the Rev. H. J. L. McCall, of London, and the late Joseph L. McCall, of London.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, at No. 216, Bluff, Mrs. JOHN GRIGG, of a daughter.

On the 30th instant, at No. 157 Yokohama, Mrs. S. C. PASS, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

On the 19th instant, at the General Hospital, William Clark.

On the 13th instant, at "Forrest Lodge," Hong Kong, JOHN McDUGALL, Esq., Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation.

At Yokohama, October 27th, at the General Hospital, WILLIAM HARDING, third assistant Engineer of the U. S. S. *Alaska*, of small pox.

OUR LAST Summary was published for transmission by U.S. Mail, 22nd October. The Mails due since that date are all to hand.

### Summary.

SINCE OUR last a crisis has happened in Japan which was hardly expected. On the 24th October, the ministers of the Mikado with two exceptions, sent in their resignations which were accepted; though some have since been induced to withdraw them. The rock on which the ministry split was Corea. It had been resolved to send an expedition against that country in order to avenge the insults repeatedly offered by its rulers to Japan; but Iwakura, the late ambassador to foreign countries, opposed it so warmly and effectively that the Mikado was left with but

two advisers—viz. Iwakura, and Oki. Sanjo Daijin the Prime minister had been very ill, having been attacked with a kind of convulsive fits, from overwork. He is better and has withdrawn his resignation; as also has Okuma, the minister of Finance; and now Terashima, late minister to England is placed at the Foreign office; Ito, lately one of the ambassadors, is minister of public instruction, and Taniguchi and Kido—both of whom were connected with Iwakura as ambassadors are in the ministry, though Kido is so paralyzed that it is very doubtful whether he will be able to do much work. Soyeshima, the late ambassador to China is one of those who have resigned.

THERE ARE great apprehensions of trouble through the collapse of the Korean Expedition; but we do not fear any harm to foreigners nor to trade.

THE RACES have occupied the greater part of the public attention during the past week; and, owing perhaps mainly to the magnificent weather, came off with great spirit.

TWO SPECIAL meetings of the Chamber of Commerce have been held on the subject of the allowances to be made to purchasers of silk; which the Japanese Silkmen determined on altering from those long established. The reports are in later columns.

THE DEPARTURE of H. B. M. ironclad *Iron Duke*, with the *Cadmus*, *Salamis*, *Dwarf* and *Frolic* in company, on the 28th instant, leaves our harbour in a very bare condition.

H. R. H. THE DUKE of Genoa still remains here with his ship, the *Garibaldi*; which we understand is to cross the Pacific for her next port.

A RACE ball took place on the 27th instant, at the Yokohama United Club. It was one of the best public balls ever given in Japan.

MR. G. M. DARE's yacht *Breeze*, built in Yokohama, on the lines of the renowned yacht *Corisande*, the full particulars of which were supplied by Mr. Rattray of Cowes, is now ready for a trial trip. For beauty she surpasses anything we have had in these parts. Much interest is felt among our few aquatics, as to her sailing powers, and already she has been challenged to a trial by one of our yachtsmen. She is yawl-rigged.

THE NEW Japanese Town-hall is up in frame at the corner of Honcho Dori, and promises to be a building of considerable pretensions. The new custom house is now occupied.

THE EMPRESS lately spent a day at Hama Goten. It is pleasant to report that the hopes of the loyal are raised by Her Majesty's condition.

H. R. H. HIGASHI FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA, the uncle of the Emperor, who was for some time residing in England, has applied to be allowed to join the army or navy, as young nobles do in other countries.

THE ASIATIC Society of Japan had a very interesting meeting on the 22nd ult.,—at which were read a translation by Mr. Howell by Captain Deschamps's report in the Warm spring of Kusatsu, and a paper by Mr. R. G. Watson on Kaempfer's history of Japan. It is a subject for regret that the society is about to lose Mr. Watson, who has been its president during the first year of its existence. He will ere long leave for Europe.



A CHANGE of ministry in any country is a matter of much importance; but when that change is brought about not by a parliamentary adverse vote, but by dissensions among the ministers themselves on vital matters of policy, the importance is greatly enhanced. In the case of Japan or any country in similar circumstances, such differences of opinion as lead to an abrupt disruption are dangerous, because the nation is not sufficiently advanced to agree to differ and let the opinions of the majority carry the day, but they are apt to end in appeals to the warlike propensities of the people; and we all know how such appeals are met.

On Friday evening we told our readers that events were under the notice of the Emperor. One of those events, those things which had happened, was the entire collapse of the government through differences of opinion on foreign policy, notably with respect to Corea—and another of the events was the actual resignation of all the Sangi but one—the staunch, and loyal Oki.

We said also that the progress or retrogression of the nation will depend on the course His Majesty may decide upon with regard to these events.

Of course, in writing the daily news, or commenting upon the daily occurrences of a nation's life in mere paragraphs of half a dozen lines it is not supposed that we are expressing opinions of far distant days, or of that period which may be designated as "the future." The present progress or retrogression of Japan is what affects us, and there can hardly be two opinions as to these being the alternative of the present conflict among the Sangi. It is only to look behind the mere paper screen which serves to keep out of view the real feelings of the samurai, and there will be seen a most intense desire, a positive burning to go to Corea to avenge the insults repeatedly hurled at Japan. It has been, as we have formerly told our readers, extremely difficult for the government to restrain the old fighting men; and at the close of last year a crisis from this circumstance was only averted by the prompt and very decided measures taken by the government. This is now the rock on which the government has split; and the state of feeling may be seen by the resignation of all but one of the ministers, including the Daijo Daijin. The firmness of Iwakura produced this result.

For the present we will not say more on this subject, because where there is much secrecy, there is always much uncertainty; and we do not wish to state more than we absolutely know.

At the same time we ask our readers specially to remember the attacks which have been made upon our veracity by our two pleasant contemporaries Nos. 2 and 22. The former as recently as Saturday last, alludes to "one of the daily papers which certainly has never gained any credit for the accuracy of its information." The *Japan Gazette*—No. 1—being the journal which contained the information subsequently taken exception to, must necessarily be the paper alluded to. But happily the cap does not fit. We have endured the contradictions, the taunts, the sneers, of our amiable, generous and gentlemanlike contemporaries, and we have left our case in the hands of the safest lawyer we know—Old Time; and now he rights us. From the original letter we published from the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, to the latest we have said about the Corea, all has been authentic. If there be any justice in this community, all the hard words and "slashing" comments uttered against us will recoil upon those who wrote and published them. It is proved, so far as it can be, that what we have

written is true—and much of what they have written and published on the subject now culminating, is false; the more shameful and the more damnable, by reason of the malicious bitterness with which both indulged their satire upon us and our statements.

LITTLE DID we think when we first transferred to our columns from the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, the insolent letter sent by Corea to Japan, how deeply felt among the samurai, was the wound that letter had made. When we look back to that time and call to mind all that was revealed to us of the real state of feeling in Japan, by the immediate effect of the publication, and of all that followed in connection with it, we wonder that so much time has elapsed before such a rupture occurred as has now taken place.

Circumstances gave us a particular knowledge of the wishes of the samurai and the action of the government in this Corea affair; but for reasons best known to ourselves we wrote of them far more guardedly than we should have done had we been dealing with a similar affair, in regard to any nation but Japan. All we did was to announce baldly the excitement that existed and the difficulty of allaying it; and the intention to go for Corea when all was ready. The time seemed now to have ripened, and the majority of the Sangi were for the expedition. It may truly be said that the opposition of Iwakura alone has prevailed against the determination of that majority.

There are many who will consider the action of Iwakura worthy of all praise; and so it may be. But before we join in that sentiment we should like to fathom his motives. Probably within a few weeks these will reveal themselves, and until then we withhold any expression of opinion, and forbear from printing details which have been given to us. There are some men of ability and not wanting in experience now in power, and most likely they will be able to prevent any such policy as would lower Japan in the eyes of the world, such as is attributed to him.

But a time of very great anxiety has arrived. As we write, no one can tell what will be the immediate effect of the doings of the last few days. All sorts of rumours are flying about, no doubt—but there are facts to be realized also; and among them that the soldiers are so dissatisfied, that many have thrown up the service, and in one instance where about fifty did so, and the rest were told to take them prisoners, the order was met by a direct refusal.

It was declared on Sunday that Saigo Kichinoské had only resigned his office as Sangi, and still continued to be a minister of war. But we do not clearly see how this can be, as the soldiers say they will follow him; and yet these desertions take place. Be that as it may, it is not so much of the regular army that we think, as of the samurai throughout the empire. We are quite certain that nothing but the promptest and the most resolute action on the part of the government will keep them from a general rebellion; and if anything of the kind fairly gets under weigh, the question will no longer be as to what shall be done with Corea, but as to what shall be the form of the government in Japan.

There is throughout the country a very strong feeling towards republicanism; and though the monarchists may be numerically stronger than the republicans, the latter are the most energetic. They consist principally of those clans who were most prominent in the revolution, in opposition to the Tokugawa

régime; but they are by no means confined to these clans; and were any able leader to appear and raise the standard of revolt, he would immediately find himself surrounded by a host of determined warriors, ready to do or die. It is true that if the disciplined army remained faithful, they might put down with their rifles and long range guns, any forces that came upon them with the old armour and weapons of Japan; but our belief is that the soldiers would fraternise with the enemy.

The country, therefore, is now going through a crisis, which we most earnestly wish may terminate without bloodshed; but it is just as well to be prepared for whatever may happen.

So far as foreigners are concerned, we do not think they will be much interfered with in any case, because it is unlikely that they will take part with either side, but simply accept the government established by the people.

## Token.

THE *Nisshin Shinjishi* has a very long letter from a citizen, who wishes to enquire how it is that samurai are permitted, if they like, to wear swords, whilst firearms are forbidden? Or, "by a parity of reasoning," why, if firearms are forbidden, swords should be permitted? The sword has been frequently used for killing, wounding or for robbery; but the gun has not yet been so used. "The original reason why samurai wore their swords, was, that they were supposed to be always soldiers on active duty; but now they are relieved from military service, except as they may be selected with others, and allowed to enter into any business, whether trade, manufacturing, or farming. Why then this distinction between samurai and others? Some may say they must be worn for protection—but we have now the army and navy, and the six head-quarter camps, with their thirteen branch stations of regular troops in case of war; and in every Fu and Ken we have court houses to judge the criminals, and police to guard our lives and property. And it is a most excellent state of things that we can go upon the high roads by day or night without fear. Then why carry swords? Let Government issue an order of prohibition and all will obey, but if any be disobedient let them be punished."

The writer then inveighs against the samurai giving exhibitions of fencing, &c., like play-actors, wrestlers, and the like.

He does not, however, object to swords being carried by Government officials or on occasions of ceremony. But for all other persons and occasions, they should be laid aside.

One of the Tokai newspapers has an article on the subject of certain tea-house attendants.

"There are many visiting places called midzu-chaya in the grounds of Ueno, Asakusa, and other places, where the attendants are girls, pretty, and nicely painted, for the purpose of attracting guests.

See, when any young fellow enters how the damsels try to beguile him, talking cheerfully and smiling sweetly, all to draw money out of his pocket.

Although this treatment is apparently only to sell the guest a little refreshment it is in fact like that of avowed disreputable characters. If the guest gives as payment but a small sum see how different the behaviour becomes."

We need not give the whole article, which is a lecture to those who allow their daughters to belong to such places: but however excellent the theorising, we fear the views will obtain no practical weight, and we shall have to put up with all those winning ways as hereto-

fore, to the extraction of our loose ishius, but probably not much to the disturbance of our peace of mind. Only fancy what a Japanese tea-house or even a midzu-chaya would be, if only old women or dirty boys were the attendants!

A CURIOUS tale is published in the *Kobun Tsushi*.

In Totsuki Ken, there was a rich farmer, who being at the point of death, called his wife to his side and asked her to listen to his last wishes. He said he had, by his hard labour, made a good deal of money which he had hoarded; and now he was at the point of death, the fact that he could not enjoy it as he wished disturbed his mind, and he could not die happy. He wished her, therefore, to take it after his death and place it in his coffin beside him.

The man having given up the ghost, his relations, friends and neighbours assembled to bury him, and before the coffin was closed, the widow was about to place the money beside him, privately; but the relatives asked her what was in the bag? and she told them the whole of the facts. They objected to her burying the money, and so she put a favourite tobacco pouch that had belonged to her husband in the coffin instead. And the body was interred.

Shortly afterwards a man who had heard of the above circumstances opened the grave and took out the tobacco pouch. He then painted his face to resemble a dead man, and managed to look like Yemma-o, the King of Hades. He now went to the house of the widow, and said that though she had been commanded by her husband to put his life's earnings into his coffin, she had not done so, and consequently the soul of her husband could not rest in Hades, from whence he came as a messenger, to receive the money; as the king was grieved to see the man's soul wandering. As a proof of his statement, he produced the pouch from under his mantle.

The poor woman really believing the story, burst into tears, and said that she had handed the money to one of the relations, and she must go to him and get it.

So saying she went out. The visitor waited a long time but as she did not return, he looked around and saw some things that looked like cakes, some of which he proceeded to eat. When at last the widow, accompanied by the relative with the money, returned, they found the messenger from Hades vomiting violently, and seemingly about to die. On going to him and examining him, they perceived he was a farmer from an adjoining village. The fellow died, and then it was discovered that the cakes had been poisoned. Some were given to a dog and it died at once.

The officers were sent for, and the affair was to undergo a strict enquiry.

THE GOVERNMENT of Yamanashi Ken have issued a very long notification on the value of newspapers. Kocho are instructed to make themselves acquainted with their contents, and circulate them as much as possible for the perusal of the people. Reading rooms are recommended, and the farmers strongly urged to read themselves and tell the news to those who cannot read or obtain them. The two papers particularly recommended are the *Nisshin Shinjishi* and the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*.

AN ATROCIOUS murder with robbery, was perpetrated at No. 4 Nishi Fukuda machi, Tokei, a few evenings ago. A farmer named Yamada Iuzo, of Hamamatsu Ken, came to Tokei with his servant Tomekichi, and put up

at the house of a woman named Yamamoto at the above address. On the evening of the 9th Yamamoto saw his body lying in one of the rooms, with blood issuing from several wounds. She ran to call the servant but he was nowhere to be found. She at once went to the police; and it was found that the money which the woman knew to be in possession of the murdered man, was missing. It thus became evident that the servant had committed the vile deed, and made off with the money. Up to Saturday, the man had not been captured.

ON THE 14th instant, the house of Tanaka Chobei in Kita Koga Cho, Tokei was entered by three thieves who demanded money, which Tanaka was not slow to give them. His servant, however, slipped out to the house of an officer of Keihoriyo, a department of Shihoshō, who immediately accompanied the man to his master's house. Seeing him approach, the thieves lost no time in making off, but the officer was evidently a more active fellow than either of them, and overtook them so quickly, that they were obliged to stand at bay. All had swords, but the officer did not hesitate to attack them. A tough fight ensued in which he received no less than nine wounds, some of which were in his head; and the blood ran down into his eyes and mouth so that it was impossible to continue the unequal struggle, and the thieves escaped. The brave fellow was conveyed to the hospital in Daihiyo-in, where his wounds were promptly attended to.

WAKAMATSU' KEN has notified the people that as foreigners only like fine silk, and that the coarse silk is difficult of sale, in future they are only to make fine silk. The thread is to be reeled of five cocoons only.

IF THERE be no religious "revival" in Japan, it is not the fault of the Kiyobusho—judging from the reports that reach us from the provinces. From Yamanashi Ken, a letter informs us that the preaching is extremely active; and at Ichirenji temple in Kofu, crowds attend daily. A priest called Chiukoji Takabayashi is spoken of in terms which give one the idea of a Japanese Spurgeon. When he preaches, the people throng so to hear him, that the temple is far too limited to contain them. Such is the *furor* to listen to his sermons, and such the good effect likely to follow from them, that the Kencho gives a holiday to hard labour criminals that they may have the benefit of them.

But all the preachers are not equally popular. One in Koshu has rendered himself hateful to the people, because he preaches nothing but the praises of Soshi—to which sect he properly belongs—and rarely, if ever, mentions Shintoism; excusing himself on the ground that he is not worthy to speak of the forefathers of the Emperor. The people say it is absurd for Kiyobusho to employ such a man, as he only labours for the good of his sect, and not of Shintoism at large.

IN THE town of Kofu there seems to be a remarkable desire to avail of the new lights which the times are presenting to them. First the desire for instruction is so great, that no trade has benefitted so greatly as that of the booksellers. Chairs, tables, jin-riki-shas, and various machines are so greatly in demand, that the common carpenters, box makers, coopers and such like artisans are all changing their occupation to supply the demand. The poor grumble a good deal at the enhanced price of ordinary household articles, which is the necessary consequence of the change.

THE HARVEST is likely to be so abundant in Koshu, as to make up for the several bad seasons, they had previous to the two last years.

JITSURE KAWASE—the chief of Jijiu, is appointed Japanese minister to Italy and Austria.

IT HAS been notified that as the American government will send an astronomer to Yokohama and Nagasaki in December next "to observe the planet Mercury," a few students will be allowed to take advantage of the opportunity of accompanying him, to receive instruction.

A FEW days ago an actor named Okutaza belonging to the Hongo Theatre, Tokei, was killed by one of the fixtures on which he was sitting, giving way, and precipitating him from a considerable height on to the ground.

### JAPANESE RECIPES.

TO MAKE HENS LAY ALL THROUGH THE WINTER.—Feed them on dry hemp seed. The finer the quality, the better the result.

TO FATTEN POULTRY.—Give powdered charcoal with their food. The flesh becomes beautifully white and rich.

TO KEEP MEAT FRESH IN SUMMER.—Put it in a clean porcelain bowl, and pour very hot water over it, completely to cover it. Then pour oil on the water. The air is quite excluded and the meat preserved.

ONE OF the officers of Kiyoto Fu, named Ikai, has for some time past been falsifying his accounts, and pocketing from \$50 to \$200 a month dishonestly. He might have continued his pilfering; but conscience which "makes cowards of us all," found him out, and he managed among his friends to raise the sum abstracted, and restored it to Kiyoto Fu, expressing his regret. His self-accusation was not at once believed, and an examination of himself and all others whose duties are connected with the distribution or payment of the public money were ordered to be examined by Shihoshō. The result of the examination has not yet transpired.

A CURIOUS accident lately occurred at Saihoji-mura of Owake Ken. A farmer named Sato Takisaburo having heard that a certain bamboo grove was much resorted to by wild boar, he took a rifle he had in his possession, and waited for his coveted prey. Presently as it was getting dusk he heard the bamboos rustling as if an animal were forcing its way through them, and not waiting to see the animal he supposed to be there, he fired; when to his astonishment he heard a groan as from a human being. It turned out that a farmer belonging to the same village had gone with the grove to get young bamboo shoots (Takenoko), which ate a favourite article of food to the Japanese, and so was taken for, and received the bullet intended for, a wild boar. The authorities say if he had not gone to take the Takenoko without leave he would not have been wounded; and no blame is attached to the would-be sportsman.

OUR READERS will remember our account of the floods in the Shimané Ken at the end of August. Great as was the damage done to the growing crops, some shewed signs of recovery—but the rain of the 2nd inst., banished all the rising hopes, and destroyed everything. The Ken authorities have been obliged therefore to ask Okurasho (finance department) for assistance.

H. R. H. HIGASHI FUSHIMI-NO-MIA has made application to be allowed to serve his country either in the Army or Navy. His letter is as follows :—

To KUNAIKIYO TOKUDAIJI SANEYORI,

from NŌHON HIGASHI FUSHIMI YOSHIKIRA;

Although I, Yoshiakira, belong to the imperial family, and have so far grown up, I have learned nothing perfectly. I am really sorry to be idle; and consider it a crime to continue so.

I recently travelled in Europe, where I saw all high noblemen devote themselves to the Navy or the Army from their youth. I feel the utmost shame when I reflect upon this; but I think that if I devote myself to a military life and learn the art of war, I may yet make amends. This therefore is my desire, and I pray you to grant me permission speedily. If I become a soldier, of course I become a 'combatant,' and can never receive the treatment of a member of the Imperial family. My mind overflows with this my earnest desire.

THE Chiji of Tokai Fu has issued an order respecting the dimensions of rafts on the rivers. It is often the case that rafts measuring in length from 300 to 400 feet lie in the water for months, often obstructing the traffic; and damaging the posts of the bridges when they are being taken down stream. In future rafts are not to be longer than 90 feet or broader than 12; and in small rivers 30 by 6. The rivers Tonegawa, Arakawa, Nakagawa and Tanagawa are excepted. No raft may stop on the way for more than one hour at a time, and only three hours are allowed for loading.

ON THE 24th inst., between 8 and 10 o'clock the Japanese Police made a raid on all the Lottery Houses which have latterly been such a nuisance and the cause of much indolence and consequent poverty.

A few days ago an order was made that no Lottery tickets should be sold outside of Shimabara. By this the quarry was cleverly driven into the net, when the police pounced upon them simultaneously from all quarters, making a wholesale seizure of the sellers of tickets, and everything connected with this gambling nuisance. Even the *bakuchi* or common gambling pedlars were taken to the police station.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of the punishments accorded to the rebellious people of Owaké Ken.

Capital punishment, ... ..	8
(Ringleaders or murderers of officers)	
Banishment for 10 years, ... ..	7
Hard Labour, ... ..	521
Degraded from rank of Samurai	312
do " " Priests	3
Fined (52.253 yen 25 sen between them) ... ..	26,514
Fined (410 yen 25 sen between them) ... ..	535

(Of all who were taken, 3 people got away, 5 died, and 9 were pronounced not guilty.)

SOME WISEACRE has been writing to Sa In, saying that "The Owari and Hizen porcelain are so improved both in shape and painting as to equal that of foreign countries; but the artists use real gold upon them. In a year a great deal must be used and so the available quantity for circulation is materially lessened. To avoid this loss to the country other painting material might be used, but then the quality

of the article must suffer in estimation of foreigners. Old money is now out of circulation, and therefore those who have it should sell to the potters and others who use gold. Sometimes people hoard their money in fireproof godowns, and are content to consider themselves rich; but money ought to be circulated, and I think an order should be issued to the makers of porcelain not to use real gold, and to the rich men to allow their money to be circulated. If the most valuable things are hoarded in a fire-proof godown they are of no more value than stone or dirt." SA IN's reply was, that it had nothing to do with what people did with their money, and as to the porcelain makers, the quantity they used is so small as not to be worth consideration.

THE *Kobun Tsushi* reports that the Empress is "as ladies love to be who love their lords." We sincerely trust the information is correct, and that her fondest hopes will be realized for the happiness of the Imperial house and the good of the country.

THE LATE Prime minister Sanjo, Kido, Okuma, Saigo Kitchinoske, Etoo, Goto Shojiro, Okubo, Itagaki and Soyeshima, having sent in their resignation, the Mikado accepted it. We believe Okuma has since been induced to recall his. Iwakura is to replace Sanjo, with Terashima as Minister for Foreign affairs.

Katsu Awa and Ito Shimuske have been appointed Sangi, and this has decided the victory of those who were against sending the expedition to Corea. It remains doubtful what the action of those who supported the expedition will be. Katsu Awa as Kaigun taiyo, the head of the Navy Department, has always opposed the movement, but the military authorities were not so unfavorable. It is reported that many military and Naval officers have sent in their resignation.

SANJO DAIJIN still continues to be in a very deplorable state. His illness is the effect of overwork. Never of a robust frame, he has attended to the duties of his office to an extent none supposed him capable of; and the result is complete physical and mental prostration. The five years during which he has been prime minister of the empire have been calculated to try the most able statesman and the strongest constitution, and we are not surprised, though we very much regret, to learn that his health has utterly given way. It is impossible that he can attend to business of any kind for a long time even should he recover; and for the present, as during his absence in August last, Okuma and Goto jointly act in his stead. His Majesty sent his own physician to attend on Sanjo, and has been an anxious and constant enquirer as to his condition.

SANJO DAIJIN is going on favourably. Perhaps our contemporary the *Japan Mail* is not aware that his illness had its seat in the brain. Dr. Hoffmann has indeed given hopes of speedy convalescence, and a probable return to work at no distant day; but considering all the trouble the Prime Minister has had to encounter of late; considering that if he were to return to office, he would have to endure the same annoyances; and considering that his illness was occasioned solely by his hard work and anxiety, his friends consider that it would be real madness for him to attempt to work, even though permitted by his physicians. However, his resignation with the other ministers seems to promise him plenty of rest.

IN the absence of any particular news in the city, over and above that which, although most deeply interesting, develops but slowly—the changes in the Government;—we will give a few extracts from the native press. They will show the direction in which the minds of certain writers run, under the strict prohibition of comments upon political subjects.

The *Kobun Tsushi* says:—A pretty long time has elapsed since treaties were entered into between our empire and foreign countries; and since the revolution the Government has changed to the ancient form, and all proclamations emanating directly from the imperial centre. The Daimios also have been discharged from the office of Han-chiji or Governor of their provinces, and all provincial governments have been united in one. But while these changes and others naturally springing from them have gone on, there is one thing neglected in the general confusion which ought not to be left doubtful: I mean etiquette. This ought to be established so that all may understand and practise it.

For instance, there are six classes among the Japanese: viz., Emperor, Imperial relations, Kuazoku or nobles, Shizoku or Samurai, Sotsu or class of foot soldier, and common people such as merchants, workmen and farmers, who are all now of one class.

Well now! There are many different styles of dressing the hair: as,

Hampatsu, (half hair) the dressing and gathering into aene on the crown, the forehead being shaven.

So-hatsu, (all hair) dressing it into a cue, but no part being shaven.

Chasen, (tea stirrer made of bamboo) gathering it at the top but not in a cue.

Sam-patsu (scattered hair) dressing it like that of foreigners—among whom the hair is cut and combed to part to the right or the left or in the middle; or worn long and combed back; or as in some cases dishevelled and disorderly. Again! There are many kinds of clothes; such as:—

Japanese garment with long collar and loose sleeves. Hanten—coat worn by workmen.

Happi—Coat without sleeves.

Haori—Coat worn by gentlemen.

Hakama—trousers worn by samurai and a great many others.

And for the feet:—

Setta—sandals armed with iron heels, with hard leather at the bottom.

Wooden clogs—high or low.

Straw sandals—and many others.

Now, why are not all these things—the hair dressing, the clothes and the shoes, not regulated to the several classes?

But besides these matters, the rules of personal etiquette ought to be established.

See, the majority of our people, when they meet an acquaintance, first bow; then talk about the weather—fine or rain, warm or cold; and they make enquiries as to the health.

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that a clever ruler of ancient times made these rules in order to govern quietly by letting all persons distinctly understand their relative position; and to enforce politeness.

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H. R. H. HIGASHI FUSHIMI-NO-MIA has made application to be allowed to serve his country either in the Army or Navy. His letter is as follows:—

To KUNAIKIYO TOKUDAIJI SANETORI,

from N'hon HIGASHI FUSHIMI YOSHIAKIRA;

Although I, Yoshiakira, belong to the imperial family, and have so far grown up, I have learned nothing perfectly. I am really sorry to be idle; and consider it a crime to continue so.

I recently travelled in Europe, where I saw all high noblemen devote themselves to the Navy or the Army from their youth. I feel the utmost shame when I reflect upon this; but I think that if I devote myself to a military life and learn the art of war, I may yet make amends. This therefore is my desire, and I pray you to grant me permission speedily. If I become a soldier, of course I become a 'combatant,' and can never receive the treatment of a member of the Imperial family. My mind overflows with this my earnest desire.

THE Chiji of Tokei Fu has issued an order respecting the dimensions of rafts on the rivers. It is often the case that rafts measuring in length from 300 to 400 feet lie in the water for months, often obstructing the traffic; and damaging the posts of the bridges when they are being taken down stream. In future rafts are not to be longer than 90 feet or broader than 12; and in small rivers 30 by 6. The rivers Tonegawa, Arakawa, Nakagawa and Tanagawa are excepted. No raft may stop on the way for more than one hour at a time, and only three hours are allowed for loading.

ON THE 24th inst., between 8 and 10 o'clock the Japanese Police made a raid on all the Lottery Houses which have latterly been such a nuisance and the cause of much indolence and consequent poverty.

A few days ago an order was made that no Lottery tickets should be sold outside of Shinabara. By this the quarry was cleverly driven into the net, when the police pounced upon them simultaneously from all quarters, making a wholesale seizure of the sellers of tickets, and everything connected with this gambling nuisance. Even the *bakuchi* or common gambling pedlars were taken to the police station.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of the punishments accorded to the rebellious people of Owaké Ken.

Capital punishment, ... ..	8
(Ringleaders or murderers of officers)	
Banishment for 10 years, ... ..	7
Hard Labour, ... ..	521
Degraded from rank of Samourai	312
do " " Priests ... ..	3
Fined (52.253 yen 25 sen between them) ... ..	26.514
Fined (410 yen 25 sen between them) ... ..	535

Of all who were taken, 3 people got away, 5 died, and 9 were pronounced not guilty.

SOME WISEACRE has been writing to Sa In, saying that "The Owari and Hizen porcelain are so improved both in shape and painting as to equal that of foreign countries; but the artists use real gold upon them. In a year a great deal must be used and so the available quantity for circulation is materially lessened. To avoid this loss to the country other painting material might be used, but then the quality

of the article must suffer in estimation of foreigners. Old money is now out of circulation, and therefore those who have it should sell to the potters and others who use gold. Sometimes people hoard their money in fireproof godowns, and are content to consider themselves rich; but money ought to be circulated, and I think an order should be issued to the makers of porcelain not to use real gold, and to the rich men to allow their money to be circulated. If the most valuable things are hoarded in a fire-proof godown they are of no more value than stone or dirt." SA In's reply was, that it had nothing to do with what people did with their money, and as to the porcelain makers, the quantity they used is so small as not to be worth consideration.

THE *Kobun Tsushi* reports that the Empress is "as ladies love to be who love their lords." We sincerely trust the information is correct, and that her fondest hopes will be realized for the happiness of the Imperial house and the good of the country.

THE LATE Prime minister Sanjo, Kido, Okuma, Saigo Kitchinoske, Etou, Goto Shojiro, Okubo, Itagaki and Soyeshima, having sent in their resignation, the Mikado accepted it. We believe Okuma has since been induced to recall his. Iwakura is to replace Sanjo, with Terashima as Minister for Foreign affairs.

Katsu Awa and Ito Shiunske have been appointed Sangi, and this has decided the victory of those who were against sending the expedition to Corea. It remains doubtful what the action of those who supported the expedition will be. Katsu Awa as Kaigun taiyo, the head of the Navy Department, has always opposed the movement, but the military authorities were not so unfavorable. It is reported that many military and Naval officers have sent in their resignation.

SANJO DAIJIN still continues to be in a very deplorable state. His illness is the effect of overwork. Never of a robust frame, he has attended to the duties of his office to an extent none supposed him capable of; and the result is complete physical and mental prostration. The five years during which he has been prime minister of the empire have been calculated to try the most able statesman and the strongest constitution, and we are not surprised, though we very much regret, to learn that his health has utterly given way. It is impossible that he can attend to business of any kind for a long time even should he recover; and for the present, as during his absence in August last, Okuma and Goto jointly act in his stead. His Majesty sent his own physician to attend on Sanjo, and has been an anxious and constant enquirer as to his condition.

SANJO DAIJIN is going on favourably. Perhaps our contemporary the *Japan Mail* is not aware that his illness had its seat in the brain. Dr. Hoffmann has indeed given hopes of speedy convalescence, and a probable return to work at no distant day; but considering all the trouble the Prime Minister has had to encounter of late; considering that if he were to return to office, he would have to endure the same annoyances; and considering that his illness was occasioned solely by his hard work and anxiety, his friends consider that it would be real madness for him to attempt to work, even though permitted by his physicians. However, his resignation with the other ministers seems to promise him plenty of rest.

In the absence of any particular news in the city, over and above that which, although most deeply interesting, develops but slowly—the changes in the Government;—we will give a few extracts from the native press. They will show the direction in which the minds of certain writers run, under the strict prohibition of comments upon political subjects.

The *Kobun Tsushi* says:—A pretty long time has elapsed since treaties were entered into between our empire and foreign countries; and since the revolution the Government has changed to the ancient form, and all proclamations emanating directly from the imperial centre. The Daimios also have been discharged from the office of Han-chiji or Governor of their provinces, and all provincial governments have been united in one. But while these changes and others naturally springing from them have gone on, there is one thing neglected in the general confusion which ought not to be left doubtful: I mean etiquette. This ought to be established so that all may understand and practise it.

For instance, there are six classes among the Japanese: viz., Emperor, Imperial relations, Kuazoku or nobles, Shizoku or Samourai, Sotsu or class of foot soldier, and common people such as merchants, workmen and farmers, who are all now of one class.

Well now! There are many different styles of dressing the hair: as,

Hampatsu, (half hair) the dressing and gathering into a cue on the crown, the forehead being shaven.

So-hatsu, (all hair) dressing it into a cue, but no part being shaven.

Chasen, (tea stirrer made of bamboo) gathering it at the top but not in a cue.

Sam-patsu (scattered hair) dressing it like that of foreigners—among whom the hair is cut and combed to part to the right or the left or in the middle; or worn long and combed back; or as in some cases dishevelled and disorderly.

Again! There are many kinds of clothes; such as:—

Japanese garment with long collar and loose sleeves. Hanten—coat worn by workmen.

Happi—Coat without sleeves.

Huori—Coat worn by gentlemen.

Hakama—trowsers worn by samourai and a great many others.

And for the feet:—

Setta—sandals armed with iron heels, with hard leather at the bottom.

Wooden clogs—high or low.

Straw sandals—and many others.

Now, why are not all these things—the hair dressing, the clothes and the shoes, not regulated to the several classes?

But besides these matters, the rules of personal etiquette ought to be established.

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Well, now, a disturbance is being raised in the army by Saigo's retirement. All military commanders and soldiers who have been chosen from the samurai of Kagoshima are very indispensed for above matter, for they are all very obedient to Saigo, and seem to refuse to be ruled over by another's command. Therefore, a great many of the commanders chosen from Kagoshima petitioned to retire from the service, and also all soldiers from the same province are ready to follow after Saigo and to go home together with him.

How will Mr. Iwakura manage upon these army commanders and soldiers from Kagoshima? I am very anxious about that matter indeed.

Mr. Sanjo is said to be a great deal better now, but he is not quite well yet; so he shall be, by and by, on the service. I hope he shall soon be recovered from the disease.

Yours truly,

H \* \* \*

Tokai, 26th October, 10th month.

\* \* \* The above letter which appears to have been a long time reaching us, only tells what we have already told our readers. We insert it, however, to give a genuine Japanese account of affairs up to the 26th instant, without any European colouring.

## Yokohama

"MEDDLING and muddling." Truly the amenities of a certain portion of the Yokohama press are improving. How fortunate it is for us that we have two flagellators to watch over and whip poor erring meddlers and muddlers. Our contemporary, No. 22, calls us savagely to task about our remarks relative to the private bearing of Mr. Shepard's case. It is quite possible that we were mistaken in the views we took of the case, but as we felt interested in it in common with some others, we were surprised to hear that it had been heard with closed doors. And we did not think it fair to Consul Shepard that it should be so; for thereby many who had heard the charge did not know either the reply or the verdict. We still therefore refuse to admit the justice of our monitor's abuse, until a statement of the case, the judgment that was delivered, and a list of the witnesses called, have been published. Should this be done, if we find that we have been in the wrong we will frankly avow it, and the *Herald* may pour out the vials of its wrath upon us to its heart's content.

WE ARE SORRY to see that the official enquiry instituted by one U. S. official against another has been conducted with closed doors. The charges brought by Mr. De Long against Colonel Shepard are not clearly known to the public, but report asserts them to be of such a character as we are quite sure the accused himself would desire to have publicly refuted; and we feel that whether they can be absolutely and unequivocally disproved, or satisfactorily explained, Colonel Shepard, especially on the eve of his departure, should have the opportunity of dispelling the doubts and repelling the accusations. We have no hesitation in affirming our belief that he can do both.

The charges are in connection with his consular conduct and the U. S. Postal Agency.

The enquiry has been held at the Grand Hotel; and we wonder that an astute lawyer and man of the world, such as the new U. S. Minister is said to be should have imagined that it was possible to keep the fact from the public ear.

We are not aware whether secrecy in such cases is usual in America, but it is certainly

foreign to our idea of judicial proceedings. Our information on a matter conducted in such a manner may be imperfect, but we learn that Mr. De Long, who brought the charges, was not present at the hearing. It is a mystery therefore all through; and we think it an injustice to Colonel Shepard.

It is believed that the question of the opening of the interior is settled;—we cannot pretend to say in a manner that recommends itself to us. Foreigners, on getting permission from their Minister, and depositing \$200, will be provided with a passport. It is but the thin edge of the wedge—perhaps it may be driven home some day, and the whole country opened—but when? If this be carried out strictly, it will put a stop to all our pleasure excursions among the hills, and on the coast beyond the 10 ri radius.

## Yokohama Races.

It was a great delight to many eyes, on awakening this morning to see a beautiful bright sunrise, giving promise of what was fully realized, a beautiful bright day; and the first of the race day holidays saw plenty of excursionists on the road, at an earlier hour than is usual to see such life. The races, however, were the attraction for the multitude, and a little before noon the road to the race-course began to show signs of the business of the day. Ponies that were to share in the contests of the afternoon "dressed in their braws" and attended by their private and particular bettoes, walked slowly and steadily towards the paddock, and equestrians, pedestrians, jinrikis, shandrydians, and carriage folk gradually increased, until the string from the town to the course was unbroken, and continued so for some hours. The rain of the early part of the week had lain the dust, and there was not a drawback of any kind. At the Grand Stand the attendance was fair, and enjoyment was the order of the day. There were not a few who missed old familiar faces of other days and who spoke together of the past, and of the men who had been the life and soul of those gatherings; but the bulk of the visitors cared for none of these things, and, as was meet, gave themselves up to the sport of the passing hour. The admiral and officers of the *Iron Duke* had lent their hand, and the selection of music and its performance added greatly to the pleasantness of the day.

### FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 23rd October.

The following are the names of the winners:—

#### 1.—The Yokohama Plate.

Value \$100.—For China Ponies. Winners at last Meeting excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Mr. Alfred's ...	<i>Edgar</i> ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Carrots</i> ...	2
Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Daybreak</i> ...	3

#### 2.—Maiden Stakes.

Value \$100.—For Japan Ponies, that have never won a race. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Zephyr</i> ...	1
Mr. John Grigor's ...	<i>Monte Cristo</i> ...	2
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Akum'e</i> ...	3

#### 3.—The Club Cup.

Value \$100. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Crusader</i> ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Ak'ea</i> ...	2

#### 4.—The Yedo Cup.

Presented by F. O. Adams, Esq. For Japan Ponies that competed for this event at the Spring Meeting, 1873, and for Ponies that have never run previous to this meeting. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same Pony or Ponies, the property of the same owner. Weight, 10st. 7lbs. Entrance, \$5. Three quarters of a mile. Entrance Fees to go to the winner, excepting when the Cup is won, then Entrance Fees to go to the Second Pony.

Mr. Nicolas' ...	<i>Ma-htotz</i> ...	1
Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Zephyr</i> ...	2
Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Boreas</i> ...	3

#### 5.—The Visitors' Cup.

Presented. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at this meeting, 7lbs extra for each race won. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Crusader</i> ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Polo</i> ...	2

#### 6.—The Nippon Champion.

Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Typhoon</i> ...	1
Mr. Nicolas' ...	<i>Ma-htotz</i> ...	2

#### 7.—The Nankin Cup.

Value \$100. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 3 excluded, of No. 5, 4 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Alfred's ...	<i>Dibs</i> ...	1
Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Calabar</i> ...	2
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Carrots</i> ...	3

#### 8.—The Press Cup.

Presented.—For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 6 excluded. Winners of one race 4 lbs., of more than one race, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Grigor's ...	<i>Tim Whiffler</i> ...	1
Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Friar Luck</i> ...	2
Dr. Buckle's ...	<i>Massaki</i> ...	3

#### 9.—The Scurry Stakes.

For all Ponies. A Sweepstake with \$50 added from the Fund. China Ponies 11st, Japan 10st. Entrance \$5. One quarter of a mile.

Mr. Douglas' ...	<i>Loup Garou</i> ...	1
Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Simoom</i> ...	2
Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Calabar (late Spite)</i> ...	3

## SECOND DAY.

Friday, 24th October.

#### 1.—The Bluff Cup.

Value \$100. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners on first day excluded. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Chanticleer</i> ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Carrots</i> ...	2
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Polo</i> ...	3

#### 2.—The American Cup.

Presented. Value \$150. For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Two ponies from opposing stables to start or no race. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Typhoon</i> ...	1
Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Friar Luck</i> ...	2
Mr. John Grigor's ...	<i>Tim Whiffler</i> ...	3

#### 3.—The Ito Cup.

Presented. For China ponies. Weight as per scale. 7 lbs. extra for each race won under a mile. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Carrots</i> ...	1
Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Crusader</i> ...	2
Mr. Douglas' ...	<i>Loup Garou</i> ...	3

#### 4.—The Challenge Cup.

Value \$150. For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Two ponies from opposing stables to start or no race. Entrance \$10. Two miles.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Chanticleer</i> ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Polo</i> ...	2

**5.—The Stirrup Cup.**

Value \$75. For all ponies not entered in any other race, excepting Nos. 1, 3, and 4 on the 3rd day. China ponies weight as per scale, Japan ponies 10st. 2lbs. Entrance \$5. Last pony to pay second pony's entrance. Once round.

Mr. Osborne's ...	<i>Seismograph</i> ...	1
Mr. Sandwith's, R.M.,	<i>Kingcraft</i> ...	2
Mr. John Grigor's	<i>Hant-ton</i> ...	3

**6.—The Storekeepers Plate.**

Value \$150. Presented by the Storekeepers of Yokohama. For China ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at this meeting, of one race 4lbs., of more than one race 10lbs. extra. Three Ponies from opposing stables to start, or no race. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Crusader</i> ...	1
Mr. Shepard's ...	<i>Yankee Doodle</i> ...	2
Mr. Edward-Ola's...	<i>Khira</i> ...	3

**7.—The Exchange Cup.**

Presented. For Japan ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 8 first day excluded. Winners of one race 7lbs and more than one race 10lbs. extra. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Friar Tuck</i> ...	1
Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Typhoon</i> ...	2
Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Zephyr</i> ...	3

**8.—The Handicap Plate.**

Value \$100. For China ponies. To be Handicapped after race No. 6 has been run. Ponies entered for previous races and not running, to be handicapped up to top weight. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Calabar</i> ...	1
Mr. Alfred's ...	<i>Libs</i> ...	2
Mr. Shepard's ...	<i>Yankee Doodle</i> ...	3

**9.—Japan Welter.**

Sweepstake with \$50 added. For Japan ponies. Winners at this Meeting 10lbs. extra. Weight 12 stone. Owners up. Non-starters to pay a fine of \$5, and fines to go to second pony. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Boreas</i> ...	1
Mr. John Grigor's ...	<i>Tim Whiffler</i> ...	2

**THIRD DAY.**

Saturday, 25th October.

**1.—Hurdle Race.**

Value \$75. For all ponies. Over six (6) Hurdles. Weight China ponies 11st., Japan 10st. 7lbs. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Mr. Alfred's ...	<i>Edgar</i> ...	1
Dr. Buckle's ...	<i>Massaki</i> ...	2

**2.—The Grand Hotel Cup.**

Value \$200. Presented. For all winners at this Meeting, Entrance compulsory, optional for beaten ponies. Weight, China ponies 11st., Japan 10st. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Crusader</i> ...	1
Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Typhoon</i> ...	2
Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Friar Tuck</i> ...	3

**3.—The Solace Cup.**

Value \$75. For all beaten Japan ponies at this Meeting. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. One mile.

Mr. Cassambrook's...	<i>Chisai</i> ...	1
Mr. John Grigor's...	<i>Monte Christo</i> ...	2
Dr. Buckle's ...	<i>Massaki</i> ...	3

**4.—The Consolation Cup.**

Value \$100. For all beaten China Ponies at this meeting. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Shepard's ...	<i>Yankee Doodle</i> ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	<i>Polo</i> ...	2
Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Daybreak</i> ...	3

**5.—The Italian Cup.**

Presented. Value \$— A Handicap for all Ponies to be handicapped at the close of the second day Entrance \$10. Non-acceptance half forfeit. Three, quarters of a mile.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	<i>Calabar</i> (late <i>Spite</i> ...	1
Mr. Osborne's ...	<i>Seismograph</i> ...	2
Dr. Wheeler's ...	<i>Typhoon</i> ...	3

**7.—The Members' Cup.**

Value \$50 to first pony; \$25 to second pony, and \$10 to third pony.

For all ponies that have never run at any meeting, to be ridden by members, who have not ridden at this meeting except in No 9, second day; catch weights. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Mr. Winkle's ... *Envoy* ... Walk over.

**1st.—Bettoe's Race.**

<i>Typhoon</i> ...	1
<i>Friar Tuck</i> ...	2
<i>Polo</i> ...	3

**2nd.—Bettoe's Race.**

<i>Dibs</i> ...	1
<i>Tim Whiffler</i> ...	2
<i>Boreas</i> ...	3

THE JINRIKISHA RACE.—Round the Course. Time of winner 6 minutes.

**Asiatic Society of Japan.**

A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Society was held in room No. 19, at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, the 22nd October, at 8.30 P.M., the chair being taken by Vice-President Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.

After reading of the minutes of the last meeting, a Paper by Captain Deschermes, of the French Military Mission, on "The Warm Spring of Kusatsu" was read by Mr. Howell.

In the paper the writer enters into details of the nature of the country passed through on the journey from Yedo to Kusatsu, a distance of 46 to 47 miles, and describes in a precise and interesting manner the geographical features of the district lying between the two points, at the same time describing the character of the road traversed and the many objects of interest on the way with a minuteness that cannot fail to be appreciated by any who may have made the journey and interesting to those who may contemplate it.

The various properties, temperatures and conditions of the springs are explained at length, and accounts given of the high reputation of the waters at the present time and for centuries past among the Japanese.

A list of the diseases benefited by waters and their mode of treatment was appended to the paper, but being of a purely technical nature it was not considered necessary to read it at the meeting as it would, perhaps, not be generally interesting and it would, in due course, appear on the publication of the paper.

Mr. Watson, having remarked upon the great care and trouble taken by Mr. Howell in the translation of the paper.

Mr. Satow considered that the thanks of the meeting were due to Captain Deschermes for his kindness in giving the paper, and thought it would be well if other travellers would, in the same way, make notes of their experiences and afterwards publish them for the information and benefit of the public at large.

In this Sir Harry Parkes fully agreed, suggesting that all tourists should give to the society narratives of their travels, which should be kept where access might be had to them by visitors to this country, who would learn and see more of all that is so interesting in Japan if they had any means of ascertaining "What to see and how to see it." He considered that the thanks of the community were due to Captain Deschermes for bringing to their notice a place within such easy access, with a climate essentially such as Europeans require in the summer months, and at which much benefit might be derived in a sanitary point of view.

The Chairman concluded his remarks by moving a vote of thanks to Captain Deschermes

for the very interesting paper he had given to the Society, and to Mr. Howell for his care and pains taken in the excellent translation thereof, which was seconded by Mr. Watson and carried unanimously.

A second paper was then read by Mr. Watson on "Dr. Kämpfer's History of Japan," a work published in Germany in the year 1727 and containing an exhaustive account of Dr. Kämpfer's travels, in and about Japan, from September 1690 to the year 1692, and his studies of the country and its people during that period. Considering the little that was known of Japan at that time the work is regarded as one of great merit. The general geographical description of the country is accurate, though modern researches correct some statements set forth, more especially regarding the island of Nippon.

The author dissents from the theory of the Japanese being descended from the Chinese or Koreans, considering them to be of an entirely different character and asserting them to have been originally descended from Babylon, whence he brings the nucleus of the race by the shortest and fastest possible route, without apparently an impediment of any kind, to the shores of the land they were destined to people. He enters to a considerable extent into the histories of the former Emperors of Japan, histories which are in the main simply legends dating back thousands of year before the birth of Christ and even before the creation of the world; the histories of the Mikados, their customs and ceremonies and those of the court; the form of religion of the country; and much valuable and interesting information is given concerning the animal and vegetable life and the mineral products of the country.

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Satow, who considered the public were much indebted to Dr. Kämpfer at the present time for the work placed before them, corrected certain statements which appear therein with reference to the revenues of the country, which should rather be considered as its products.

Sir Harry Parkes after passing compliments upon Mr. Watson's interesting abstract, remarked that Dr. Kämpfer had evidently derived his information from a very close observance of the Japanese character; but although we were much indebted to him, he could not be considered a perfect authority especially in his theory of the Japanese descent from Babylon. It would be well for all interested in the subject to read the Doctor's work and compare it with the present state of affairs.

Rev'd. Mr. Syle moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Watson for the paper he had just read, referring to the interest always taken by him in the Society and the services he had rendered it as its first President, and regretting that it would so soon lose his valuable co-operation.

Admiral Shadwell seconded the motion which was carried unanimously, and there being no further business before the meeting it separated.

**Chamber of Commerce.**

October 22nd, 1873.

An extraordinary General Meeting took place this afternoon to discuss some important changes and alterations in the Silk trade; contemplated, and even actually in course of execution, by the native dealers.

A. J. Wilkin Esq., Chairman.

Messrs. Geisenheimer, A. Winstanley, Jacquemot, White, Barnard, J. Mackrill Smith, Barlow, Milsom, Heinemann, S. Evers, Sitwell, Bavier, Breut, Johnson, Pistorius, Dell Q10, Barthe.

The minutes of previous meeting of 17th September were read by the secretary, and approved.

The Chairman, after stating that the meeting was called per advertisement, said:—It will be known to us all, that commencing with this season, the Japanese have made up their Hank silk with a light and uniform paper tare; which, with the strings, may be assumed to weigh a trifle under 2 per cent; and this is an improvement which deserves our recognition. Some buyers have been content to deduct a tare of only 2 per cent but generally I believe buyers have stipulated for 2½ per cent. It has also been the custom with those buyers who weigh off their silk in Shirting bags, to deduct 1lb, for the bag—it's actual weight being half a lb, or a little over, the balance standing as a kind of tret; and these two allowances give the buyer, say about 1 per cent to set off against the loss sustained by the tare and tret taken in London, the 'drying in' on the way, or the deduction for moisture when the silk is conditioned in France; and it seems to me that some such small set off is a very reasonable claim on the part of buyers.

The Silk guild has now banded together to refuse to sell except with a tare of 2 per cent, and deducting only the actual weight of the Shirting bags, and the last few days much annoyance has been caused thereby.

I may say, however, that some silk-men now assure me that they will not insist on fixing the tare, so long as the Shirting bag question be conceded to them.

When it was bruited abroad that these measures were in contemplation, Mr. Jacquemot called a meeting of the Silk trade on the 3rd instant, to consider what steps should be taken by foreign buyers. I suppose about twenty attended that meeting; and as I was present, I may just state what passed then. The speakers were unanimous in condemning the arbitrariness of the manner of proposing these changes; and it was generally agreed that some little allowance such as has hitherto been obtained by individual arrangement, was both reasonable and necessary. At the same time little hope was entertained that buyers could be got to combine against these measures; and it was difficult to give any practical expression to the feeling of the meeting. Just as the meeting was dispersing, and after some of its members had left, a deputation from the Silk-guild came up, consisting of the heads of the principal houses. Those of us who had not left brought them up to this room, and heard what they had to say. They stated that the Silk-guild themselves were indifferent about the matter, but that the country dealers had applied to the guild to make these changes compulsory. They assured us that these changes were not yet determined upon, and that they were open to discuss them with us. We accordingly then and there acted upon the resolutions passed at the meeting; told them what had taken place, and put the matter before them in its various aspects, viz:—

That it was very discourteous to the foreign buyers to make such arbitrary regulations without previous reference to them. That some allowance in weight was a very reasonable custom, seeing that the Silk was often damp; that it dried in, on the way to London; or was conditioned in Lyons; and that it was the custom in London to take a considerable allowance for tret. That it was, lastly, quite unnecessary to make these arbitrary regulations. Each seller could settle with each buyer the allowance to be taken, in conjunction with the price. These considerations were placed strongly before them, and they expressed their desire to be in accord

with foreign buyers; but it really seems doubtful whether the matter had not then already been settled by them. I understand that some gentlemen are now more sanguine of a successful attempt at combination among foreign buyers, and that a resolution to that effect will be brought forward.

Mr. Winstanley of Messrs. Cornes & Co. mentioned a case in point. On the 14th October, our silk buyer purchased 18 bales silk, but no mention was made of the new conditions of sale till after the purchase had been concluded. Then the question was raised and objected to by the buyer as the bargain had been already concluded. The buyer was then allowed to mark the bale but the same day Ichinoya sent word that they did not intend to deliver the silk unless the allowance for tare was made; and to this day it has not been delivered. Ichinoya afterwards sent a messenger to say that if the buyer would consent to a tare of 2 per cent he would deliver, but as the matter had been put in the hands of the Consul, nothing further had taken place. Mr. Winstanley remarked that according to common practice Ichinoya should deliver up the silk.

Mr. Bavier then stated that some short time back, being unwell, his Silk Inspector had received an agreement from a Japanese silk merchant from whom he had purchased silk, stating that he, the silk merchant, would return the tare for paper and bags, should any other Japanese silk merchant do the same. He however has declined to purchase on these conditions, and in the case in question has had the cheques given for the silk stopped; as the agreement made by his Silk Inspector was, that unless all the other European merchants bought on the new conditions the bargain should not be completed, which is different from what the agreement given by the seller proved to be upon translation.

Mr. Jacquemot said, the Silk Merchants must take a decided stand. The Japanese have never given any official notice of the alteration of terms. The question of ½ or 1 per cent was a small matter; but if this were allowed now, where would they stop? If the foreign merchants were anxious buyers, the Japanese were quite as anxious to sell. Now as trade is slightly improving the Japanese are trying to squeeze all they can; but by and by if this were allowed they would insist on more severe terms; and unless we were prepared to state firmly the conditions of our trade, there would be no end to these encroachments.

He then proposed a resolution to which an amendment was made: and after a lengthy discussion as to the impossibility of binding buyers of silk not to enter into any transactions,

Mr. Barlow remarked that, a simple resolution of this kind could not bind the whole trade of Yokohama; as in the event of any firm receiving an order to purchase silk, they would buy regardless of it; particularly as the whole Silk trade of the place was not represented at this meeting.

Mr. A. Winstanley said, it would be impossible to carry out such a resolution; and that he, for one, certainly would not abide by it.

Mr. Geisenheimer suggested an amendment which was seconded by Mr. Bavier, and carried by the meeting; as follows:—

"That in order to check the tendency of the Japanese Silk Guild to override arbitrarily the established usages of trade, the following houses be invited not to enter into any transactions in silk upon other conditions than the customs of the trade ruling hitherto, until an understanding has been arrived at between

a Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Native Silk dealers."

Mr. Bavier said it was a question whether we should put up with a little temporary inconvenience, and keep out of the market for a time; as the difference of 1½ per cent. would amount to large sums in the course of time. His firm having orders in hand delayed to execute them on account of the present difficulty; and he felt quite sure this course would be approved by his constituents at home who otherwise would have to suffer by the change as the cost of the silk would be enhanced in proportion.

Mr. Winstanley thought the difference would not be more than ¾ per cent.

Mr. Jacquemot declared that the Silk this season was damper than ever he had known it; and that the loss through dampness was 4 per cent.

Mr. P. Heinemann thought the Chamber should object strongly against the arbitrary manner of the Japanese silk guild, but that any resolution made now would not be binding on all members.

Mr. Milsom opined that 3 per cent should be allowed instead of 1 per cent.

Mr. Geisenheimer objected, on the principle that in asking too much, we should get no concession at all; and proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. E. Bavier.

"That a committee of three be immediately appointed by the Chairman, to communicate with the native silk dealers, and in order to facilitate an understanding, as also to establish the customs of the trade upon an uniform and sound basis, the committee be empowered to make to the guild, the following proposition; that for the weight of paper and strings of Hanks as it actually is at present the tare be fixed at 2½ per cent. That 1 per cent upon the net weight of the silk sold, be taken as a compensation for dampness; and that no other allowance be taken from the sellers." Carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed Messrs. Bavier & Co., Cornes & Co. and J. M. Jacquemot to form the Committee; but on Mr. Winstanley objecting to serve, the Chairman nominated Mr. F. W. A. White of Messrs. Macpherson & Marshall.

Mr. Geisenheimer hoped the Committee would inform the Chamber the result of their labours as soon as possible.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

OCTOBER 30TH, 1873.

Adjourned Special Meeting to receive the report of the Special Committee (appointed at the meeting of the 22nd inst.) on their conference with the Silk Guild.

A. J. Wilkin, Esq., Chairman. Members present:—Messrs. Bavier, Jacquemot, A. Winstanley, Sitwell, Heineman, Kingdon, Piquet, Pistorius-Barthe, Jackson, Vouillemont, Trulzi, Giammi.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved. The Secretary read the report of the Special Committee.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 23, 1873.

To A. J. WILKIN, Esq., Chairman Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, acting as your Committee, beg herewith to hand you a report of our proceedings in the matter of the difference with the Silk Guild of Yokohama. Immediately after the conclusion of the meeting on Wednesday, 22nd inst., we repaired to the godown of the Kiito Aratame Kaisha, accompanied by an interpreter; and after a little delay were brought



into direct communication with the heads of the silk houses of Nosawaya, Gumayah, Itoyah and Kumatzuyah. We at once informed them of the result of the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce and laid before the representatives of the above houses in a plain and concise way, the full import of the resolution passed, at the same time informing them that it was not within our province to discuss the matter, and at the same time added that what had been detailed to them verbally should, in due course, be handed them in writing with a translation attached. We, in continuation, begged the Japanese representatives to meet us at their earliest convenience, and to save time, to bring with them their answer in writing. To this they at once assented, and appointed a meeting for the next evening, the 23rd, at six o'clock, naming Mr. Jaquemot's office as the rendezvous. In accordance with this we, your Committee, met at the appointed hour, to find that the Japanese representatives did not put in an appearance, but instead, sent up a brief message to the effect that 8 o'clock the next morning, the 24th, would suit them better. There being no help for it we again acceded only to be treated in a like manner, for again the Japanese did not appear. Finally, they sent us a written answer, as per copy herewith. This answer speaks for itself. In closing this brief report of what passed, we, your Committee, cannot refrain from making mention of the very high handed and discourteous way in which we were treated whilst carrying out the duties imposed upon us by the Chamber of Commerce.

We are, &c.,

J. M. JAQUEMOT,  
BAVIER & Co.,  
F. W. A. WHITE.

YOKOHAMA, 23rd Oct., 1873.

To the Members of the Kiito Aratame Kaisha.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the General Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama with a view to come to an understanding with you in order to put the Silk-trade of this place upon an uniform and stable basis, beg to inform you in writing (as we have already done verbally) of the terms which were unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama at the meeting which was held yesterday for that purpose.

"From and after this date for all kinds of Silk sold the actual weights of the Shirting bags or baskets in which the Silk weighed shall be deducted. The Tare to be deducted for the papers and strings of Hank Silk of such weight as they actually are at present, shall be fixed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

"The Tare for paper and strings of other kinds than hanks shall continue to be settled by mutual consent of both buyers and seller.

"Upon the net weight of the Silk after deduction of all fares, one per cent shall be allowed to the buyer as a compensation for dampness.

"That allowance of 1 per cent. shall be made on all kinds of Silk whether made up in hanks or otherwise.

"No other allowance whatever shall be made by the sellers to the buyers either for musters or anything else."

Please submit the above terms to your Corporation as the future rules of the silk trade of this place, and inform us as early as you possibly can, of their being accepted by your Guild so that business may no longer be delayed.

We have, &c.,

J. M. JAQUEMOT,  
BAVIER & Co.  
F. W. A. WHITE.

The Chairman said the Japanese Silk Guild refused to grant the allowance asked for for

dampness, and he should like to hear the views of the meeting on the subject.

Mr. Jaquemot stated that the Japanese Silk Guild admitted that they thoroughly understood what was proposed by the Committee, and that it appeared to him a foregone conclusion of theirs. He asked what guarantee had we to bind the Japanese to their agreements? The Japanese deny dampness in the silk. If we are to be in the power of the guild the sooner we admit it the better, but he was determined to resist to the last, and hoped the silk trade would combine to do the same. If every one would give up a little of his personal interest we may carry our point, but we must refrain from buying or inspecting silk for a time. He had just bought a parcel of silk and was requested to inspect it but refused, and would not give way to weigh the bags. He hoped this had a good effect on the seller. He would put the following to the meeting.

Whereas the Kiito Aratame Kaisha is a Japanese institution connected with and under the control of the Japanese Authorities; and whereas the Kiito Aratame Kaisha issues rules, edicts and ordinances by which the whole of the privileged Silk merchants of Yokohama are governed; and whereas the Kiito Aratame Kaisha has the power to impose fines on or otherwise punish the native merchants whenever the latter act in opposition to the wishes or ordinances of the Kiito Aratame Kaisha; considering that in consequence of the power thus possessed by the Kiito the native merchants individually are afraid of entering into any commercial operation which might subject them to the penalties alluded to above:

Considering that the system of intimidation thus exercised by the Kiito is in direct contradiction with Article XIV. of the British Treaty which provides that, "British subjects may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale without the intervention of any Japanese officers in such purchase or sale;" considering that it is by a body of men acting under the authority and sanction of the Japanese Government that the pressure is exercised the result is practically the same as if it had been done by the Government itself, in virtue of the old axiom *quis facit per alios facit per se*; and whereas the Kiito has in two recent circumstances imposed upon the native dealers certain rules interfering with usages of trade, which have been in existence for a long time, whereby commercial operations have been considerably perturbed and impeded; and whereas the best if not the only practical means of counteracting the power of the Kiito would be for the foreign merchants to form a combination of their own with a view to resist the Kiito; and whereas the laws of all the foreign powers prohibited all such ways and manners of intimidation as are resorted to by the Japanese, considering that a combination on the Japanese system is illegal as far as the foreign merchants are concerned and cannot be adopted by them; considering, besides, that the foreign silk merchants possess no means of effectually resisting the aggressive tendency of the Japanese Silk Guild and are at a loss how to protect their interests which are now in abeyance; I therefore move:—

That the circumstances in which the silk trade of Yokohama is situated constitutes an infraction of the Treaty, and that an appeal be made to the Foreign Representatives with an earnest request that their attention may be drawn at their earliest convenience to the above grievances.

Mr. Bavier seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kingdon demurred to Mr. Jaquemot's remarks, and said the imposition was not so great as he would lead us to suppose. The Japanese were quite right in charging for the actual weight of Silk sold which hitherto they had not got. Shirting bags vary much in weight. The usages of trade ought to be specific. The weight of the bag or basket should be fixed.

With regard to the dampness it had only cropped up lately, many things lose in weight, in transit, as:—Rice, Shirtings, &c., &c. If the Silk is damp we must look out for this ourselves. With regard to the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent tare he had weighed the papers and strings, and had been allowed 2 per cent before, and as far as the bag question is concerned he would go no further. He would put the following resolution to the meeting.

That in regard to the tare, either we should wait until the receipt of account sales from Europe, or that we should weigh the tare and deduct the true weight.

This was not seconded.

The original resolution on being put to the meeting was carried.

The Chairman remarked the shirting bag question was already settled.

Mr. Bavier said the bag question was already settled; but this was a question as to the Kiito Aratame Kaisha and the infraction of the Treaty.

Mr. Bavier proposed it should be left to the Chairman to bring the matter to the notice of the Foreign Representatives.

The Chairman remarked that perhaps too much stress was laid on the tone of the guild's reply. Translation of Oriental languages was a difficult task, and more than probably no brusqueness of speech was intended by the guild.

Mr. Bavier proposed the following resolution:—

That the Committee appointed at the last meeting answer the *Kaisha* to the effect that the matter remains in abeyance at present, the whole question having been referred to the Representatives of Treaty powers.

Seconded Mr. Sitwell.

Carried.

Mr. Kingdon said it was not wise to push this question too far. We already had an advantage conceded in the shirting bag question. As to the matter of tare and dampness we had better wait till we get accounts from home and in the meantime give the Guild to understand we are perfectly willing to meet them on fair terms.

Mr. Winstanley and Mr. Heinemann remarked the tare was settled; it was now only a question of dampness.

Mr. Jaquemot thought Mr. Kingdon had gone beyond the question. When we agreed with the seller we took our chance. The question was not one of *per centage*, whether large or small, but whether we were free agents to do as we thought best, or as the Japanese Silk Guild ordered us.

Mr. Kingdon did not see why we should want to take  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. tare when we are certain the real tare is less.

Mr. Bavier said if we proposed to the Ministers to act hostilely, we must suspend negotiations altogether ourselves in the meantime.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

The following is a translation of the reply which has been received by the Sub-Committee appointed to confer with the Silk Guild upon the subject of deduction and tare:—

"On the 22nd instant, you came to the Kiito Aratame Kaisha on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama. We have well understood what you spoke about and have consulted the silk owners of the various provinces. There is one point that we cannot grant, which is that upon the net weight of the silk sold, after deducting and tare, one per cent shall be allowed to the buyers as a compensation for dampness.

For the weight of papers and strings of Hank silk  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent are deducted; but in reality there is only 1.6/10 per cent. The balance is therefore a compensation for dampness. Consequently we cannot allow the buyers the one per cent extra you ask for.

Should you accept this point we shall grant you the others.

Please consult the Chamber of Commerce and give us a reply.

NEBARA SHIROZAIMON, } on duty for this  
SUZUKI YASUBEI, } month at the Kiito  
Aratame Kaisha."



## Law Reports.

### Gaimusho, Yedo.

#### CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD HANS.

Judge HANNEN and Mr. TAMONO,

Commissioners.

October 17th, 1873.

E. C. KIRBY & Co. vs. TONAMI HAN:

This action, adjourned from the 3rd inst., owing to non-appearance of witnesses from various causes, was this morning resumed.

Hayano, for the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Dickins: In June, 1871, I was interpreter to the Saibansho in Kobe. Knew Hunter. I was asked by Hara Genshiro to act as interpreter for some Han business, but it is now so long ago that I cannot really recollect distinctly. I had met him before, but Sanai and Otonoski I saw for the first time in regard to this affair. I never saw Akabane. I believe that Genshiro came in the suite of a high officer. What he was in 1871, I cannot say. I do not think there was any sign outside the hotel, at Osaka. I was asked by Genshiro to explain to the foreigner that he wished to buy goods on credit, and subsequently that he, Genshiro, would procure sureties, at the same time giving their names. I was asked to explain the bond, after which I did not see Genshiro again. This is all I had to do with the affair. I considered Sanai to be the chief of the four men from the manner in which he was treated. I had no reason to believe or think that those men were doing anything beyond their powers. I know nothing of the steamer mentioned in previous evidence. [Document A shown to witness.] I only saw a draft of this document. I have lived in Kobe about four years, but have only been to Osaka now and then for a few days at a time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill, for the defendant, witness deposed: I cannot say that Genshiro was an officer of the Tonami Han in 1871. I believe that he and Sanai were samurai. The names of the parties to the purchases were Sanai, Genshiro, Otonoske and Akabane. I only acted as interpreter between Hunter and the officers of the Custom House. I do not remember Hunter coming to the Custom House with contract A, to make inquiries. I never said that the men before mentioned were authorized to act for Tonami Han. I cannot say when I first heard that it was Han business. I have never seen any proof that these men acted for the Han. For my own part I never received any remuneration for my trouble in the affair. In my previous evidence, I meant to say that to me there was no appearance of fraud in the acts of the parties to the purchases, that is why I said they did not seem to be going beyond their powers.

Doyi, examined by Mr. Dickins: I was up to the year before last (Japanese Calendar), an officer at Osaka, from the revolution of 1868 to the 11th month of year before last. It was usual for samurai coming to Osaka to report themselves, otherwise they were punishable. The innkeeper would be sure to mention the arrival to the ward officer, who fortnightly notified same to Municipal Government. They could not know of arrivals and departures at private y-shikis. There were, year before last no police as now, at Osaka. The house of Senojiya has a good reputation. I first saw the names of the sureties on the bond when I examined. The case brought against the sureties was never decided, the statements of the two parties differed. I suspected the contract, not so much the note, on which the action was brought. The way of attaching the Han seal was suspicious. The defendants were called on to pay the note, but said they were unable to do so. I remember no other sort of defence made. The Court informed Hunter of this. I cannot say whether any record of the proceedings was kept at the time.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Hill, said: I was in June, 1871, Sho-sanji. The Osaka Fu was the place of registration for strangers. I cannot say whether Sanai and the others were reported to the officer of said registration office. If so, Hunter could have ascertained all that was necessary about them. I have never heard of attaching a seal on a separate piece of paper. In the spring of 1871 I did not know of any of these men alluded to being at Osaka.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins: Officers sent by the Han to Osaka on business have written orders, which I never saw in the hands of these men.

Bichinya Jinski, examined by Mr. Dickins, deposed: In July, 1871, I was living at Zakube, in Osaka. There were some Tonami Han officers there a short time, named Tanaka Sanai, Hara Genshiro, and

Nagayama Otonoske. Touching their dress I cannot say, but they wore, I remember, two swords each. They went abroad day and night. I remember a sign, on which was inscribed "Tonami Han Geshiku" meaning lodging for such Han. I reported having these people to the proper office.

On cross-examination by Mr. Hill, witness stated: I cannot affirm that these men were officers of the Han. I reported them as persons of Tonami Han. All samurai were then entitled to wear two swords. I cannot speak as to any difference of dress between officers and samurai.

Minakata Jimpei, cautioned, deposed: I am a merchant in Osaka. I am not trading at present. The parties named in document A, were officers of Tonami Han.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: In only saw Genshiro and Sanai. I was told that the men in question were officers of the Han by said Sanai and Genshiro, and so believed it to be a fact.

Kudo Tamamori, examined by Counsel for the plaintiff, said: In 1871-2, I was officer in charge of complaints at Osaka. I know Osaka well, having lived there some time. I know the name of the house Tenojiya, but nothing of these men. I remember the complaint made on the promissory note. The result was that all were to be sold up, which was subsequently the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: The paper you produce was placed with the other documents relating to the case. The proceeds were handed over to the Osaka Court I suppose they remain there subject to plaintiff's order.

Oct. 18.

At the commencement of the proceedings, considerable annoyance was manifested by the Commission at the absence of one Gazayemon. On inquiry, it was ascertained from his son, Omai Gohei, who was present, that witness was absent purely through age and sickness, when the case was at once proceeded with.

Omai Gohei, examined by Mr. Dickins: I am a merchant at Osaka. I know nothing of the contract produced. Have never heard of the firm of Kirby & Co. My father's seal was handed to me in 1868. I know nothing of the names of the four men whose signatures are on the contract.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: I have been the sole manager of the Tenojiya house since 1868. The seal on the document produced was transferred to me by my father. I know nothing of the other.

In reply to Mr. Tamono, concerning the bankrupt estates, witness stated that the goods had all been sold.

Akke Shinkero, examined by Mr. Dickins: I was not an officer of the Tonami Han in 1871. I was a student wandering about. I belong to the Tonami Han. I have lived with Sanai and Genshiro. I don't know what they did at Osaka, and while there I saw Hunter's banto first. I afterwards went to Seikichi's house to see if some arrangement could not be made in regard to the money payment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: In 1871 I was in the employ of E. C. Kirby & Co. I remember the contract being made between the officers of Tonami Han and Mr. Hunter. I made enquiries concerning them I was informed by the landlord of the house in which they were living that they were really officers of the Han, and wanted to make a contract. Omai Gohei was to have put the seal on the contract, but he was in the Isu-sho-shie. Minakata Gimpei came to inspect the steamer while she was building, not the father. They were to make part payment, and the balance as due by the Tonami Han, and not by the officer personally. Shinkero came to Kirby's house at Osaka and entered into an agreement to the effect that \$3,000 should be paid down, and \$3,000 should be credited for three months. Shinkero was a samurai of the Tonami Han. I saw him at the house of Gozayemon at Osaka. He said that he was from the Han, and had come about the money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: The sureties acted as the middle-men in the transaction. I believe Sanai drew up the document you produce, first of all in the shape of a draft. Hunter made or suggested some alterations, but not in the meaning. The seals were already on it. Among the articles purchased there was cordage, sail cloth, &c., &c. The parties present were Genshiro Sanai, Otonoski, the clerk of Gohei Minakato, Gimpei Oishya Soyemon, and Hyano. It was the son of Gimpei. I cannot say whether the seal as affixed in this instance is genuine, but I looked upon the men as coming on behalf of the Han. The stamp affixed to the document is identical to those of officers carried at that time, merely to show their place of domicile. The stamp you indicate, I think could be used for any purpose on behalf of the Han. At the time of the transaction Akabane was Kussui. Otonoske was Finance officer of the Han. I was told

this by the sureties. The seal stamped on the top of the document A is the seal of Sanai. A merchant of the Han going to Osaka would not be furnished with such a seal. I belong to the samurai class, and was to have received money on the completion of the contract; but without Hunter's knowledge; my share amounted, I believe, to 130 or 140 rios.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickins: I should think that Minakata has considerable property in Osaka. I cannot say whether, in 1872, the property was in Gimpei's name or his son's. Such information could be obtained from the registrar of the ward.

Mr. Dickins requested that a copy of such register should be produced.

Mr. Tamono was not aware of the fact.

A discussion further ensued concerning certain affidavits, which were objected to by Mr. Hill. Finally it was agreed that the documents went to prove that the officers had made a contract with the China and Japan Trading Co. for the purchase of the steamer *Rising Sun*, and had since been compromised by the Government. To be handed in as evidence for the plaintiff, as in Scott's case.

Yanaka Hiroshi, examined by Mr. Hill: I was formerly Gon-dai-sanji of the Tonami Han. I have seen the four men mentioned in the contract alluded to. They had no power to make such a contract. The seal given to samurai is for the purpose of showing that they belong to the Han when on a journey, and for no other object. The only parties having power to make contracts are the Chief of the Finance Department of the Han, the Dai-sanji and Sho-sanji.

October 20th 1873.

Yamakawa, cross-examined by Mr. Dickins for the plaintiff: I was formerly Gon-dai-sanji of Tonami Han. As previously stated, my business as such was to assist the Chiji to conduct the business of the Han. There were about 2,500 samurai in the Han, of whom a register was kept.

Mr. Dickins here requested that a register of same for 1871 might be handed into court for inspection.

Mr. Tamono assured counsel that registers for 1871 and 1872 should proximately be placed at his disposal.

Cross-examination resumed: The reason why the four men alluded to in the evidence had no power to make a contract is, that I had not delegated to them such power. I could have given them the power, by observing certain rules, to make contracts with foreigners. Of the *Rising Sun* I know nothing. It was a generally accepted rule that no one but the Gon-dai-sanji had the power I before alluded to. Such rule was enforced by the general Government of the Han. There was not written rule in this respect, nor was the fact notified to foreigners. I am not quite sure that I gave instructions in 1870 to charter a ship. I afterwards signed an original contract. The first instructions I gave were not signed with the seal of the Tonami Han. I wish to correct a former statement I made. I did not know Nagayama Otonoske, only the other three. I know that the four mentioned men in this action went to Osaka before 1871. I am not sure whether there is a record as to when Tanaka and Sanai ceased to be samurai.

Re-examined by Mr. Hill: I know of no other contracts entered into by Tonami Han, otherwise than the character I have referred to. During my absence at Yedo, in 1871, there was no one who had the right to empower others to make contracts for the Han.

Hara Genshiro, next examined by Mr. Hill deposed: In the 4th year of Meiji I was an ordinary samurai. [Document handed to witness.] I do not recognise this document, although I was a party to it. Shoyemon first arranged the business with Scott. He also introduced us to Hunter's banto, who said he was an officer of the Kishiwa Han. Gimpei's son urged us to do this present business, and the banto saw two copies of the contract before it was sealed. Those who affixed their own seals were myself, Sanai, and Otonoske. Sanai borrowed the seal of Akabane and affixed it to the document. The banto knew perfectly well that we were not authorised by the Han to do the business; we had previously told him so. Hunter wanted the seal of Odake S yemon, who was then in Kobe, on the Han's business. It was explained to him that it could not be procured for that purpose. In consequence, at Hunter's request, Gimpei's seal was attached to a separate document. The passport produced is mine, and was only used to show what Han I belong to.

Mr. Tamono, on the re-opening of the Court, observed to Mr. Hannen that as Counsel for the plaintiff did not wish to examine the remaining witnesses, he thought that the defendant, on his side, would not require them.

Hara Genshiro, examination continued: It was, I think, at the desire of Hunter that the statement was

inserted in the contract that the goods were for the Han. I went with Hunter to the Foreign Bureau, at Kobe, in order that he might inquire whether the seal I used was the seal of the Tonami Han. I did not go a second time. We were alone.

Witness, cross-examined by Mr. Dickens: I am not a samurai, yet I can wear the hakama. If the words written on the contract, stating that the goods were for the Han, are considered as fraudulent, than it must be considered that I committed fraud. I did not tell Hunter directly that the goods were not for Tonami Han, but I told his banto.

Mr. Dickens, counsel for the plaintiff, here requested that the passport alluded to in witness's evidence might be produced, as well, also, as the register of the number of such passport issued.

Re-examined by counsel for the defence: The original contract was for \$15,000, minus the steamer, which was to cost \$3,700. The steamer alluded to was never delivered, nor anything in its place.

In reply to Mr. Dickens, witness said the steamer was ready for delivery, he believed. According to the original contract, the vessel was to have been delivered in forty days.

Gosaki, examined by Mr. Dickens: I was aware that it was of no utility when I placed my seal on the contract. The reason that I so placed it was, that I received assurances from Tonami Han that I should not get into any trouble through it. I did not tell my brother Gohei of the contract, for there was no necessity to do so, it being my own act.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill, witness said: I am a ward, and it is not customary for such to have seals. The seal I used I got from a seal engraver. The document guaranteeing me against any trouble arising through my action in this case was taken away from me by the Foreign Office at the time of trial.

On the conclusion of this witness's evidence, two letters were handed in by counsel for the defence, to the Commission: one from Mr. Enslie, and the other from Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co., addressed to the native authorities. Mr. Hill also requested that certain documents mentioned yesterday by the complainants might be produced.

Mr. Dickens said that one had been handed in, but that the other was missing.

After some discussion, the Commissioners decided that a day should be set apart for the production of all documents alluded to in evidence. Such as were not forthcoming would be noted.

According to the arrangements of both parties to the suit, this concluded the case of Kirby v. Tonami Han.

### Italian Consular Court.

Before F. BRUNI, Esq., Acting Consul.

October 18th, 1873.

NAGAI SINSKE vs. F. MEAZZA.

This was an action brought for the recovery of \$3,711, remainder of the payment for 1,827 silkworm egg cards (annual), sold or consigned to the defendant at different periods in the year 1870.

To the demand of the plaintiff, however, the defendant pleaded that 1874 of said cards were covered with eggs of a quality different to those bargained for to wit, polivoltine instead of annual. In consequence, he prayed the Court to absolve him from the payment of the residue of the price agreed on, \$3,851; and further, that the Court would see fit to order that he should be reimbursed all moneys already unduly paid, with compensation and costs.

The plaintiff, Yamashita Yosaburo, representing Nagai Sinske, head of the house of Oscioya & Co. The pursuer was assisted by officers of the Judicial Court of Kanagawa Ken.

Sig. Ferdinand Meazza, merchant of Milan, at present residing in Yokohama, was the defendant.

Both parties to the suit were present in Court.

Sigs. Joseph Consouano and Gaetano Agrati were appointed assessors.

On proceeding to consider the case before the Court, seeing that Sig. Meazza had entered no plea against the existence and validity of his obligations towards Nagai Sinske, and that plaintiff and defendant recognised the exact terms of the agreement between them;

That the plaintiff or deputy of Nagai Sinske had not contested the identity of the cards produced in Court by the defendant, as forming part of those on which defendant's liability rested;

Seeing that it is proved by the remarks on the backs of the said 1,784 cards affixed by the Italian authorities delegated to this office in the communes where they were cultivated, and by the cocoons which have been procured from them, that they were all of a polivoltine quality;

That the complaints addressed to defendant from the different cultivators among whom were divided the cards in dispute, tend to establish his case; as well as the verbal testimony Signor Hippolyte Parravicini, cultivator himself of some fifty of said cards, and mayor of the commune of Tornavento, where many of them were formed;

Seeing that the plaintiff has been unable to prove that the cards, of which specimens have been presented to the court, and which he had recognised as part of those previously sold to the defendant, had really been covered with annual silkworm eggs;

Taking into consideration that the price paid for the said cards by the defendant, and received by the plaintiff, a very high price at that epoch even for annual silkworm eggs; clearly proves on both sides that it was a question of buying or selling annual eggs; and that for the rest it was this quality Signor Meazza agreed, by his written obligations, to purchase;

Seeing that Nagai Sinske, through his clerk, in the year following that in which the contracts were made, gives evidence of having been aware of the bad success of the greater part of the silkworm eggs sold to the defendant in the preceding year, offering to reimburse him, as is seen by the written attestation of M. Jean Steniz, of the Japanese Consulate, and above all, of that of M. Van der Polder, who, as Japanese interpreter, could not be mistaken in regard to the exactitude of the terms used by the banto of Nagai Sinske, as the latter would now wish it to be supposed;

That in Italy the bad success of the silkworm eggs imported at that time by the defendant was notorious; and that, besides the documents cited, it is proved by many of the principal silkworm egg merchants who come annually to Japan; Seeing that the plaintiff has proved nothing impeaching the authenticity or veracity of the documents produced by the defendant; and that, in regard to written or verbal depositions, he advances nothing but his own verbal denial, and without bringing forward a single document or other evidence in support of the truth of his assertion;

Taking into consideration the fact that the plaintiff has maintained that he knows how to distinguish annual from polivoltine eggs, he must have known perfectly the nature of those he was selling to the defendant.—the more so as he had put on the cards the usual red stamp, as a guarantee of the quality called annual, and that this shows a want of fair dealing;

That no notice can be taken of the remark made by the plaintiff that, Signor Meazza having examined and chosen the cards, the seller ought for this reason to be absolved from all responsibility towards the buyer, seeing the special character of the merchandise in question; as well as from results arising in regard to the period at which they were bought;

Seeing that it is admitted by the two parties to this action that the price paid by Signor Meazza for 1,884 cards was to be \$6,352, of which the defendant, having already paid \$2,571, pays fully for all the consignments of cards bought, although all had given good results, and that without prejudicing the question of consequential damages demanded by the defendant;

Further, legally, the seller is always bound to guarantee the thing sold from hidden flaws or defects, which render it unfit for its destined use, or which so diminish its value that the buyer, had he known of them, would not have bought it or would have offered a lower price for it. Such is precisely the terms of the agreement made by the parties in dispute according to which Nagai Sinske was to guarantee the annual quality of the Silkworm eggs sold to Meazza;

It being understood that wherever the *actio redhibitoria* takes place, in the event of hidden defects in the article sold, the seller is always bound to restore the value he has derived from it; and it being proved that, in the present case, the seller knew of the polivoltine quality of the eggs on the cards sold, for he has declared he could not deceive him; If in this respect, he is also bound to restore a part of the purchase-money, as well as to pay consequential damages to the buyer;

It is legally understood that a contract is not valid when the object therein stipulated is different from what was intended. Taking this view, Sig. Meazza is not bound to pay the remainder of the purchase money of the 1,784 cards covered with eggs of a quality different to those agreed upon in the contract.

Taking into consideration the 78 articles of the law regulating the Italian Consular Service, and 239 of the Regulation for the execution of the said law; as well as articles 89, 104, 252, of the Commercial Code, and articles 1,101, 1,123, 1,124, 1,131, 1,137, 1,498, 1,500, 1,501, 1,502 of the Civil Code;

The Court pronounces the following judgment.—

1stly, the Court absolves the defendant, Ferdinand

Meazza, from the obligation of paying to the plaintiff the sum of \$3,781 residue still remaining to be paid of the cards of silkworm eggs bought from him as annual but proved to be polivoltine.

2ndly, the Court authorises Sig. Ferdinand Meazza to withdraw the legal deposit he has made at the Italian Consulate at Yokohama, amounting to \$3,553, as a guarantee of his obligations to the plaintiff, in case the Court should decide in favour of the latter;

3rdly, that the defendant Sig. Meazza shall claim from the plaintiff the reimbursement of \$2,571 as part of the purchase money already paid to him; in addition, interest on this sum at the rate of 6 per cent. to date, from the 27th October, 1870;

4thly, is decreed to the defendant the right to consequential damages in such proportions as he may think fit to claim before competent authority;

5thly, that the defendant shall not be bound to pay the plaintiff the whole amount he owed him to complete the price of the cards, a though they may have succeeded agreeably to the specified quality of the silkworm eggs, until he has been reimbursed by the plaintiff the sum of \$2,171 interest, and compensation.

The court hereby declares the present judgment provisionally in force, notwithstanding opposition or appeal, and without security.

The defendant, Signor Meazza, has this day commenced an action in the Japanese courts, claiming \$18,000 as compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of non-fulfilment of contract.—*Japan Herald.*

OF THOSE Japanese who are the greatest advocates for learning and progress among the people, there is no name stands higher than that of Fukuzawa. For years he has persistently striven to teach his countrymen, and to encourage them to learn. He has either himself translated foreign books, or caused them to be translated by others, and many of those who are attaining eminence among the well-informed native gentlemen, owe a great deal to his kind and judicious care. He is a man of very advanced views, and has endeavoured to make his countrymen feel that they are not mere plugs to fill a hole from which they cannot move; that it is no reason for a man to continue in a low station because he was born so; but he tells them, that education will put within their reach the means of climbing; and that a man, who by his merits raises himself, raises his family also.

His name is brought prominently before us by a writer who signs himself "Fujiwara Take-mori," a farmer of Nagoya, Aichi Ken, now living in Tokai. His letter appears in the *Nisshin Shinjishi* of the 30th instant, and a free translation of it will give readers an idea of the feelings with which undoubtedly the great majority of the people regard the subject on which it treats. The writer alludes to a book lately published for young people, and says:—

"I have read the book of Gakumon-susume, published by Mr. Fukuzawa. In his first chapter he says that Heaven created all men equal; that it is not birth but education which makes them unequal.

"I think this is a great mistake, and that the difference is natural. In the holy writings it distinctly appears that Tenshio Daijingu appointed her own descendants for ever to govern the land of Ashiwara no Mizuho Kuni, and gave her son the three holy symbols to descend from one to another. The imperial generations are one single line, and thousand of generations must be as a single day. So the holy Emperor governs us, together with Heaven, Earth, Sun and Moon. As he governs by the commands of the several celestial gods who ordered Jinmu Tenno to govern, as Tenshio Daijin had done, so he rules instead of the heavenly gods, and his duty is celestial.

"From the first emperor who received the command from the gods to govern Japan until

the present emperor there are a hundred and twenty generations. We are the descendants of Izanagino Mikoto and Izanamino Mikoto; and when the gods ordered the Emperor to rule over Ashiwarano Mizuho Kuni, they also commanded our forefathers to obey him; and we, their descendants must not forget the command. Our duty revealed from heaven is to serve our Emperor with the utmost fidelity; and this the strict law which the gods settled in the beginning for us the descendants of Izanagi and Izanamino Mikoto.

"From the holy record it is clear that the differences of rank are not formed by the degrees of knowledge, and I have never heard that a man became Emperor by knowledge. For instance, Taira no Masakado esteemed himself Emperor of Japan, but he was very soon beheaded.

"Mr. Fukuzawa is a very famous teacher; and why is he so ignorant of the beginning and the end? Probably he is in the dark as to national law, and so he cannot put aside foreign law. I wish for future students of foreign learning, that they devote themselves to Japanese law as settled by the gods; but if they do not attend to that, it is of no use their reading thousands of foreign books.

"I feel very angry about Fukuzawa's opinion; and indeed I cannot cease clenching my teeth and doubling my fist. I only wish every reader to see what is right and what is wrong, though I cannot teach them Japanese law. Do not laugh at my foolish words; but there was never such reasoning as Fukuzawa's. Never! No, Never!"

Whether this letter is written by a mere farmer of Aichi Ken, we leave our readers to judge for themselves. It is a genuine one so far as the newspaper is concerned, and it presents a picture of the kind of belief which has to be got over by those who would undertake to teach the people.

The conflict of opinion is now, by the means of publicity afforded by the Press, certain to be very constant, and probably very fierce; and the close alliance between church and state, renders it impossible to deal with one irrespective of the other. The letter at its very opening reveals the fact that the simple assertion that "all men are born equal," in the minds of the Japanese, strikes at the root of the Imperial power; and yet this is now accepted as an axiom by many of the leading minds in Japan. The effect upon the correspondent produced by Mr. Fukuzawa's book—that he "cannot cease clenching his teeth and doubling his fist," shows the intensity with which he and those who have the same superstitious faith, are likely to hate the more enlightened of their countrymen; and points to the most unscrupulous means of eradicating them and their opinions from the holy empire.

Taken in connection with the unsettled and wavering condition of the samourai at this present juncture, the letter is worthy of consideration.

UDAIJIN IWAKURA, on the 28th inst., issued a notification to the effect that the treaty which was made with China in the 7th month of the year before last, having been only temporary, it is replaced by the treaty which was made in July this year.

ON THE same day he published the decree that officers connected with national temples, if they are dismissed or die after serving the full term of four years, shall themselves or their representatives, receive an amount equalling half a year's salary. The government will pay it into the hands of the Cho Yakunin.

A SAMOURAI in the employ of the Kaitakushi, writes the following sensible letter to the *Nishin Shinjishi*;

"I see from many newspapers, that Samourai of several ken are desirous of returning their hereditary allowances to government, considering it an evil that they should take government support without earning it. Yet they are unable to turn merchant for they have no capital; and they cannot be farmers because they have no land, nor mechanics because they are without the necessary cleverness. They are therefore obliged to continue to be Samourai even against their will. I also see that several samourai have become merchants, but they are easily taken in by cunning fellows who perceive their inexperience; and they are finally obliged to break up their families, the females to go out as servants and the men to hard work.

For these reasons, samourai are afraid of changing their condition. But I can tell them, that in Yezo, is plenty of very good and fertile land which will gladly welcome them. Here, millet, rape, beans, hemp, barley, wheat, buckwheat and sorghum repay the industry of the husbandman. They are just the same as in Oshiu, the hemp in particular being longer than that of foreign countries.

It is well known to every one that Yezo is the northern gate of Japan; and Kaitakushi is very anxious for the occupation of the land, that the Russians, who have often broken or will break international law, may be kept out.

To remove the anxiety of Kaitakushi, colonists must be encouraged. And as colonists increase in number, the contempt of the Russians will disappear. If those samourai who are only prevented turning farmers for want of land come here, and turn to upon this fertile land, the government will not only rejoice, but it will exactly fit in with their wishes.

Let such samourai make up their minds. Let them come to this fertile land of Yezo. Let them not delay, but come over quickly. I assure them that it is a firm foundation for their family and descendants. Delay not—Come to Yezo,

IYUSA.

Kaitakushi, Awoyama,  
Tokei, 29th October, 1873.

A row recently took place at one of the theatres in Tokei. A play called "Momoyama Monogatari" was being performed, the principal person in which is Kato Kiyomasa—the nephew and protégé of Taico sama. The actor who impersonated the character is a very clever man named Kawarasaki Gonnosuke; and so lifelike was his acting that it seemed as if the real Kiyomasa was himself there. The theatre was very crowded, and whilst all seemed delighted with the performance a few suddenly burst out laughing and said contemptuously that Kawarasaki was not equal to his part; on which a regular quarrel ensued among the audience, and the performance was obliged to be stopped.—*Mainichi Shimbun*.

WE PUBLISHED yesterday the report given by the *Mainichi Shimbun*, respecting the mineral specimens brought from Akita, Oshiu. It appears that among others one mine is loadstone. They also visited in Sekimura in the same province an iron mine, the quantity of which is good. A gold mine in Shirone not now in work, but which formerly yielded largely. A copper mine at Okowase which Japanese miners reported to be poorer than that of Ani, but might be profitably worked. A copper mine at Ani which is great and prosperous looking. (The reporter adds "but I am too lazy to describe it minutely.") A silver mine at Kosaka, being that lately discovered by Oshima, an officer of Kôbusho, is the best ore in Japan. All the above were visited by the party.

H. R. H. THE DUKE of Genoa received on board the *Garibaldi* on Wednesday, the 29th inst., the noble Kuzé Jijunochô; Ohara Shigezané, an officer of Gaimusho; and Oye Taku, Gonnokami of Kanagawa, who went to take leave.

FROM our Shipping report it will be seen that the heavy weather of late extended well to seaward. Amongst the casualties we have yet heard of at sea is the loss of Mr. W. P. Lindgren (a native of Sweden) second mate of the str. *Washi*, who was washed overboard about 20 miles from Rock Island.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*

October 31st, 1873.

SIR,—We beg to inform you that we received a letter from Captain Newell, of the S. S. *Ariel*, dated 28th inst., wherein he informs this Agency of the total loss of that steamer upon a reef four miles N.E. from Toyama Point, which is about 110 miles from here, on the 27th, at 9.10 p.m.

Passengers and crew were all landed safely. At daylight the steamer slipped off the reef, when nothing but her mainmast-head could be seen above water, consequently she with cargo is a total loss.

Captain Newell writes that the Japanese have shewn them every kindness, and they all start overland for Yokohama on the 29th.

Yours, Respectfully,  
GEORGE E. LANE,  
Agent.

MR. McLEOD, of the P. M. S. S. *Ariel*, arrived in town this morning, having come overland. We have no further particulars of the wreck. Everybody must sympathised most sincerely both with the P. M. Company, whose losses in ships have been severe during the last two years; and with Capt. Newell, who is well known, and universally respected.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* says:—"In Josenji temple, Yoshida Shinden, Yokohama, there is a stone idol, we know not when or by whom established; and those who worship it are accustomed to hope for the removal of ailments in their own bodies, by dipping a brush in the water of a well close to it, and washing the idol on that part of the body where their own pain is. The idol is so believed in that we never pass by but we see foolish people at their devotions. We really feel quite ashamed that foreigners should see such things—not that we blame the mere praying but the baby-play of washing the image we object to as folly that the Shinto priests ought to put a stop to."

WE HEAR that a number of loyal officers of the Japanese Army have made a kind of counter demonstration, by notifying the War Department of their readiness for any service the government demands of them. All is quiet in Tokei at present.

TAKASHIMA KAYEMON, a large merchant in Yokohama, has been sent, by the Saibansho, to prison. Particulars hereafter.

# Hokohama Market Report and Prices Current

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

There has been an unexpected lull in imports during the last twelve days; and the business done has been of a very languid character. GREY SHIRTINGS, have not maintained the rise noted in our last; YARNS, with the exception of 38 to 42 have been moved with difficulty. METALS, in better demand.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.20 to 2.27½	} Limited sales.
8 „ do. ... .. „	2.65 to 2.75	
9 „ do. 44 in. ... .. „	3.10 to 3.20	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. „	2.40 to 2.65	} No demand.
64 to 72 „ do. ... .. „	2.75 to 2.90	
T.Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.45 to 1.55	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	} Nominal.
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		
do. (Dyed) ... .. „		
Chintz (Assorted) 2½ yds. 30 in. ... .. „	1.25 to 2.40	} Small enquiry at quotations.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.83 to 0.97½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	8.50 to 9.50	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	0.90 to 0.95	} In some demand.
Taffachelass ... .. „	2.40 to 2.85	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.50	} Limited business.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	40.25 to 42.25	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	49.00 to 50.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... .. per piece.		} Enquiry. Small demand
do. Black do. ... .. „	14.50 to 15.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. „	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. „		
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	12.00 to 14.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „	7.00 to 8.00	
Lustres & Orleans (figared) do. ... .. „	5.00 to 6.00	
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.25	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	7.00 to 8.00	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Mousseline de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. per yard.	0.16 to 0.19½	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „	0.40 to 0.95	
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.40 to 0.42½	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.60 to 5.10	} Sales.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.50 to 5.50	
„ hoop ... .. „	5.00 to 5.30	
„ pig ... .. „		
„ wire ... .. „	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. „		} Buyers for Brown kinds.
Lead ... .. „	5.50 to 6.25	
Tin Plate ... .. per box	9.00 to 9.75	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.75 to 9.00	
do. 2 ... .. „	8.00 to 8.25	
do. 3 ... .. „	6.50 to 7.00	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	4.30 to 4.55	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. „		
do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.75 to 3.90	
do. Black ... .. „		
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	17.00 to 18.50	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—The difference between the native Silkmen and the foreign buyers continues, and pending its settlement the business is much retarded. The native Silk-guild of Yokohama having given an unfavourable reply to the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, respecting the allowances for tare, &c., several buyers hold off altogether from purchasing. This added to the firmness of the sellers in their demands for higher rates, has prevented a large business. Settlements in all amount to about 600 bales.

**SILKWORM EGGS**, the sales have been very large but prices have receded. The sales are very close upon 1,000,000 cards. Prices from \$1.30 to \$3.

**TEA.**—Business on our Tea market has been on an important scale since the departure of last steamer on the 22nd ulto., and settlements for said period reach the large total of 6,000 pls. An advance of some \$2 to \$2.50 has been established on all grades, but is most marked on Good Medium and "low fine" classes, which have attracted most attention.

To-day's prices rule as under, the market well supported, and arrivals only on a limited scale.

Our total export from Yokohama shews a decided falling off in comparison with that of last season, it only amounting to some 6,100,000 lbs., against 6,900,000 lbs. at same date last year, and we believe that this deficiency will be carried on until far in coming year.

The *Claussina*, with 400,000 lbs., will have despatch for New York in a day or so; the only other vessel which has been circulated is the *Tamerlane* (iron), which has obtained promises of half her cargo, at rates which have not yet transpired.

Description.										Prices per Picul.				Remarks.	
Silk:—															
Mytash & Sinshiu	}	Extra,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$710.00	to	720.00	per picul		
		Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670.00	to	690.00	"		
		Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630.00	to	660.00	"		
		Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600.00	to	620.00	"		
		Inferior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.00	to	570.00	"		
Oshiu Extra		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
" Best		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
" Good		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550.00	to	600.00	"		
Echizen, Medium		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
" Inferior		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Han a ski, Inferior to Best		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Koshiu		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
" Best		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
" Medium		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
" Inferior		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Sodai Best		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Hatchoji—Tussah		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Tea:—															
Common,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 21	to	\$ 26			
Good Common,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 28	to	\$ 31			
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 33	to	\$ 36			
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 37	to	\$ 40			
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 41	to	\$ 44			
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 47	to	\$ 55			
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$					
Choicest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Sundries:—															
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nominal per Picul.					
Seaweed, Fine cut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 3.20	to	4.20	"		
" Fine	Brown (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	to	3.00	"		
" Large	Green...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	to	2.80	"		
Cuttle Fish,	(no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.00	to	14.00	"		
Dried Shrimps,	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	to	16.00	"		
Mushrooms,	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.50	to	32.50	"		
Isinglass	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	to	35.00	"		
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.00	to	55.00	"		
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	to	16.00	"		
" Bees,	(no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	to	50.00	"		
Gall Nuts	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—		—			
Sulphur,	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20	to	2.70	"		
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pes. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.25	to	5.00	per catty.		
" (10 a 200 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.25	to	3.25	"		
Tobacco, common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50	to	12.00	per Picul		
Rape Oil, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—		—			
Shell Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00	to	39.00	"		
Camphor,	no stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00					
Beche de Mer,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00	to	42.00	"		
Coal,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	to	12.00	per ton.		



## TABLES

## SILK

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	3,384	3,902	3,846	665	3,214	3,395	1,386
„ Marseilles ... ..	1,732	2,620	2,556	287	1,296	2,784	1,564
„ United States ... ..	26	104	40	24	56	335	183
„ Other Countries ... ..	661	514	242	—	—	4	—
Total Bales ... ..	5,803	7,140	6,684	976	4,566	6,518	3,132

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	4,991,741	5,580,612	4,826,166	4,056,057	1,643,271	2,997,448	2,572,820
„ San Francisco ... ..	1,175,689	1,340,844	1,216,985	1,165,425	447,078	596,956	199,991
„ England ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	605,753	294,506
„ China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ... ..	6,167,430	6,921,456	6,043,151	5,221,482	2,090,349	4,201,957	3,116,753

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

## EXCHANGE.

STERLING—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3d.  
 „ do. do.....60 days' sight.....4s. 2d.  
 „ Private do.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
 „ do. do.....Documents.....4s. 3½d.  
 PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.40  
 do .....3 months' sight.....5.32½

Private Paper 6 months' sight.....5.45  
 „ 3 „ .....5.37½  
 SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....73½  
 „ Private Bills...10 days' sight.....73½  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills...on demand .....par.  
 Private Bills...10 days' .....1 ½ cent diset.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20, Brit. ship, *John Nicholson*, Grierson, 685, from Newcastle. N. S. W., Coal, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 22, Brit. barq. *G. T. Ray*, Fraser, 335, from Takow, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Oct. 22, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,185, from Hongkong general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 23, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 25, German barq. *Mathilde*, Dan, 236, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Oct. 26, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,920, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 26, Am. str. *Alaska*, Morse, 4,011, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 26, Brit. str. *Maud*, Britton, 843, from Hiogo, Rice, to Simon Evers & Co.  
 Oct. 28, Brit. barq. *Parmenio*, Abbott, 369, from Hakodate, general, to Captain.  
 Oct. 30, Ger. 3-masted schr. *Caroline*, Paulsen, 274, from Takow, Sugar, to Order.  
 Oct. 30, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, from Kobe, Rice, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 30, Brit. str. *Washi*, Coster, 221, from Kobe, Rice, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Oct. 31, Am. barq. *Burnside*, Pendergrace, 461, from Newcastle N.S.W., Coal, to P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 1, Am. str. *Great Republic* Howard, 4,250, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 1, Brit. ship *Zenobia*, Hutchins, 1,190, from Sydney N. S. W., Coal, to Captain.  
 Nov. 1, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21, Brit. str. *Bombay* Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 21, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 22, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,351, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 25, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, for Kobe, Sea Weed & Co., despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 25, Brit. ship, *Beulah*, Blackstone, 870, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Wilkin and Robison.  
 Oct. 26, Am. str. *Ariel*, Newell, 1,836, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 28, French str. *Volga*, Flambean, 950, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 28, Am. str. *Alaska*, Morse, 4,011, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 28, H. B. M.'s corvette, *Cadmus*, Whyte, 1,800, for Kobe.  
 Oct. 28, H. B. M.'s Gun-boat, *Dwarf*, Bax, 464, for Kobe.  
 Oct. 28, H. B. M.'s gun-boat, *Euk*, Barnett, 450, for Kobe.  
 Oct. 28, H. B. M.'s Iron-clad, *Iron Duke*, W. Arthur, 3,800, for Kobe.  
 Oct. 29, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai & Co., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 29, Brit. ship, *Solent*, Meldrum, 632, for Kobe, general, despatched by Cornes & Co.  
 Oct. 30, Brit. str. *Medina*, Shaw, 688, for Singapore, general, despatched by Sassoon and Sons.  
 Nov. 1, Italian frigate, *Garibaldi*, A. del Santo, 2,000, for Sandwich Islands.  
 Nov. 1, Brit. barq. *Gauche* Kirby, 337, for San Francisco via Kobe, ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby Co.  
 Nov. 1, Brit. saip, *Jason*, Leslie, 877, for China, ballast, despatched by Captain.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong.  
 Messrs. D'Iffanger, T. K. Shaw, Rosnin, Leong Chung Shing, children and 2 servants, Charles Poor, William Dayman, Henry Jeffrey, John Lewis, Aug. Laruriere, L. Spieler, G. Howell, and 3 Chinese.  
 Per P. M. S. *Japan*, for San Francisco.  
 Lieut. W. L. Field, U.S.N., Dr. J. C. Whitehead, U.S.N., Mr. Brennan, U.S.N., Jno. Nowlan, Capt. Kirby and wife, C. O. Shepard, U. S. Consul, Miss M. M. Crossett, A. C. White, K. T. Hayes and son, and 10 in the steerage.

## FOR NEW YORK.

Messrs. J. H. Lefferts, J. Tsuda, E. Chaplin, C. J. Eldridge,

## FOR EUROPE.

Mr. Harborow.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, for Hiogo.

Messrs. Thos. Lepper, Enoyé Bunda and wife, Okada and servant, Jas. E. Day, E. Behncke, Miss Harrison, Messrs. S. R. Goldsmith, A. H. Macomber, Caron, and 10 Japanese, in the cabin, and 63 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

1 Japanese, in the cabin, and 40 in the steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Messrs. H. Gilleat, S. Coit, J. A. Primrose, E. H. Oliver, Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, Mr. Jas. Macfarlane, and 10 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, from Hongkong.

Mrs. Hilston, W. R. Certon, H. Foss, B. H. Burns, G. F. Johnson, Boardman, King, Fennell, F. Thiel, Russell.

Per Am. str. *Relief*, from Hakodate.

15 Japanese.

Per Am. str. *Ariel*, for Hakodate.

Captain Blakiston, and 5 Japanese in the cabin, and 29 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.

Rev. V. C. Hart and servant, Mr. E. W. Hance and servant, Miss E. Dezzurett and servant, Mr. A. Mohlman and servant, and Mr. Müllmann.

## FROM NAGASAKI.

Mr. W. P. Mangum, U.S.C.

## FROM HIOGO.

Mr. Daniel Turner, U.S.C., Dr. James Harris and servant, Dr. King, U.S.N., Mr. T. Brush and servant, Mr. Schaeffer and servant, nine Japanese Officers, and eighty two in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, from San Francisco.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

E. W. Southworth, G. C. S. Southworth, M. S. Southworth, Lieut. Thos. G. Grove, U.S.N., Lieut. J. A. Challin, R.N., Madame Gismayer, Lieut. Commr. W. R. Bridgeman, U.S.N., G. F. Verbeck, Ira H. Chapman, Mrs. L. E. Benton, H. Vogel, Rev. G. M. Dexter and wife, F. S. James, J. W. Walter, Mrs. G. E. Rice and two children, Mrs. Caroline Pfunders, Rev. J. H. Arthur and wife, M. Edulgee, and Max Kleemer.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

M. M. Parkhurst, Miss Julie Waeling, G. G. Walbach, Miss D. M. Dowd, Dr. F. C. S. Sibald, Tucker Daland, Mrs. M. T. Truce and child, W. M. Sibbald, Mrs. Alex. Winsor, W. Churchill, Lieut. J. R. Povat, R.N., Margaret Peterson, Fred. Briller, C. H. Judd, wife and infant, Jacob Molliner and wife, Mary Jane Bowyer, C. W. Mitchell, and Henry Taylor.

## FOR HONGKONG.

Edgar Berant, Rev. C. C. Baldwin, wife and children, Albert Mai, and 487 Chinese.

Per French str. *Volga*, for Hongkong.

Mr. Wood, and 1 Chinese.

## FOR SAIGON.

M. Le Lorceau.

## FOR MARSEILLES.

M. M. Bontoni, Chiappelle, Maccarie, Ferreri, Rasolo, J. Bitta, Mutti, De Ohristofori, E. Parravicino, Falco, F. Fonda, V. Fonra, Montabetti, Madame Huys, two children and maid servant, D. Cossie, Gounelle, Licioni, Mademoiselle Charet, M. Bernaud, Caulet and Le Oustree.

Per P. M. S. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai:

C. C. Baldwin and family, A. Mollman, T. Thomas, O. R. Barnes, Rev. Palladay and 10 Steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

J. H. Stevenson, U.S.N., seven Japanese, and 36 steerage.

## FOR HIOGO.

Rev. G. M. Dexter and wife, Mad. Gertmayer, W. Wheeler, G. Duplaquet, C. H. Cobden, L. Polano, D. Turner, U. S. Consul, Chas. Riddle, Mr. Godfrey and wife, Dr. Shuys, W. F. Driscoll, four Japanese, and 74 steerage.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai.

56 in the Steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

John Duncan, and 9 in the steerage.

## FOR NEW YORK.

S. W. Gauleson.

Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, from Hongkong.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Messrs. C. H. House, Oshikoge.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Gustav Wieler.

## CARGO.

Per Brit. str. *Bambay*, for Hongkong.

Silk, ..... 910 bales.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, ..... \$1,201,300.

Per French str. *Volga*, for Hongkong.

Silk, ..... about 260 bales.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, ..... \$589,301.79.

## Shippers of Silk.

Per S. S. *Volga*, despatched 23th Oct., 1873.

	France.	England.
Bolmida, G. ....	16	—
Walsh, Hall & Co., .....	60	—
Raud & Co., J., .....	48	—
Reis, von der Heyde & Co., .....	21	8
Abegg, Borel & Co., .....	20	10
Ziegler & Co., .....	13	13
Aymonin & Co., V., .....	—	10
Jardine, Matheson & Co., .....	—	17
Sundries, .....	27	—
	205	58
Total, .....	263 Bales.	
Silk-worm Eggs, .....	2,483 Cases.	

## REPORTS.

The Brit. str. *Madras* reports fresh N. Easterly winds and cloudy weather.

The German barq. *Mathilde* reports very stiff monsoon and drizzling weather throughout.

The Am. str. *Oregonian* reports left Shanghai, Oct. 18th at 9.26 a.m., arrived at Nagasaki, Oct. 21st, at 8.40 a.m., left Nagasaki, Oct. 21st, at 1 a.m., arrived at Hiogo, Oct. 22nd, at 5.45 p.m., left Hiogo, Oct. 24th, at 6.35 p.m., arrived at Yokohama, Oct. 26th, at 7 a.m., experienced fine weather the entire trip.

The Brit. str. *Maud* experienced strong northerly winds during the passage. The Captain reports having used during the voyage, some coal taken on board in London *Powell Dufferin* (Welsh), which turns out so bad, that it will not generate steam enough to drive the vessel more than half speed.

The Am. str. *Alaska* reports left San Francisco, Oct. 1st, at 12 a.m. with 19 bags U. S. Mails, 10 passengers cabin, and 705 steerage, 4,542 pkgs. freight, 338 3/4 tons, and 85 packages Treasure, valued at \$260,386. Experienced light winds, and fair weather all the way over. A fatal case of small-pox occurred on board the *Alaska* on her voyage to this port from San Francisco. Three Chinamen who were suffering from the disease were brought ashore yesterday afternoon and were transferred to the hospital.

The Brit. ship *Tamerlane* went down to Yokoska yesterday.

The Brit. str. *Washi* reports, experienced very heavy weather during the passage. Yesterday morning at daybreak, about 20 miles beyond Rock Island, a heavy sea broke on board, carrying away the Port quarter boat and davits, and washing the second mate overboard, but as he was not missed for some minutes afterwards, no attempt could be made to save him.

The Am. barq. *Burnside* reports light winds and calms, during the entire passage of 65 days.

The Am. str. *Great Republic*, reports left Hongkong Oct. 23rd, at 3.20 p.m. to Oct. 20th had strong N. E. gales and heavy sea; then to Oct. 29th, strong gales from South to E. S. E. with heavy rain and sea; thence to port fresh gales from N. W. and squally. Oct. 30th, at 10.59 a.m. off Bougainville Channel passed Str. *Alaska*, bound south; same day at 11.5 a.m. passed French Mail Str. bound south; arrived at Yokohama, Nov. 1st, at 8.45 a.m.

Printed and published for the proprietor by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

This market which last month we were able to speak of as having so improved as to give hopes of large business has again become quite quiet; and it is useless to mention any demand for anything. It is altogether lifeless, and the suddenness with which a demand arose last month, and the quickness with which it was satisfied only proves how limited a market that of Japan is.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.20 to 2.27½	
8 „ do. ... .. „	2.60 to 2.70	
9 „ do. 44 in. ... .. „	3.05 to 3.15	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. „	2.40 to 2.65	} No demand.
61 to 72 „ do. ... .. „	2.75 to 2.90	
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.45 to 1.55	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	} Nominal.
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		
do. (Dyed) ... .. „		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „	1.25 to 2.40	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.83 to 0.97½	} Small enquiry at quotations.
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	8.50 to 9.50	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	0.90 to 0.95	} In some demand.
Taffachelass ... .. „	2.40 to 2.85	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.50	} Little business.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	40.25 to 42.25	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	47.00 to 49.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.		
do. Black do. ... .. „	14.50 to 15.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. „	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. „		
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	12.00 to 14.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „	7.00 to 8.00	
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. „	5.00 to 6.00	
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.25	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	7.00 to 8.00	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Mousseline de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16 to 0.19½	} Enquiry.
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „	0.40 to 0.95	} Small demand
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.40 to 0.42½	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.60 to 5.10	} Sales of Nail rod only.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.50 to 5.50	
„ hoop ... .. „	5.00 to 5.30	
„ pig ... .. „		
„ wire ... .. „	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. „		
Lead ... .. „	5.50 to 6.25	
Tin Plate ... .. per box	9.00 to 9.75	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.75 to 9.00	} Quiet.
do. 2 ... .. „	8.00 to 8.25	
do. 3 ... .. „	6.50 to 7.00	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	4.50 to 4.55	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. „		
do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.75 to 3.90	
do. Black ... .. „		
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	17.00 to 18.50	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Has continued to command attention notwithstanding the determination expressed by buyers to hold off until the question of allowances was satisfactorily settled. A good trade has been done amounting in all to about 1,200 bales, and prices have hardened considerably.

**SILK WORMS' EGGS** are now closing for this season; the export being as nearly as possible the same as last year, — viz., 1,275,000 cards, against 1,280,000. The producers in the interior are highly dissatisfied with the Government interference this year, and complain much of their losses therefrom.

**TEA.**—Since the departure of American mail on the 1st inst. our Tea market continued active at last quotations, and an extensive business was done for the first ten days at quotations; later telegrams conveying an adverse state of affairs in New York coming in, buyers withheld, and settlements fell off. Some few small lots have been picked up on advantageous terms, but as a rule native dealers are unwilling to make such concessions as would lead to a free resumption of business.

Settlements since the 1st to date amount to 4,900 piculs, and arrivals being in excess of deliveries we have an increasing stock. To-day's prices rule as under, market closing weak.

The *Tamerlane* will have speedy despatch for New York, and the *J. J. Stone* has been laid on for same destination. Current rate of freight £2 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Description.								Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>									
Myhash & Sinshiu	}	Extra	..	...	...	...	...	\$710.00 to \$720.00	per picul
		Best	...	...	...	...	...	670.00 to 690.00	"
		Good	...	...	...	...	...	630.00 to 660.00	"
		Medium	...	...	...	...	...	600.00 to 620.00	"
		Inferior	...	...	...	...	...	500.00 to 570.00	"
Oshiu Extra		...	...	...	...	...	...	680.00 to 700.00	"
" Best		...	...	...	...	...	...	620.00 to 650.00	"
" Good		...	...	...	...	...	...	480.00 to 510.00	"
Echizen, Medium		...	...	...	...	...	...	480.00 to 510.00	"
" Inferior		...	...	...	...	...	...	480.00 to 510.00	"
Hamatski, Inferior to Best		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Koshiu		...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Best		...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Medium		...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Inferior		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sodai Best		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hatchoji—Tussah		...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Tea:—</b>									
Common, nominal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 23 to \$ 24	
Good Common,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 24 to \$ 27	
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 28 to \$ 31	
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 33 to \$ 36	
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 37 to \$ 40	
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 41 to \$ 44	
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 50 upwards.	
Choicest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$	
<b>Sundries:—</b>									
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nominal	per Picul.
Seaweed, Fine cut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 3.00 to 4.00	"
" Fine Brown (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 3.00	"
" Large Green...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50 to 2.20	"
Cuttle Fish, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.75 to 13.20	"
Dried Shrimps, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00 to 16.00	"
Mushrooms, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.00 to 46.00	"
Isinglass, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00 to 35.00	"
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.00 to 65.00	"
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.00 to 15.00	"
" Bees, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00 to 50.00	"
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Sulphur, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20 to 2.70	"
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.85 to 5.00	per catty.
" (100 a 200 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.25 to 3.25	"
Tobacco, common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 to 12.00	per Picul
Rape Oil, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Shell Fish, no stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00 to 39.00	"
Camphor, no stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00 to 16.00	"
Beche de Mer, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00 to 52.00	"
Coal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00 to 12.00	per ton.

## TABLES

# SILK

**EXPORT SILK FROM 1ST JULY TO DATE.**

**FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.**

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	3,826	3,928	4,065	692	3,502	4,622	1,647
" Marseilles ... ..	2,160	2,653	2,891	302	1,364	3,731	1,662
" United States ... ..	26	122	40	24	68	391	188
" Other Countries ... ..	665	559	242	—	—	17	—
Total Bales ...	6,677	7,262	7,238	1,018	4,934	8,811	3,497

### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	669,696	6,208,947	5,512,660	4,479,439	2,685,678	4,265,964	2,907,465
" San Francisco ... ..	4,773,059	1,519,647	1,245,977	1,165,425	468,521	596,956	199,991
" England ... ..	1,290,200	—	—	—	74,573	605,753	294,506
" China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ...	6,732,955	7,728,594	6,758,667	5,644,864	3,228,772	5,460,473	3,451,398

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

**EXCHANGE.**

<b>STERLING</b> —Bank Bills.....	6 months' sight.....	4s. 2½d.
" do. do.....	60 days' sight.....	4s. 1½d.
" Private do.....	6 months' sight.....	4s. 2½d. to 4s. 3d.
" do. do.....	Documents.....	4s. 3½d.
<b>PARIS</b> —Bank Bills.....	6 months' sight.....	5.33½
do do.....	3 months' sight.....	5.26½

Private Paper 6 months' sight.....	5 40
"    3                                    .....	5 32½
SINGAPORE.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....	73½
"    Private Bills.....10 days' sight.....	74
HONGKONG.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....	4 4½ cent disc.
"    Private Bills.....10 days'                    .....	1 " "



## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3, Brit. barq. *Jan s Paton*, Cotter, 394, from Sydney N. S. W., Coal, to Pittman & Co.  
 Nov. 3, French str. *Menzelch*, Mourrat, 1,008, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 3, Brit. barq. *Lord Ashburton*, Moosey, 798, from Sydney N. S. W., Coal, to Wilkin & Robison.  
 Nov. 7, German barq. *Xaca*, Callsen, 132, from Takow, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Nov. 8, Brit. str. *Avoca*, Andrews, 1,006, from Hongkong, Mail and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Nov. 8, Russian Gun-boat, *Sobol*, Sedensner, 460, from Hakodate.  
 Nov. 10, Am. ship, *Golden State*, Berry, 944, from New York, general, to Smith, Archer & Co.  
 Nov. 11, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 4,000, from San Francisco, general, despatched to P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 11, Brit. str. *Maud*, Brittain, 843, from Kobe, Rice and S. ki, to Captain.  
 Nov. 11, German barq. *Mikado*, Lempfert, from Hamburg via Kobe, general, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 Nov. 12, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 13, Brit. ship *Windhover*, Findlay, 846, from London, general, to Strachan and Thomas.  
 Nov. 14, Russian str. *Courier*, Lemerofsky, 590, from Hakodate, general, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Nov. 15, French steamer *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 16, Am. str. *Alaska*, Morse, 4,010, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 18, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1, Brit. str. *Gordon Castle*, Holmes, 1,280, for Kobe, general, despatched by Cornes & Co.  
 Nov. 1, Brit. str. *Maud*, Britton, 843, for Kobe, general, despatched by Simo Evers & Co.  
 Nov. 2, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 4,300, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 3, Brit. barq. *G. T. Roy*, Fraser, 335, for Newchwang, ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Nov. 3, Japanese barq. *Gipsy*, Hescroff, 267, for Hakodate, ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 Nov. 3, Brit. barq. *Clausina*, Kickaby, 461, for New York, Tea, despatched by Cornes & Co.  
 Nov. 4, Brit. str. *Madras*, Pernaud, 1,185, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Nov. 5, Brit. str. *Washi*, Coster, 221, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Hudson, Mac'coln & Co.  
 Nov. 6, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 705, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 7, German barq. *Mothilde*, Dan, 236, Seeking, ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
 Nov. 8, Brit. barq. *Parmenio*, Abbott, 369, for Hiogo, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Nov. 9, Swedish barq. *Amoy*, Helsing, 283, for Kobe, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Nov. 10, French str. *Nil*, Samat, 1,010, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 11, Brit. ship *John Nicholson*, Grierson, 585, for China, ballast, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
 Nov. 12, Am. ship *Endeavour*, Warland, 967, for Foochow, ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Nov. 12, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 4,000, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 13, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,920, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Nov. 15, American steamer *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Hakodate, General, P. M. S. Co.  
 Nov. 17, Ger 3-masted schr. *Caroline*, Paulsen, 274, for China, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Nov. 17, Brit. str. *Maud*, Brittain, 843, for Kobe, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Nov. 18, Brit. str. *Avoca*, Andrews, 1,006, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, for San Francisco.  
 Mrs. E. P. Capp, Mrs. Crosset, H. A. Whaley, Geo. Smith, Jas. Harvey, Lawrence Pastnatt, Jno. O'Brien, Anthony Rogers, Jas. Harker.

## FOR NEW YORK.

Lieut. A. G. Paul, U. S. N., Lieut. F. H. Delano, U. S. N., Lieut. J. W. Carlin, U. S. N., W. A. Windsor, U. S. N., Benj. Juners, U. S. N., Jas. Barrett, U. S. N.  
 Per French str. *Menzelch*, from Hongkong.  
 Messrs. Faber, D. Arfeuille, Battann, and E. Ricco.  
 Per Brit str. *Madras*, for Hongkong.  
 Revd. M. Edwards, Signor Rignoli, Fornacra, Gattaroni, E. Pini, Facchi, Scazzola, Bonetti, Pizzigatti, and Mr. G. F. Johnson.

Per Am. str. *Relief*, for Shanghai.

Lieut. Tremain U. S. N., Lieut. Ola U. S. N., Lieut. Porah R. M., G. L. Harris, Madame Delacrou, Mr. Beveridge, R. Campbell, and 1 in steerage.

## FOR HIOGO.

Dr. James Harris, and 50 in steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

1 Japanese in the cabin, and 102 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Avoca*, from Hongkong.

Messrs. S. Naganiza, E. Holtham, R. Eager, Walber, J. W. Parish, Netto, Reh, Rymet Jones, Hahnemann, G. Smidt, Bolmida, H. Ihl, H. J. Nicholson, and Commander H. R. L. et Ret.

Per *Golden State*.—Frank Woodworth, Chas. Gibbons.

Per Am. str. *China*, from San Francisco.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Messrs. George Grenville, A. Stirling E. G. Prince, U. S. N., W. H. Taylor, J. A. Spoor, H. D. Littlefield, Arthur C. Macley, G. Mayer, Rev. H. H. Leavitt, H. Nakai, H. E. Kawamoro, Tanemoto, Gayekawa, T. Matsumura, R. Kuki, Henry Powell, Tocka Hoshe, David Robertson, Robert Holburn, Mrs. Geffney and 3 Children.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Rev. C. J. Blanchet, Rev. W. B. Cooper, Rev. Jno. Hykes, Rev. W. F. Walker, Wife and 2 Children, Rev. J. H. Pyke and Wife, Rev. A. J. Cook, H. H. Plagge, Miss Buller, Rev. B. E. Edgill and Wife, R. A. Garside, C. T. Bayton, Miss Edith Freeman, Miss Eddie Mayfield, W. B. Pryor, Mrs. J. A. Perkins and Child, Mrs. E. C. Hart and 3 Children, Mrs. F. F. Hardy, E. G. Lapham, Tjokitsi, Miss Onatsu, and Chas. H. Fisher.

## FOR HONGKONG.

Wong Shing and 5 Children, Julia Leatch and 500 Chinese.

Per French str. *Nil*, for Hongkong.

M. M. John Reith, Ch. Maas.

## FOR SAIGON.

19 Soldats et Marins.

## FOR MARSEILLES.

M. M. Bastians, Jonyal, Rouriere, Berthezere, Civetta, Durand, Toubert, Nghes, Orgeron, Soulie, Lafont, Valentin, N'colas, G. Vigan, Causse, Labalme, Court, Meazza, Thomas, P. Vigan, Pellet, Milonath, Simon, Daina, Breschana, Guidetti, Reboul, Raoux, Agratti, Velini, Fakomagas, Cazet, Maillet, Faye, L'orel, Gengero, Inselvini, Ingno, Kodier, Farnaguly, Charpenes.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.

H. E. Viscount St. Januario, Portuguese Minister to Japan, Mr. P. G. Mesnier, Secretary, and Mr. A. Moran Carvalho, Attaché, Bishop Zanoli, Rev. N. J. Plumb, Rev. Dr. Brown, Messrs. Platon, W. H. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Rev. J. Evrord, Mr. and Mrs. Minami, Mr. C. Rasch, and 5 Japanese, in the cabin; 3 Europeans, 49 Japanese, and 7 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *China*, for Hongkong.

Three Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, for Shanghai, &c.

Messrs. H. McGregor, Rev. V. C. Hart and family, H. Foes, Lt. H. A. Digby, Rev. W. F. Walker, S. Churchill, Kuhn, wife and servant, Rev. M. D. Plumb, Keg. T. Thomas and family, F. Haskell and wife, Mr. Hunter, Rev. H. D. Cook, Rev. John Hykes, Rev. H. Iike and wife, Mr. Hunter, Rev. B. E. Edgell and wife, Lt. Com. Shephard, U.S.N., Mr. W. P. Mangum, Miss Freeman, Mr. Perkins and son, Geo. C. S. Southworth, Ed. W. Southworth, M. L. Southworth, Bayfield, Mr. Joseph, Rev. H. Leavett, and 3 Japanese, in the cabin; and 14 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per M. M. *Volga*, from Hongkong:

M. and Madame Thissen, Messrs. Macpherson, Namoura, Dubousquet, Larragrec, Nishimona, Sec, Y. See, Kondo, Isuda, Dumortier, De Groote, wife, sister-in-law, and four children, M. le Baron d'Aethur, M. de Brissonade de Fontarabie, M. Hammanstade, Ichibana, Yuzagaka, James, Sieur Mathilde, St. Ephraim, St. Marthe, St. Gregoire, M. Vesterviel, wife and child, Zamada Uchina and Nezawaga.

Per *Golden Age* for Hakodate:

Messrs. F. C. Spooner and J. Albinson, one Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, from Hongkong.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr. and Mrs. Heaton.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Messrs. Chalmers and Agatz.

Per Brit. str. *Avoca*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. Sala, Ghiradotti, Vuccetichi and native servant, Dandioli, Martinetti, Boffi, Orienti, Arcellazzi, Biffi, Pini, Consonna, Mazzochi, Radaelli, Maltecca, Thomas Smith, and Achoy.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

Ed. Malet, Secretary of British Legation, China, Miers Coryell, Superintendent of Shanghai S. N. C., J. F. Twombly, E. C. Kirby, W. H. Short, H. Macgregor and servant, J. Parry and servant, Sheppard and servant, Roppard and servant, Van Weckherlin, 2 Japanese, 1 European, 4 Chinese, and 42 Japanese.

## FOR AMERICA.

Capt. C. H. Wills, Jno. Hardy, and 3 Europeans.

## REPORTS.

The Brit. barq. *Lord Ashlurton* reports fine weather and light winds. The passage of 61 days.

The German barq. *Xaca* reports moderate N. W. Northerly and variable winds During the passage.

The Brit. str. *Avoca* reports strong monsoon gales as for as Tung Zing; thence to port, moderate northerly winds and fine weather.

The *Parmenio* is to load for Australia at Kobe.

The *Golden State* reports having crossed the equator July 28th. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 2nd; South Cape of Van Diemen's Land Sept. 28th, and crossed the equator in the Pacific October 21st. Sighted Cape King on the 8th inst. Spoke the following vessels during the passage:—

July 6th, lat 35°, 28 N. long, 48° 12 min. West, British barque *Albany*, Iquiqua to Cork, July 9th, 33° 21 min. N. long., 48° 55 min. West, French barque *Jean Paul*, Montreal to Monte Video. Aug. 24th, 32° 42 min. South long., 16° 56 min. West, American whaler *Charles Colgate*, cruising. Aug. 24th, Dutch barque, *Ada*, Amsterdam to Batavia. Aug. 24th, Dutch barque, *Twee Coneilles*, Cacliff to Singapore. Oct. 8th, 24° 25 min. South, 170° 10 min East, American ship *Cashmere*.

The Am. str. *China* reports had pleasant weather and Easterly winds the entire passage.

The Am. str. *Golden Age* reports left Shanghai Nov. 4th, 10 17 a.m., arrived at Nagasaki, Nov. 6th 7 35 a.m., left same day 11 13 p.m., passed through Shimonoski strait Nov. 7th, 2 20 p.m., passed H.B.M. ship *Iron Duke*, *Cebu* and *Salamis*, same day 8 30 p.m., arrived in Hiogo, Nov. 8th, 4 37 p.m., found Co's str. *Relief* in harbour discharging cargo. Left again Nov. 10th, 5 02 p.m., stopped Nov. 11th, 5 a.m., at Oosima Lighthouse and landed stores for Lighthouse proceeded on our voyage 7 a.m., passed Japanese str. *Sakura* 12 noon; same day arrived at Yokohama, Nov. 12th 6 31 a.m. Had pleasant weather with light variable winds throughout the voyage.

The S. S. *Washi* returned to Port last night, her engine having broken down after leaving here 3 days since. The accident happened near Vries Island and after driving along the coast near to Cape King, she was finally brought to anchor in Tatiyama Bay, on Sunday morning, and was towed up here last night to the Yokoska Bay.

The Brit. ship *Windhover* reports left London on the 5th July Pilot left the ship off Portland 10th July, in Channel westerly winds; crossed the Equator 6th August. Light variable S. E. trades, rounded the Cape 31st August, strong gales from thence to St. Pauls Island with a heavy confused sea, passed St. Pauls 11th Sept. from thence to Christmas strong winds. Sighted Java Head 22nd September, 11 p.m. Up the China sea light northerly winds and calms. Passed through the Palawan passage, ship averaging about 30 miles per day. From abreast of Manila a continuation of strong N. E. winds. Passed through the Bullingtery Channel. Strong westerly currents to the Loochoo Islands and from thence to Yokohama strong gales at times with heavy gusts, lost several sails. Off Cape Sagami 12th November, 5 a.m. Anchored last night inside of Lightship 130 days Port to Port.

The Am. str. *Alaska* reports pleasant weather during the passage, Passed S. S. Co. steamer *China* on the 14th.

The Am. str. *Costa Rica* reports the Brit. squadron in Nagasaki.

Printed and published for the proprietors by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY.

AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Alaska."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1873.

Single Copy,.....25 cents  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies,...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 1ST TO THE 19TH NOV., 1873.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 3rd November, at No. 5, Legation Building, the wife of Mr. T. COLE, of a son.

On the 10th November, at No. 155, Yokohama, the wife of Mr. F. E. WHITE, of a son.

At Kobe, on the 7th November, the wife of Mr. J. BRAGA, of a son.

At the Hiozo Hotel, on the 11th inst., the wife of E. J. DURNY, Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. Ternan's Episcopal Church, Muchalls, Kincardineshire, by the Rev. W. Hatt, J. HAMILTON HODGSON, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, to LETTIE, only daughter of the Hon. John Joseph Barry, M.L.C., Cape of Good Hope.

At Nagasaki, on the 8th Nov., 1873, by Marcus Flowers, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, and the Rev. H. Burnside: MARY TEE, of Portsmouth, England, to M. G. ADAMS, Esq., of Nagasaki.

#### DIED.

At Shanghai, on the 21st October, 1873, Mrs. SARAH E. C. ANDERSON, aged 27 years.

August 22nd.—On board the P. & O. steamer *Pekin*, on her passage to England, SARAH WESTLE MARIA, wife of the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BALL, of Hongkong, aged 46.

On Sunday night, November 2nd, of Pneumonia, BAYLY DONE, Esq. M.D., aged 28 years.

At 2 P.M., on the 5th November, 1873, at his residence, Oura Hill, Nagasaki, KENNETH ROSS MACKENZIE, Esq., of Scotland, aged 70 years.

### Summary.

THE Pacific Mail S. S. Company's Steamer *Great Republic*, took our last Mail Summary dated the 1st instant. We are since in receipt of all mails due to date. Latest telegrams from London reach to the 15th idem.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS are for the moment quiet, and we are hoping that the Emperor's new minister may succeed in carrying on the govern-

ment smoothly; though it will be impossible for some time to come to feel perfectly easy on that point: as symptoms have already appeared of sympathy, on the part of some who have accepted office, with the views of those who retired. Looking, however, only to what is outward and visible, we have no fresh facts of importance to communicate.

AN ACCIDENT of a very serious character befell the Empress and her mother on Friday, the 7th instant. They were in a close carriage, and had been taking a drive round one of the suburbs of Tokei. As they returned, when near the Public Works Department, a portion of the harness gave way, the horses became unmanageable; and the carriage, horses, and all were precipitated down a steep bank into a pond at the bottom. Fortunately the ladies escaped quite unhurt; but one, if not both, of the horses was killed, and a betto was much injured.

A MEKAKI of the Emperor gave birth to a princess on the 13th instant; but the child hardly survived its birth.

AN ACCIDENT happened to Sir Harry Parkes a few evenings ago. He had returned from Tokei to Yokohama by a late train, and it was dark when he mounted his horse to ride from the railway station to the Legation on the Bluff. As he proceeded through the native town, his horse stumbled over a heap of gravel that had been thrown out of a trench and Sir Harry was thrown into the trench. Fortunately no greater injury than a good shaking was experienced.

A BANQUET was held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Saturday evening the 15th instant, in honour of Mr. De Long, late Minister of the United States to Japan. The largest room that could be found in any of the Hotels or Clubs was found to be too small to admit of all who wished to attend, and as a consequence, the committee, who would have been glad to have seen all nation-

alities represented at the feast, were obliged to limit the subscribers to Americans and Dutch; the latter being included, because after Mr. Van der Hoeven went home, Mr. De Long officiated as Dutch minister until Mr. Van Weckherlin arrived. The banquet was in every way a success, upwards of 90 persons being present.

Although other nationalities than those specially were excluded, Mr. De Long may rest assured that he carries with him the respect of all foreigners in Japan. For the press we may say that although he fancied sometimes he was hardly criticized, their appreciation of him was shewn in this—that when he was traduced in one of the leading papers of New York, every newspaper in Japan indignantly repelled the slanderer of his good name; and showed the absurdity of the charges brought against him.

We are heartily glad to see that the King of Holland has considered his services, whilst acting as Dutch Minister, worthy of special honour; and we believe that if his ambition continues in the line of politics, his name will frequently be borne to us across the waters as that of an earnest and energetic worker for his country's good.

H. E. THE Viscount de San Januario the Governor of Macao, and Envoy Plenipotentiary from the King of Portugal to China and Japan, arrived at the beginning of last week. He is lodged at Hama Goten, the palace now invariably placed by the Mikado, at the disposal of members of foreign royal families, or the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, on their arrival.

A MANIFESTO of considerable interest has been issued (in a newspaper established and supported by himself), by Kido Takayoshi. We intended publishing it ere this, and sending it home by this Mail—but it has been crowded out, and must be held over until our next. Its interest lies simply in the fact of its being the first appeal of the kind to the people of Japan ever published by any of those who took part in the late revolution.

TWO DAYS of most agreeable sport were afforded to the Yokohama community at the close of last week by the Athletic Association of that settlement. The weather was perfect, and everything went off well.

THE *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 1st instant has made the *amende honorable* to this journal, in the following terms:—

"Some months ago the *Japan Gazette* published the translation of a despatch said to have been recently addressed by the Korean to the Japanese Government, and written in terms of no common discourtesy, declaratory of intention to refuse in future the annual tribute which had marked its dependent relations to Japan, and desiring the Japanese, if they would still have it, to come and try to collect it.

There were many excellent reasons for doubting the authenticity of this despatch of which a careful analysis appeared in the *Japan Mail*, together with an account of the relations existing between the two countries and the manner in which they were conducted. But it should be allowed that the *Japan Gazette* was right in this matter in spite of the extravagances of last week—the 40,000 men &c. The Government, however, at the time strenuously denied the authenticity of the despatch and addressed the journal which published it a communication to that effect. But recent events prove conclusively that the relations which formerly subsisted between the two countries are destroyed, and, unless the national feeling should be so roused by the decision of the Cabinet as to reverse its policy and force the Government into active coercive measures, Korea will henceforward cease to acknowledge any tributary relations to this country.

We can well believe, indeed subsequent remarks in the same paper reveal plainly enough, that the above was written in no spirit of generosity, and with no wish to rectify or remedy what might have been, and what was intended to be, a heavy blow aimed at this paper. But whatever the motive, we accept the simple acknowledgement it contains,—“it should be allowed that the *Japan Gazette* was right,”—and forgive everything the *Mail* published on the subject, for its sake. Yet we call to mind that the writers in that journal not only violently contradicted our assertions, and affected contempt of ourselves, but impugned our motives in the most offensive manner.

Now having said that we forgive all, we would not recall these last facts, but that the same character attaches to remarks on other facts we have published.

After quoting the statement we made in an article on the 29th ulto., the *Mail* adds:

“We shall not waste time in confuting this statement, but as it is calculated to do a great deal of injury to the prospects of this country, in the minds of all thoughtful students of its history and well-wishers of its progress, we may stake such credit as this Journal possesses as a fairly correct authority upon Japanese questions, on an unqualified contradiction of the statement in question, which is, in our opinion, most pernicious, most misleading and most unwarranted.

In this country every one has an opportunity of estimating the value of the opinions expressed by a journal, but people at a distance cannot be supposed to do this, and it is for them that we now write these few words.”

It seems to us that “such credit as the *Mail* possesses as a fairly correct authority upon Japanese questions” was staked on the subject of the Corea; and an admission of the *Gazette*’s correctness in that matter is tantamount to an admission that the *Mail* is not infallible; and that at the best it is but fairly correct on all Japanese questions. Under these circumstances, and considering the vehemence of its utterances on the Korean business, we ask the editor whether it is judicious to give “an unqualified contradiction to assertions made by this paper, on subjects which he has no personal knowledge of?” We have every respect for the source from whence the *Mail*’s Japanese information is derived, and should be very pleased to receive information from the same quarter. We are obliged to depend for the most part on our own observations and our own personal knowledge; but even were it possible that we could receive information from the same source as the *Mail*, we should not consider ourselves obliged to accept it as gospel, if it displayed an ignorance of facts well known to us.

The statement, made by us, and which has met with the unqualified contradiction of the *Japan Mail*, we still adhere to, as we did adhere to our statements about the Corea. The government and the Press alike denied our correctness on that occasion; and we still unwaveringly, and in no ambiguous language told them and the public, that we were right, and that Time would decide between us. We were better informed than the *Mail* on that, the most important question that has occupied the minds of Japanese statesmen for a long time past; on some occasions our information on Japanese subjects is in advance of our contemporaries; and, as a general rule, it is equally correct. Any one who has experience of the difficulty of gathering information of a reliable character from the Japanese, must be aware that, at the best, the information is but fairly correct; and that oftentimes it is very incorrect—the Korean business, to wit. There is much that can only be published for what it is worth. But for our part, when we make a positive statement and ask our readers to rely upon it, we take care to be sure of our ground before we commit ourselves.

Let our contemporary consider what it cost us to adhere to our statements respecting the Corea. Not only had we to submit to the contradictions of our rivals, and their comments which went far beyond fair criticism and became personal attacks upon us; but we had to witness the most strenuous efforts in quarters we should not have expected them, to do a great injury to that Tokei newspaper which all knew to be the source from which we obtained the original letter on the Corea. Yet in the face of all we maintained our ground.

Thus our contemporary and the public have seen that we do not plant our colours and run away and leave them to fate. We have protected them; and although the assaults upon us have been fierce and oft-repeated we still wave them—ourselves unhurt, our colours unsullied. We therefore are in a position to make advances to our contemporary. We do not ask for favour or affection—neither of which, in all probability, would be accorded to us if we did. But we do propose that personalities may cease on both sides, and that each of us should give the other credit for purity of motive and honesty of purpose. Let unqualified contradictions appear only when there can be no doubt. On Saturday the credit of the *Mail* was staked upon an unqualified contradiction of a statement the truth of which is known to many of the readers of both the *Mail* and *Gazette*, (although it is not likely that it would be acknowledged in official quarters; and probably would be denied in the same manner as the Korean difficulty was). And finally let us not lower the dignity or impair the usefulness of the press, by bickerings unworthy of our profession and of ourselves.

To the public we say that the publication of facts of importance however extravagant they appear, is one of the duties of a newspaper. The statement of 40,000 men being about to be sent to Corea, was the mere information respecting the proposed scheme. We gave no opinion, nor did we question where the men were to be found. All we did was to tell our readers what was the plan which would have formed the basis of the expedition, had it not been upset by Iwakura. Again, the publication of such a fact as the *Mail* has given an unqualified contradiction to, is neither “pernicious, misleading” or “most unwarranted.” To be forewarned is to be forearmed; and as well might we object to the home papers publishing the movements of republican sympathisers in England, as so stigmatise a similar proceeding here. It is not because we agree or disagree

with such movements that they are published—but simply as information for the public, and as data on which they may form a correct judgment.

AN ACCIDENT to the Empress and her mother, must, under any circumstances arouse the sympathies of the public; and all foreigners will rejoice that the injury to their majesties in the accident that occurred to them yesterday was not even more serious than it turned out to be. As well as we can ascertain, it appears that the carriage in which they were seated was upset over a bank close to the Kobusho, or department of Public Works; and that the carriage should be much broken, one of the horses killed, and the other so much damaged that we are told it is since dead, and yet that the two imperial occupants of the carriage should escape comparatively unhurt, does seem little short of a miracle. We most heartily congratulate the Emperor and themselves on their preservation. They were naturally much shaken, and the Empress’ mother seemed more alarmed and more hurt than the Empress; but we trust we shall not have to record any further ills as arising from the accident.

It occurs to us that out of this mishap some good may come, as it is a practical illustration of the necessity of putting in positions of responsibility persons who have the requisite skill. It is quite admitted that such an accident might happen to the best driver who ever held reins; and we do not wish to cast any reflections on the coachman in this instance. Still, it requires something more than a knowledge of stable work to enable a man to drive, whether it be but one horse or a dozen; and yet the only qualification that some of these who drive for the imperial family possess, is, that they were bettoes of some experience. Our belief is that as coachmen they could hardly be less experienced than they were when they received their appointments. To drive a pair of spirited horses at a snail’s pace through such streets as that in which the accident occurred is particularly difficult; and our wonder is, not that this accident happened, but that we have not before had to chronicle something of the kind.

Our object now is to argue from small things up to great. The failing of the Japanese natives lies in a most devil-may-care confidence in their own abilities. They see and they fancy they know; not considering that what looks so easy to them from the comparatively facile manner in which they see foreigners operate, it has cost those foreigners years of study, theoretical and practical, to attain.

This is apparent in almost every direction in which knowledge and skill combined are called into action. The proofs are all around us. Look at the houses they build without foreign superintendence. Look at the native engineers they employ ashore and afloat, and the state of the engines under their charge. Look at the ships they send to sea, even with foreign sailing masters and foreign chief engineers on board. Look at the abortions of buildings the houses in the main street of Tokei are which have been built under native superintendence—i.e. by builders who have no scientific acquaintance with the principles of the reciprocal supports of the various parts of the edifice, but who fancy they build a foreign house when they make something like one in shape, and with the materials used by foreigners. Look at their road-making; at their financing; at their courts of Justice. It matters not what it is—in everything in which they wish to imitate foreigners, they make most deplorable

blunders—simply because they will not recognise their own inexperience.

Only this week the loss of a Japanese steamer, the *Columbine*, has been announced, arising from the Japanese captain refusing to listen to the remonstrance of the foreign sailing master. And so it is all through. The happy-go-lucky way in which they act, quite disregarding the great responsibility the safety of life, ship and cargo casts on them, may be learnt from any one who has ever had the misfortune to be employed or to take passage in a merchant vessel under the Japanese flag. There is not one Japanese on board, as a general rule, who realizes any sense of responsibility. Every man is as good as the captain; and as for the foreigner expecting any kind of obedience, unless he be a man who is able and willing to enforce his own orders, it is absurd.

Now this accident that we have had to record as happening to the Emperor's wife and her mother, may be made the means of impressing on the government the folly of continuing to employ inexperienced persons in posts of responsibility, requiring both skill and science. A carriage accident may be thought but a small affair. Yet we see very frequently how sad are the effects: and the one of which we are now treating was quite sufficiently disastrous to give point to our remarks. Only ignorant people would say that "any fool can drive a pair of horses." We would not dispute it, so long as there are no intricacies in the road, and the horses and harness are reliable; it is otherwise, however, when the road is difficult, and anything goes wrong. But we do not lay stress on the ability or otherwise of the coachman in this case; we only use it as a warning to the Japanese nation, that failures and mishaps must be expected where incompetence exists; and incompetence is now the rule rather than the exception in most directions in which foreign appliances are being introduced, without efficient superintendence properly maintained.

THE Athletic Sports for this year are over, and the committee may well be satisfied with their success so far as they have gone. Lovely weather, a capital ground and good arrangements, with a fair number of competitors what more was wanting? Everything—was spirited; and we neither saw nor heard of any hitch whatsoever.

And yet to our mind there *was* something wanting.

When our Swiss friends get up their rifle meetings they manage to make them partake of a cosmopolitan character not only in name but in fact. They have competitors of all nations for all prizes but one; and the consequence is the competitors are very numerous, and hail from every country that has representatives among the residents in Japan. The Yokohama Rifle Association, with every desire to accomplish the same end, does not succeed in it to the same extent; and even the Regatta does not find so much of this international spirit as might be expected.

Why is this? Why should there not be as much fraternizing in all these things that are got up with a catholic intention, as there is at the Swiss meetings? It is hard to give a reason, and yet if no reason be discovered, how shall a remedy be found?

It is always distasteful to us to see international jealousy exhibited in our community, and taking one period with another, we think there is as little of this feeling as can be expected in settlements formed as ours are. We are quite unwilling therefore to attribute the failing to this cause. Yet it is very remarkable

that the games just concluded had no competitors but English and American; and very few of the latter. There were no Swiss, French or German; and yet there is another Athletic Association in Yokohama, the majority of whose members are or used to be of those nationalities. None of us can forget how a young German, Mr. Ahrens, carried off prize after prize at one of the athletic meetings, held on the race-course; and we are not to suppose that he was *lusus nature*, and that no others of his countrymen are fit to contend for the honours he secured. Why then were there no entries from the sister athletic association? Why was there not a single name of any nationality, except America and England, among the competitors? Can the committee answer the question? It is one worthy of being considered and of being answered.

Our own opinion is that the variety of competitions is not sufficiently great; and that there might on subsequent occasions be prizes for certain kinds of feats of skill, strength and endurance, which are among those most practised in the Gymnasium, but not thought of among the ordinary games of Englishmen. The expense of the necessary apparatus for these could perhaps not have been borne by the funds this year, as they have had a prodigious drain upon them for the course, ground, buildings and fences; but next year they might be added, and an interest given to the sports such as gymnastics always supply. If this be done, we cannot doubt we should find that international jealousy had nothing to do with the games having been hitherto confined so closely to the Anglo-Saxon race; and in the new elements introduced probably there would be plenty both of Americans and English ready to contest the palm with their fellow residents of other nationalities.

The games of the present season have suffered materially from the non-entry of those we could all have wished to see. The "high jump" and the "throwing the hammer" were failures only for want of competitors. There were plenty of entries, but some of those who could best have "shown" in these, held back, and thus there was no emulation, and much disappointment.

Among the spectators we heard comments freely passed as to the ability of this or that person to excel in this or that sport which was going on. Why did not such persons enter? Why do they not join the association? All who profess to excel in such sports should give them not only the *moral support* of their presence as spectators, but practical interest by their active participation. Unless they do so they fail in their duty to their brother athletes, and throw on the shoulders of a few, a burden which might be quite light if borne by the many.

Our remarks are intended as an incitement to the future and not to find fault with the past. We have a right to make these suggestions, for our readers are aware how we wrote article after article upon the desirableness of these sports long, long before anything was done by the community to get them up; and we have never ceased to support them, and to encourage all those whose efforts were in the direction of these manly exercises.

Our simple recommendation then is, that in future all classes of athletes and athletics be considered; and whatever can add to the pleasure of the spectators, the spirit of the competitions, and the general interest of the proceedings should be added to the programme.

WE HAVE received the following letter written unofficially from two officials in the government service:—

*To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.*

We take the opportunity of writing you that we read your paper the *Japan Gazette* daily and that it is generally correct; but there are one or two errors in the letter relating to our great officers; and believing that you would like to correct them in your paper, we write this letter.

Sanjo is sick now, but will return to his duty. Okuma, Kido and Okubo did not resign. Saigo resigned from Sangi, but still remains commander of the military. As he is not now busy, he has been allowed to visit his province at his own request. We suppose these are the mistakes of the writer to you.

Soyejima, Yeto, Itagaki and Goto have resigned. Saigo resigned from Sangi only. Okuma was appointed to Okurasho beyond his original duty of Sangi. Oki was appointed Shihokio beyond his duty of Sangi. Terashima was appointed Sangi and Gaimukiyo; Katsu Sangi and Kaigunkio; Ito, Sangi and Kobukiyo.

\* \* We thank our correspondents for their letter.—[Ed. J. G.]

FROM OUR good friends whose letter we inserted yesterday we have another to-day, in which they say:

"In your paper of 29th we read that there was irritation among the soldiers, 50 of whom left the service, and others being ordered to take them prisoners refused. Again you say there is a strong feeling towards republicanism; and express a doubt as to Saigo continuing to hold his military office.

These are without good reason, and we would not notice them but that Japanese and foreigners may have their doubts set at rest. We therefore explain these errors.

A few soldiers have been allowed to return home at their own request. This must be the foundation of the first error. The second we have not heard of. As to the third we have seen it very often in the writings of foreigners—but, as you know, there is one emperor, and one imperial family, ever since the revolution. Our people therefore do not think about it. It is too late now to do so. Consequently there is no source for a republican band, among those of whom you say it was most active during the late revolution. This is a great mistake. They were active indeed—but there will never be a republic we assure you. About Saigo we wrote to you yesterday. There is no doubt on the matter."

\* \* Again we thank our correspondents; and we are glad to give their letter publication. It will be seen on reference to our article of 29th ultimo—that we mentioned the story of the military irritation as "one of the rumours flying about;" and these were so universal that we are sure our correspondents cannot have been ignorant of them. It is useful to publish such rumours as these, as it not only puts all parties on their guard—but may lead, as it has done in this case, to an explanation. Our readers will see that they are admittedly so far correct as this:—that soldiers requested to retire from the service, and were permitted. With regard to the remarks respecting republicanism, our correspondents say they have read such reports in the writings of foreigners. We do not call them to mind in any foreign paper published in Japan. But the usefulness of publishing *the fact* in this case, is proved by the spirit in which our correspondents reply. "They were active indeed; but there will never be a republic we assure you."

Nothing that we could say would show more clearly the advantage of our having written as



we did; (for, of course we are mere relators of the passing occurrences); and our mention of this fact respecting republicanism has roused the spirit of watchfulness, and called forth an expression of zealous determination, which it delights us to see. If the country is to prosper, let there be no more revolutions. But it will be wise of the government not to close their eyes to facts because they are unpleasant; for if they do, an evil day may come when they are not prepared for it.

We hope our correspondents will always communicate with us upon any errors, or aid us with any explanations which may tend to correct or modify statements, they may find in the *Japan Gazette*.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—At your request I give you a brief account of the loss of the S. S. *Ariel* on the night of Oct. 27th, 1873. We left Yokohama at 5 p.m. 26th, with nothing occurring of any special note till about 9.10 p.m. of 27th. We had strong N. N. W. to N. W. blow throughout the day, and the ship kept up, to get under the lee of the land, and in smooth water.

Passed Cape Nokuno at 8.30 when changed course off shore to N. E. by N., judging myself at least five miles off shore. At 9 the most eastern part of land to be seen was bearing N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. and I judged the land four miles off. Took some casts of the hand lead with no bottom at eleven fathoms. Changed the course to N. N. E. leaving, directions to the officer of the deck and went to my room. In a few minutes the ship struck. I ran to the engine-room to see if she was making any water. It was reported no. I ordered the engines ahead, thinking for a moment that we were over the reef, but by the peculiar roll immediately after, I knew she was on the reef, so ordered the engines to back, but the report came that the water was coming in from forward and that it was up to the fires.

Stopped engines and ordered the Engineers and crew to assist Deck officers in lowering boats.

The boats were lowered safely and filled with the passengers and crew as soon as possible.

The officers and men of the Deck and Engineer's Departments acted with great promptness and coolness, the men obeying orders without of trying to save for themselves. At half past 9, the ship was deserted, the stern entirely under water.

After landing, the officers and part of the crew returned to the ship in three Japanese fishing boats which were ready manned. A few succeeded in getting on board and saving a few clothes then returned to the boats and to the shore.

At daylight nothing could be seen but one mast head and what appeared to be a portion of the hurricane deck floating away to the southward.

The Japanese authorities promised to assist us to get to Yokohama overland, and I decided to accept their kind offer, and started on Tuesday noon, 28th instant. We received every kindness from the officers on the route, everything being done for our comfort which could be. Arrived in Yokohama on the 3rd November, after travelling through the country about 150 miles.

R. N.

WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of Captain Newell for the following extracts from his log:—

October 28th,—Left Toyama the scene of our wreck at noon, proceeded on foot and what baggage we had on pack horses to Ewasaki Ken, where we arrived 4 p.m. 75 of us all told. Providentially there were no Ladies or Children. Here we were met by six Government officials who had comfortable quarters prepared for us and who secured all the pack horses procurable in the vicinity ready for an early start on the following morning.

October 29th.—Left Ewasaki Ken at 8.30 a.m. some on pack horses but mostly on foot. Arrived at Kameoka-mura at 5.30 p.m. when it commenced to rain heavily. Here as before the Government officials had prepared tea houses for our reception.

Oct. 30. Left Kameoka-mura at 8 a.m. in the rain, travelling as before, the roads were very bad, the pack horses were changed at every station (about four or five miles distant apart) which caused much delay. Arrived at Eshingani at 7 o'clock p.m.; here again we were indebted to the Government officials for comfortable quarters as before; indeed every possible attention was paid us.

Oct 31st. Left Eshingani at 7.30 a.m. The rice crops were looking splendid; this day we met a few jinrikishas but could not engage any. At noon crossed a large river where we were met by some officers from the Governor of Mito, who wished to present us to that officer. On our arrival the Governor who was unwell excused himself from seeing us, but sent word that he would treat us well should we come there again. Here we were enabled to engage about a dozen jinrikishas which was a great relief to many who were very tired after walking so far. Arrived at Takawarra at 5.30 p.m., stayed for the night in very comfortable Tea Houses. The Mito country appeared very rich, well timbered, and highly cultivated.

Nov. 1st.—Left Takawarra at 7.15 passed through Eso Oka, a large well-to-do looking town, also through T'sura, another large town. Here, for the first time, we saw some beggars in the street, they appeared to be afflicted with leprosy. Arrived at Fujisiro at 5 p.m., put up as before for the night in tea houses prepared for us by our kind mentors.

Nov. 2nd. Left Fujisiro at 7.15 a.m., some walking, some in jinrikishas, others on pack horses. At noon crossed a large river, the Torridogawa, on large flat-bottomed ferry boats. This river was navigated by large canal boats. The rice crop looked very well. Arrived at Shinzi, the N. E. part of Yedo, about six miles from Asakusa at 4 p.m.

November 3rd.—Left Shinzi at 7 a.m. for the Yedo Railway station which was left by the 10 a.m. train, arrived in Yokohama at 11 a.m.

### Loss of the "Ariel."

#### OFFICIAL ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE P. M. S. "ARIEL."

In the matter of an inquiry into the loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamship *Ariel*.

Before GEO. N. MITHCELL, Esq. Vice Consul.

J. D. CARROLL, } Assessors.  
J. M. BATCHELDER, }

Charles McDougal, Commander U. S. N. Senior officer present assisting.

Court met at 10 a.m. Nov. 6th 1873 and adjourned until 10.30 a.m. Nov. 7th 1873.

November 7th, 1873.

Court met at 10.30 a.m.

Assessors approved and sworn.

Capt. Richard Newell called and sworn:—I am a master mariner, have been at sea nearly 18 years, was in Command of the S. S. *Ariel* on 26th and 27th October.

Left Yokohama at 5 p.m. Oct. 26th nothing of especial note occurred. Passed Cape King 10.20 p.m. the weather was clear owing to moderate northerly winds. Passed Cape Inaboye at 9.30 a.m. Oct. 27th. After sunrise, the wind increased from the N. N. W. After passing Inaboye, the wind was still increasing, and sea rougher. On this account I deemed it advisable to keep closer in to the land. Kept the ship on a northerly course, and continued on that course until 7 p.m. After this hour, I changed the course of the vessel one point to the eastward. Made the high land, as I supposed, off Cape Nakuna, close upon 7 o'clock when I changed the course one point to the Eastward. At half-past eight we were abreast of the cape aforementioned. As I judged, in referring to the chart, and by the bearing of the land, I was about five miles off. At half-past eight changed the course to N. E. by N. Kept on this course until a few minutes to nine o'clock was abreast of Toyama Point. I judged we were at least four miles off. As a precaution, ordered the hand-lead to be cast. The first cast, the leadman, reported thirteen fathoms. But subsequently he got no bottom at all. Then changed the course to N. N. E. This was about nine o'clock I left directions with the officer of the deck to note the time Toyama bore west. Cautioned him to keep a good look out. I then left the deck and went to my room this was about 5 minutes past 9 p.m. Was sitting in a chair reading the newspaper when the ship struck, it might be some eight minutes after entering the cabin. I immediately went on deck, straight to the engine-room and enquired if the ship was making any water. I thought by the feeling that the ship had slid over a reef. The engineer reported that she was making no water. I, in consequence, ordered him to go ahead. Almost immediately after having given the order "to go-a-head," I felt sure she was on a reef by the peculiar rolling.

To Court: I could not say positively whether it was a reef or a sand-bank. At the time I thought it was the latter. The Japanese said it was a reef.

On finding she was on the reef, I countermanded the first order, and ordered the engines to be backed. Had been backing some two minutes, perhaps, when the engineers reported that the ship was making water very fast. I ran to the engine room door, and I believe it was the chief engineer who reported that the water was up to the fires. Ordered the engines to be stopped, and all to assist in getting out the boats. All assisted, and the boats were got into the water. I meant by "all," the whole crew. Everyone was on deck running about. The boat the second officer had charge of, was down first. I ordered some 15 or 20 persons into this boat; I did not count them, telling them to pull in to the land, and try and get assistance. We fired rockets when the ship first struck, and burned blue lights. No gun was fired. Next followed immediately after a boat in which was the purser, and interpreter, and some passengers. The last boat which was lowered was the gig. Just as she cleared the davits, the stern went under water. There were in this boat two sailors, the first officer, and some others, but could not say who they were. Told the first officer to take some people still remaining on board, and transfer them to the other boats those which could hold them. Just as they left the deck, as I said, the stern went under water, and as the men ran forward, the water followed them up as far as the paddle-box.

To the Court: All the passengers except one, Capt. Blakiston, had left the ship by this time. He ran forward as the others had done.

I expected the vessel would soon settle down by the bow, off the reef, and so I slid down a rope and got into the boat and left her, three boats had gone on shore and there were three remaining near the ship. As soon as all were in the boats, I told them to pull to the shore. They found a landing on the south side of Toyama Point—a small fishing village, called Toyama. The boat I was on board was the fourth to get to the land. The two behind me could not find a landing place at first. Found the second officer had discovered some fishing boats and their crews lying into the land. Saw him take the few sailors he had in his boat, and some of these men, and go off to the ship again. He had just started when I arrived. I took a fishing boat, and went off also, with two quartermasters. Just outside the shore there is a line of rocks. It was here I first saw the chief officer. It was difficult to get the boats through the rocks to the land. But soon after the Japanese lighted fires, and we could see the way better. I told the chief officer to get into another boat and go off to the ship, to try to save anything he could, which he did. When he got to the ship again, he found the second mate was there in his boat; but he could not get his sendoes to go alongside the ship. I, however, induced sendoes boatmen to go alongside,



by catching hold of a rope which was hanging over the bow. The two quartermasters, three sailors, and myself, succeeded in getting on to the deck by the bow. None of the other boats would go alongside at all. I supposed it was because the ship was rocking about a good deal. I told the quartermasters to enter the rooms and take all the clothing they could. At this time there was an easterly rolling swell prevailing. After getting what clothing they could out of the forward rooms,—the only ones which were out of water—it was thrown down into the boats; they next got some beef, which was hanging up beneath the hurricane-deck, and passed that down also in to the boats.

To the Court: The after end of the ship was under water at this time. This was about two hours and a half after the had struck; after they had got back to her a second time.

Continuing, witness said that the ship was making some very heavy rolls, and he was much afraid she would go down, so descended to the boats. Remembered when they landed, looking at his watch; it was three o'clock in the morning. Never saw the ship afterwards. Went out again about the break of day, and at sunrise discovered one of the mastheads.

To Court: I have been in the service of the company since the month of August, 1866. Did not receive, on leaving this port on the 26th, any instructions. Had made some twelve passages between here and Hakodate. Made no difference in steering on this occasion, except in going a little to the northward on account of the breeze. Had observed no currents setting in-shore only one that, on the contrary, put them off. They were, when the ship struck, about two and a half miles from shore. Could see the land, it was a starlight night. Could not see any rock visible. In coming down, should steer about the same. Passed Inaboye about two miles to the eastward. The current after passing Inaboye is lost. After passing Inaboye, in summer, there is a little southerly current in-shore. Was going some eight knots at the time; had not much confidence in the report about there being thirteen fathoms, going as we were at that speed, so kept the lead going. After passing Cape Nakano, could see the land all the way until the ship struck, or slightly so. The third officer was on deck when I went below. The officer could see the land.

To Com. McDougal: Had no special instructions as to the distance to be kept from the land.

To Court: Kept nearer in to the land on account of the rough sea, so as to get smoother water. Did not think I had ever been so close in to the land in going up before; might have been in coming down. It was not more than half a minute before he got to the engine room. Afterwards I started forward. There was not a breaker to be seen at this time, but a swell. As the ship struck, had the lead hove, and found two fathoms, near the fore-rigging. Twenty minutes after the ship struck, every one had left the ship.

2 P.M.

Captain Newell, to the Court.—I left Yokohama on the 26th October. At noon next day was in lat. 35.36, long. 140.58; then steered due north to get under the lee of the land. At 8.30 P.M. was about five miles east of Nakuno Point, and at 9 P.M. abreast of Toyama Point. After heaving the lead I considered ship's course quite safe; the land was very high with steep bluffs. I thought I could see ten or twelve miles ahead. At 9 P.M. hauled in one point, so as to pass six or eight miles outside Kinkasan. When I left the deck I was aware of my position. I heaved the lead from force of habit, as a matter of precaution. I was intending to change the course one point in shore and thought I would try the lead.

Mr. John James Grant, sworn, stated:—I have been going to sea 18 years. Have been in P. M. S. service 11 months. Was 3rd mate of the *Ariel*. Was officer of the deck on the night of the 2. th. Went on watch at 6 P.M. Land was sighted when I was on watch. It was a pretty clear night not cloudy but a little hazy. Sighted Cape Nakano about 8 P.M. The moon set about 8.10 P.M. The captain did not retire. He was on deck at 7, and I saw him on deck several times afterwards. Could see land on the port bow, for a considerable time. The ship struck about 9.10 P.M. The ship's course was altered when I took the watch, and at 7 o'clock to N. by E. till we got to Cape Nakano. It was altered before we saw the cape. The course was altered afterwards before the ship struck. Changed course to N.E. by N. at 8.30 P.M. The course was changed again a little after 9 P.M., to N.N.E. About 6 or 7 minutes after this the ship struck. The captain gave order to change the course. The ship was bearing about W. of Cape Toyama when she struck. The lead had been thrown from a few minutes before to a few minutes after 9, but no soundings were obtained.

The captain ordered the leadman into the chain stand. There was one man at the wheel. A cross sea was running. Northerly sea, easterly swell. I was on the bridge when she struck. I could see the land distinctly. After the ship struck no breakers could be seen between the ship and the shore. The wind was N. to N. by E. and to N. by W. I consider the ship was 4 miles off the land when she struck. After she struck I was on the bridge. The captain ran up and told the quartermaster to put the wheel hard a port. I heard the captain's order to reverse the engines, and he gave me orders to get the boats ready.

I heard an order given to go astern. I got the boats ready to lower away, and then was ordered by the captain to lower. I then saw that too many did not get into any one boat. I have made about 7 trips to Hakodadi—one a month since last April. I know how the currents set. That night a strong current set to the southward. The discipline on board was very strict. I have never seen better on any ship I have sailed in. Every man was in his place. In my opinion the captain did everything for the ship and company that he possibly could. I have not sailed to Hakodadi in any ship but the *Ariel*. I have been once or twice at that particular point, closer in shore. The ship was drawing 14 ft. 3 in. when she struck. George King was at the wheel.

William Kluth, sworn, stated:—I am a quartermaster. Took the wheel at 6 P.M., left it at 8 P.M. Altered the course once during that time. I steered N. from 6 to 7 o'clock, and was then ordered to steer N. by E. After being relieved I went forward on the look-out. I could see land on the port bow. I was ordered into the chain stand by the captain at about 9 o'clock. Reported 13 fathoms. I took 5 or 6 casts of the lead, and then went forward. Was on the look-out when the ship struck. Saw no broken water between the ship and the shore. There was not much sea on, but a big swell. A fresh breeze was blowing. I got soundings at 13 fathoms, but afterwards got no bottom at 11 fathoms. I think the ship was about 4 miles off shore when she struck. Have been 12 months on board the *Ariel*. I cannot say whether or not the ship has been nearer in shore on other trips.

George King, sworn, stated:—I am quartermaster in the P. M. S. service. Have been at sea 16 years. I was at the wheel from 8 till 10 on the night of the 27th. I got a N. by E. course at 8 o'clock. Was at the wheel when the ship struck, about 10 or 12 minutes past 9. The course was changed three times after 8 o'clock. The first course was N. N. E. At about 8.25 the Captain changed the course. The second course was N. E. by N, also given by the Captain at about 8.40. The next change was to N. N. E., at about 15 minutes before the ship struck. The course was then changed again to N. N. E. I remained in the pilot-house until 9.21 P.M. I was ordered by the captain immediately she struck to put the wheel hard-a-port. When I left the pilot-house I went for a life buoy I could see no broken water between the ship and the shore. I have been in the *Ariel* six months, and one trip to Hakodadi aboard the New York. On this trip we were about as far off shore as usual. I don't know how much water the ship was drawing. We struck very hard—slid along the rock.

Richard Gabaratta, sworn stated:—I was 3rd Assistant Engineer on the *Ariel*. I have held this position since 3rd April. I was on watch on the night of 27th Oct. I had charge of the Engine room and was there when she struck. After she struck the captain came to the engine-room and asked if any water came in. I replied "Yes, sir." When she struck the engines stopped for a moment, and then went ahead again. I was ordered to 'go ahead' by the captain. I was then ordered to 'back her'. She stopped about half a minute after she struck. She struck with a bump, and then seemed to slide. I remained in the engine room about 10 minutes, afterwards. I left the engine room to see what was the matter and when I came down again the fires were out. There were 5 feet of water on the floor when I first left the engine room. There was no excitement on board—every one was in his place.

Capt. Newell:—It was during the first mate's watch below.

Joseph Orr, sworn, stated:—I was chief engineer. Had just turned in and know nothing of the occurrence until she struck. I turned in at 9 o'clock or shortly afterwards. Was on deck 15 minutes before she struck. It was a clear starlit night. I think no moon. I think I saw high land just before dark, but am not certain. When the ship struck, went in less than a minute to the engine-room. The captain gave me orders to back—went hard astern for three or four minutes. The engine was in motion when I got to the engine-room. I stopped the engine, and was then ordered by the captain to go ahead. Went ahead

about 5 minutes. Was then told I might as well stop the engines as we could do nothing more. There were 6 or seven feet of water in the engine room. Bilge injections were on at the time. I left the engine room about ten minutes after the ship struck. The Captain told me to get on my clothes. I had no clothes on at the time I went on deck. I took no notice of our position and saw no broken water until I was in the boat and close to the shore when I saw the breakers. Every man in my department was at his post; and the deck officers were at their posts so far as I could see.

Mason S. Cooper, sworn, stated:—I was chief officer of the *Ariel*. Have been in P. M. S. service since October 1866. Have been at sea 11 years. Was chief officer of the *Ariel* on 27th October. The weather was clear. Strong N. W. breeze, moderate sea, with a heavy swell. Left the deck at 8 P.M. went to my room and to sleep. Have made about five trips to Hakodate. Was not on deck when the ship passed Cape Nakano when I retired. I judge the land to be 4 or 5 miles off. It was a bright starlit night. Not much sea but heavy swell from N.W. When the ship struck I ran to the pilot-house and heard the captain say 'hard-a-port.' Tried the wheel and found the helm was 'hard a port.' The shock woke me up. I looked towards the shore, saw the point but did not know what point it was. Could see no broken water between the ship and the shore. All the officers of the ship were at their posts. The ship has passed on two occasions quite as close in shore on previous trips. I have twice in other ships gone about the same distance from the point. I never heard of a reef or rock off the point. About 20 minutes after she struck her stern was under water. The order was given to get boats ready to lower; but not to lower away till ordered. This was promptly obeyed. I judge from my knowledge of the coast that the ship was at a safe distance from the shore. No captain I have ever sailed with has hesitated about running even closer in shore at that particular point.

November 10th, 1873.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment at 2 P.M.

#### FINDING.

The Court of Enquiry called at the request of the Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. at this port, to enquire into the loss of the steamer *Ariel*, having heard and carefully examined the testimony adduced do find as follows:

That the steamer *Ariel* left this port on the afternoon of the 26th October, 1873, at 5 o'clock, P.M., bound for Hakodadi.

That the usual northerly course was steered after leaving this bay, and until Cape Ineboye was passed, but at what distance from the shore the Court is unable to find.

That after Cape Ineboye was passed, the shore line was closely followed until off Toyama point.

That the same or nearly the same course, had not only been steered by the *Ariel*, but has been pursued by other vessels.

That during the voyage moderate winds, sea, and currents were experienced.

That at the hour of 9.10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th October off Toyama point the steamer *Ariel* struck on an unknown reef, and became a total wreck.

That at the time the steamer struck she was from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 miles from the land.

That within 20 minutes after the vessel struck her entire stern was under water, and that the rapidity with which she filled and the danger of her immediately sliding off the reef prevented the saving of property of any considerable value.

That the reef upon which she struck, is not laid down in the Marine charts.

That from the time the steamer struck, and until all the passengers and crew were safely landed, excellent discipline was maintained.

And the Court is therefore of opinion. That in view of the fact, the same, or nearly the same course had been taken before; not only by the *Ariel*, but by the other vessels, and in view of the fact that the reef which the

*Ariel* struck is not laid down in the Marine Charts, the Court is of opinion that no blame can attach to Captain Newell. But while it exonerates him, it cannot but think that upon a coast so little known, and so poorly surveyed as the coast of Japan, unless so compelled by stress of weather, Captains of vessels cannot be too careful in keeping a good distance from land even where the charts do not indicate danger.

The Court is also of opinion the conduct of the Captain, which resulted in saving of every person on board the steamer at the time of the disaster is very praiseworthy, and also that the discipline maintained on board his vessel, and his zeal in trying to save property, is commendable.

U. S. Consulate, Yokohama, Japan,  
November 10th, 1873.

GEO. N. MITCHELL,  
*Vice-Consul and President of  
the Court.*

CHARLES J. McDUGAL,  
*Commander, U.S.N., Senior  
U.S. Naval Officer present.*

J. D. CARROLL, M.M.

Assessor J. M. BATCHELDER declined to sign the finding and opinion of the Court.

GEO. N. MITCHELL,  
*Vice-Consul and President to  
the Court.*

#### BANQUET TO THE HON. C. E. DE LONG.

A large number of the American and Dutch citizens now resident in Yokohama and Yedo assembled at the Grand Hotel on Saturday evening for the purpose of entertaining the late Representative of the United States in this country, the Hon. Chas. E. De Long, at a farewell banquet prior to his departure by the *Alaska* on Thursday. The following is the text of the invitation.

YOKOHAMA, 11th November, 1873.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHAS. E. DE LONG,  
*Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.*

The undersigned citizens of the United States desire to offer to you, before your departure from Japan, an united expression of their esteem for your character; of their appreciation of the energy and fidelity with which you have defended and advanced American interests in Japan during the last four years; of their personal regard for a Minister who has been so invariably considerate and friendly towards his fellow-citizens; and of their regret at your withdrawal from the position which you have filled with so much advantage to your country and so much honour to yourself.

It has occurred to them that such an expression of their sentiments towards you might be most conveniently made by means of a public dinner, and if this would be agreeable to you, they would suggest Saturday evening, the 15th inst., as a time at which they would be happy so to entertain you, if you would kindly promise your presence with them.

(Signed)

George E. Lane, *Chairman of Committee.*  
Henry Allen, Jr.,  
J. D. Carroll,  
Howard Church,  
Gustavus Farley, Jr.,

C. A. Fletcher,  
George Hurlbut,  
H. P. Lillibridge,  
P. E. Pistorius,  
P. A. Ramee,  
E. A. Schoyer,  
John G. Walsh, and Subscribers.

To which Mr. De Long replied as follows:—  
Yokohama, 15th Nov., 1873.

To George E. Lane, Esq.,  
Chairman, and Members  
of the Committee.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous invitation to partake of a public dinner with you on to-morrow evening, which invitation I gladly accept.

In response to the generous sentiments you have expressed in connection with the invitation permit me to say: that you as my immediate constituency have enjoyed superior opportunities to judge of my career as the Representative of the United States in Japan; practically you represent the bulk of the commercial interests I have had subject to my charge; your commendation must satisfy all uninformed persons, and forms for me a testimonial of exceptional worth which I shall for ever treasure.

The pain caused by separation from you is alleviated in a great degree by the knowledge that I shall be remembered by you with respect; and by the further consideration that I leave your interests in most able hands; when they will be even more jealousy guarded than they have been by myself.

Accept Mr. Chairman and gentlemen the assurances of my high consideration.

Yours most truly,

C. E. DE LONG.

At half-past seven o'clock the company numbering some ninety gentlemen sat down to table, Captain Lane of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service in the chair, supported on either side, by the guest of the evening, the Hon. Mr. De Long; the Hon. Mr. Bingham; Mr. Banduin, Representing His Netherlands Majesty, and Capt. McDougall, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. Warship *Saco*.

After due justice had been done to the excellent dinner,

The Chairman rose to propose the first toast "The health of the President of the United States of America and that of H. M. the King of the Netherlands." Drank with cheers.

The Chairman next proposed the health of Mr. De Long in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—We have assembled this evening to bid farewell to a Minister who has long been known to all of us; whose public acts have won for him respect of men of all nation; whose private character we have learned to esteem, and whose intercourse with us has been marked by the cordiality and an earnest desire to promote our happiness and prosperity which has made us all his friends. It is now more than four years since Mr. De Long arrived among us to assume the duties of American Minister. He then had little knowledge of this country and he found it just emerging from the disorders of a revolutionary change in its system of Government, and in great uncertainty about its policy towards foreigners. Without much diplomatic experience, armed only with his own earnestness and ability, and with the confidence of his Government, he had to undertake the difficult task of practically re-establishing American relations with

Japan under unforeseen and embarrassing circumstances. The old Treaties were his only guide, and these he had to maintain with a Government composed of men who had but recently gained power, and whose real purpose with regard to Treaty obligations were but imperfectly known. This task was arduous enough, but he brought to it the energy and clear-sightedness which he had acquired in our Western Mountains, where life and fortune depended less on the protection of Society than on individual courage and ability, and where every circumstance combined to develop a man's inherent superiority rather than to favour his accidental advantages. Among the strong men who composed that community he was a leader by common consent, and it was for this reason he was selected for the honourable position of United States Minister in Japan. As Minister here he has honourably fulfilled the task which he undertook, and has more than met the expectations of his friends. He has conducted American affairs with so much devotion to his country's honour, with so much untiring zeal for her best interests, and such willing sacrifice of his own ease and comfort, as to restore American influence to its just position in this country and to earn for himself the esteem of all his countrymen. At the same time he has been so considerate and just in his dealings with the Japanese Government, that he has made personal friends of many of the chief men of the Empire, has persuaded them of the sincerity of American friendship to this nation, and taught them to confide in the character of an American Minister. And, if there were formerly, in this little community, some severecritics who could find little worth praise in such a man, it must be very agreeable to Mr. De Long, to know, that to-day, as he is about to leave these shores, he so fully enjoys the respect of all foreigners here, that some of them now only complain that it has not been possible to admit them to participate in the honours which we this evening offer to him. So much of success ought to console our friend for whatever disappointments have attended his career here. Let us hope that in the future as in the past, difficulties and discouragements will find him always with force and patience to overcome them, and that his path may be as prosperous everywhere as it has been in Japan. He is leaving us at a moment when his experience and intelligence, could not fail to prove valuable to all concerned in the welfare of this country and of the foreigners living in it; and we cannot but regret his departure, however high may be our hopes of his distinguished successor. As a Minister who had laboured most faithfully and most earnestly to advance and defend American interests in Japan, as a man who has proved himself worthy of his high office, and as a friend whom we have all been glad to have among us, we could not allow him to leave us without expressing to him our hearty respect and regard, and our sincere wishes for his future happiness. We have met to-night with purpose. Let us now drink to his health and prosperity and to that of his family, wish him a safe and pleasant voyage across the ocean, and in saying farewell to him, express the hope that he will not, in the warm welcomes which await him at home, wholly forget the faithful friends he will leave behind him here.

Mr. De Long, in reply, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. Words are inadequate to describe the emotions which animate me now. A little over four years ago I landed in Japan, a stranger to you all—a stranger to the people—to this Government,—and inexperienced in the duties which lay before me. I then met

many who meet here to-night to greet me, who were kind enough then to welcome my arrival. Upon that occasion I asked of those who were there, that they would give me their confidence and lend me their counsel. I am here to say to-night that those who were present then have done so with the cordiality and honour that is becoming to men. I promised in return that if they would so do, I would put forth my best energies and devote my time to advancing American interests in Japan. By this assembly here to-night, by the speech which your Chairman has made, and which I hear you so unanimously applaud, I am led to understand that you consider I have redeemed my promise to the best of my ability. (Hear! Bravo!) The pain of the occasion which calls for friends to bid each other "good-bye" is materially palliated whenever we can drown the thought of separation in a scene of joy, and to-night we are doing so. I feel that though I am no longer empowered to speak for and represent your interests in this land, I leave them safe in the hands of my most worthy and honoured successor. We are all of us in a strange country and amongst a strange people. Before I take my leave of you, however unpopular may be my views, however much alone I may stand in the expression of the opinions I am about to utter, I feel that this is the time, perhaps the last occasion on which I may be heard, when I should speak the convictions which are in my heart.

I discovered upon my arrival here, this strange condition of affairs in Japan: that this the last of all the nations on the earth to enter into international relations with other states was, by the agency of steam and electricity, to be placed fully in the pathway of progress, that this people had felt its thrill through the core of their hearts, that they were awaking, as it were, to its march, but yet that they were like men dazed by too sudden light, that they were groping in the dark, and reaching out on every side for assistance—and some of them, grasping at broken reeds, and unworthy supports. I so consider them to-day, and they have my fullest sympathy.

There are those who complain of Japan, because she has not advanced fast enough. There are others who complain of Japan because she has advanced too fast. Between the two I stand as their advocate and moderator. I have found that every material advance that we have made in this land has been by the united efforts of the gentlemen who represent the various powers, and I deprecate any act either on the part of the press or an individual which would attribute to one the credit for acts which are certainly the offspring of the labours of us all. (Applause) I found that America had in this land no interests that were not common with those of other nations of the world, and that what I had to do, was, first to win confidence and respect, and then act conjointly with my associate representatives of other foreign interests. Next to win the confidence and respect of Japan, and then I should have accomplished all that could be expected. That has been my aim; and I believe that I leave Japan with the confidence and the respect of my colleagues, and with the confidence and respect of the Japanese. One means I took to gain that respect was this:—I never assumed to know anything I did not understand. I never gave any advice on any subject that I was not familiar with; then I endeavoured to give such advice in every case as I would give to my brother. (Hear! Hear!) In short I have attempted to gain success here by an example and programme

of honesty, and willingness to work at all times—as I believe most of my friends will admit. I had rather stand for the time being in the opinion of the Japanese as knowing less than they expected I ought to know, than assume a knowledge of matters about which I was uninformed. Now there are those who say we have made no progress. Let me draw you one or two little pictures. When I arrived here and requested an audience with his Majesty it was with very considerable difficulty I obtained it. With the co-operation of my honoured predecessor, General Van Valkenburgh, a very worthy and distinguished gentleman, it was at last granted. How do you imagine I obtained it? I was told I might have an audience, but that His Majesty would not be observable. He would be behind screens or tapestry. How then was I to know that he was there? (Laughter.) I replied by stating that I held a letter from the President of the U. S. A. which was addressed to the Mikado, that I understood it to be my duty to deliver it into the hands of the Mikado of Japan, and that I could not deliver it unless the Mikado was there. Therefore I must insist on his "receiving me in person." I must "see" him.

After a long time this course was conceded. He was to appear. Then the next innovation was that the Prime Minister was to take the letter at a certain place. They had had a programme drawn out shewing the whole palace, shewing how you were to get in and how you were to get out, and where everybody was to stand. I said "No, my instructions were to deliver this letter to the Mikado, and if I cannot I am going to keep it. You understand what "keeping it" means. That means suspending relations. If you think you can afford that now, all right." After great deliberation I was granted an audience. I went to the old castle (which is now no more) and on entering it I threaded through corridors to an extent unknown, to the sound of the most weird and dismal music that ever saluted the ears of man; and, when, finally I reached the audience chamber, I found the whole building filled with courtiers abasing themselves on the ground with their hands upon their swords, his Majesty sitting upon a throne backed by a perfect arsenal of weapons immediately within his reach, and his sword-bearer having his sword about three inches drawn out of its sheath. That was the nature of that reception. A few days ago it was my fortune and my pleasure to present my successor, the Hon. Judge Bingham. I say this for the purpose of shewing what Japan *was* and what it *is*. On the first occasion I was escorted to the palace by perhaps five hundred troops; the corners of the streets were protected by ropes to keep back the thronging multitude, and as my predecessor and myself passed in their midst, we heard numerous uncivil remarks addressed to us and to foreigners in general. Let us now compare the circumstances of the recent audience. Judge Bingham and myself proceeded to the palace without any escort. There were no ropes necessary to confine the people at the corners of the streets, foreigners mingled with the crowd, mechanics pursued their callings undisturbed at our approach, we reached the castle safely and were there received by the Ministers—all in foreign dress, and afterwards by the Mikado, standing on the same level as ourselves dressed in an uniform like that of an hussar in foreign service with cocked hat and plume. Only a few days before, too, it was my pleasure to be at the Palace with the Duke of Genoa, who was similarly received by the Mikado, who himself escorted us through the grounds, promenading for several hours

with us, and finally took breakfast there, when the Emperor, who a few years ago was too great to be seen, sat down with us in foreign style with foreign knife, fork and spoon, and the same musicians who had made such hideous noises formerly were playing "Wearing o'the Green," the "Marseillaise," and "Sherman's March through Georgia." Now I turn to a more serious subject. I claim that there has been all the material and political advancement in Japan any practical man has a right to expect within the length of time that her people have been subject to foreign intercourse. Let us take their religious question. Here I touch upon a question on which men change more rarely than perhaps upon any other. Less than four years ago, my colleagues and I attended a convention at Yedo to endeavour to persuade this government not to persecute 4,000 people at a place called Urakami on account of their religious faith. The President of that convention was Sanjo Daijin, the present Prime Minister. The second was Iwakura the present U-Daijin. After all our arguments had been used, we were finally told by Mr Iwakura that this Government rested upon the Sintoo faith which taught the divinity of the Mikado: that the propagation of the Christian faith and religion tended to dispel that belief, and that consequently it was the resolve of this Government to resist its propagation as they would resist the advance of an invading army. In other words, it was none of our business what they did with their own people, and that they had determined to persecute, slay and crush any Japanese who became a convert to the Christian religion. Since then, nearly four years have rolled by, and now we know that this same Iwakura was the man who recommended this Government to release those same Christians, to restore them to their homes and liberty, and to allow them freedom of conscience; that this same Prime Minister is he who signed the decree restoring them to their rights; (Hear, Hear); that those same officers were those who ordered that the hateful edicts which stood at every corner in the streets of cities and at every cross-road in the country, denouncing Christianity and threatening punishment to those who avowed it, should be taken down out of regard to the feelings of their foreign friends. But the success did not end there. There is another and more important proof of it. We further were told at the time that these Christians should be restored and the edicts should be removed, that no man should hereafter be punished in Japan for professing the Christian religion. A short time afterwards the Rev. Mr. Ballagh called my attention to the fact that a Japanese had been arrested and punished for no other offence than having become a convert. I drew the attention of the government and called upon them to either make known what the offence of the man was or else fulfil their promises. In reality this was a full, square test. That man was unconditionally released. I claim upon that one circumstance that every man, I care not what his faith may be in religious matters, will admit that as a more substantial proof that more progress has been made than could be shewn to have been made in the same length of time than in any other country on the globe. There is a spirit of impatience in dealing with this people shewn by some. Some say "How is it that Iwakura and the other Japanese who have travelled round the world and who have seen the advantages of civil and religious liberty should come back here impressed by them, and yet that we see no evidence of progress?" Please view this for one moment from a Japanese standpoint

and imagine that these men have come back, convinced of the superiority of our civilization over theirs. Then remember that they have thirty millions of men to convince of the same thing before they can move in the line we would wish them to move. Give these men time. Japan must fall into the path of progress and march with its advance. The rosy fingers of Progress are pulling aside the dark curtains of ignorance and shewing her what true progress is, but it cannot be expected she should march as rapidly as we possessing our fuller ideas of civilization. We come here seeing them slow to adopt our opinions. We find them saying "Mionichi!" when they ought to do something to-day. (Laughter.) I have obtained such a suspicion of mind that I shall hereafter mistrust any man who tells me he is "very sorry" about anything (renewed laughter) and when any individual shall hereafter draw a very long bow I should not wish to offend him, but I shall feel very much like saying "Nara-hodo." Still I look upon their theory of action as somewhat similar to the action of two men running a race. I can't possibly outstrip you, and I know it, still it is my duty to endeavour to do my best and perhaps I may succeed in retarding you. I think these men profess to be ignorant of several things which they fully understand but feel it impossible to admit. I say then, Be charitable, be kind. Give these men a chance, and you will yet see developed in Japan results which will encourage and perhaps astonish us. In speaking to you, I speak to you as men who are performing a part in the history of this country. A minister may come into contact with the higher class, but the merchant and tradesman in their relations with the lower classes, equally affect them, imparting education in business and teaching them our own idea of it. We have a great work to perform here, and our great stumbling block is the fact that this people are brought up according to Oriental ideas, and that the Government is unjust to the people. They farm out monopolies, and impose restrictions on trade, and it is the duty of a minister to teach them that they are following a false system, that true government is the success and the happiness of the people and not the slavery of the labouring classes, that instead of taxing them one half their earnings, instead of interfering with trade, instead of debasing coinage, they must withdraw from the channels of trade, and by equitable laws levy equitable taxation, bearing upon all alike. And when they have learned that great lesson, then I hope the tradesmen and merchants of Japan will have become qualified to discharge their respective trusts in accordance with the laws which govern trade. You have been kind enough to allude, Sir, to my having been one of the pioneers on the Western Coast. So I am, I am happy to boast. And if there is any one lesson taught a pioneer by his life it is that of generosity to the weak. You are pioneers in Japan, and I trust will hereafter look back upon your history here with pride and pleasure. Now, try to be generous to these men, acknowledge that whilst they may appear at times stupid, at times unwilling to keep up to what we would have them do, they have yet to teach 30,000,000 of men what they themselves have become convinced of. In a short time you will see the schoolbook and the Bible carried into Eastern Asia under the flag of Japan. We have already seen her envoy in China, the first to be received at the Court of that power. Who would have thought that possible not long since? How can one be dissatisfied with the progress of to-day? I understand that this is a great

nation, a good nation, a country filled with great resources, and (if we will be patient and kind, honest and just,) with a great future before it. I have already detained you too long, but I had become interested in my theme ("No! No!, keep it up.") No, I can't do it, my judgment protests against it. The curtain has dropped, so far as I am concerned, upon my connection with Japan. I am no longer representing anybody but Mr. De Long, and I feel fully competent to represent him on all occasions, but I little dreamed when I entered upon the discharge of these duties four years ago I should ever achieve such success as would entitle me to a noble meeting of gentlemen like this, representing not only one, but two powers. No matter how long or how brief my life may be, this meeting here to-night will always be treasured by me as one of the greatest joys I have experienced and as one of the richest honours that have ever been conferred upon my name (applause). If I can point to no other signal success in the world I can point to this assembly. Contrast it with what could have been assembled four years ago. You could not have assembled a corporal's guard of this meeting then. In leaving Japan in turning over to my distinguished friend Judge Bingham and retiring from the duties which have been in my hands, I say that I have behind me no feelings of anything but friendship and goodwill for any man on this soil. I thank you for this generous honour, for your attention, your kindness, your confidence in me as your Minister, and your friendship when I ceased to be such. (Loud and continuous applause.)

The Chairman next proposed the following toast:

GENTLEMEN,—I have now the honour to introduce to you the Honorable John A. Bingham who has just arrived among us to represent the American Government in this Empire. Since it was necessary to replace the Minister to whom we this day bid farewell, we can but felicitate ourselves that one so worthy to succeed him has been chosen.

Our guest's distinguished career at home, his acknowledged ability and experience in public affairs, his intimate acquaintance with our National policy and legislation, and his high personal character, all qualify him for the eminent office which he has recently assumed, and we may depend on these qualities for the maintenance of the honourable position which our Country now holds in Japan. No one of us can be more anxious to have that position maintained than the retiring Minister who has so faithfully laboured to establish it, and we have his authority for believing that in his successor's hands it is in no danger.

Let us now, in the presence of the Minister whom we would have been glad to retain among us, heartily promise to his honourable successor whatever support our united and cordial goodwill can afford him, and assure him that we, citizens with him of a country to which we all look with love and pride, are ready with him to maintain the honour and good name of that country here as elsewhere, and that, under his guidance, we will make every effort to lighten his task, and by all our actions induce him to regard us with the respect and confidence that we now cordially extend to him. I propose, Gentlemen, the health of the Honorable Mr. Bingham and success to his mission to Japan.

Judge Bingham replied in the following terms:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen; the flower of my manhood has been given to the service

of my country, the land which you happily said, Mr. Chairman, is dear to us all. During the years of my public service, whether I stood at the bar of the Senate, or before the tribunals of justice, pleading for the vindication of violated law; or whether I stood in the Assembly of the Commons of the people, witnessing and aiding the enactment of their laws; or whether I stood in the presence of assembled thousands of my countrymen, giving assurance anew of their readiness to surrender all things save their trust in God and the hope of a life to come, rather than surrender that sacred and beautiful heritage, our common country; never have I stood in any presence which more deeply impressed me than that before which I stand to-night. (Applause.)

Here in this distant "Land of the Morning," are assembled an hundred men, who would grace any board in Christendom, syllabing the words of my native land, pledging their goodwill to the retiring representative of their country and my country, and assuring his successor of their hearty support in every endeavour to maintain the honour and good name of his country. It is a good name. It is a name above every mere earthly name. America! the child of the earth's old age, the hope and the stay of the struggling nations! the days of the years of whose life are no more than the days of the years of numbers of her citizens. America! the first realization of what had been foretold by the tongues of prophets, and had been seen only in the vision of seers—a nation born in a day. Centuries are but the years of national growth, and national development under the constitutions of the old world. But four and eighty years have come and gone since that day when Washington, first of Americans and foremost of men, took the oath, never before administered, to preserve, protect and defend that constitution of Government which placed America in the family of nations, and made the American colonies one people, with one country and destiny. On that day America numbered no more people than London numbers to-day. They were gathered upon the Atlantic slope, beyond the crest of the Alleghanies. Since that day the children of the old world have come annually by tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands, to join in the grand experiment of representative Government. In this new immigration of the nations, the people have recovered their liberties. In these eighty-four years France and Germany, Austria and Russia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, all have sent their tribute of good men and true, who, casting their lot with us, and with us following the sun westward have borne our banner and the symbols of our civilization and religion into the wilderness, and have founded new commonwealths, until the republic, which eighty-four years ago, numbered but three millions, to-day numbers forty millions and covers a continent, keeping watch and ward for Liberty and Justice, looking out upon Europe from her eastern end and upon Asia from her western shore. (Applause.) All honour, then, to my honourable predecessor for bearing himself so well as the representative of America, the youngest and one of the foremost of nations, in this land, awakening, we trust, to a new and nobler life. I tender to him my grateful acknowledgement for having by his labours made my task here as his successor so much the lighter. I also think the good people here assembled, citizens of the United States of America, for their words of cheer, and for their assurance that it shall be their endeavour to aid me in main-



taining the honour and good name of our common country. I have lived long enough to know that though the citizen must perish, the state may endure. The Apostle of American Democracy, when his race was run and he was about to enter into his rest, uttered a thought that should live forever, when he said, "I commit my spirit to God, and my child to my country." He understood right well that the citizen is but for to-day, while the commonwealth is for all time. For myself I would have my country to be, in some sense, immortal, so that when we are gone, those who are dear to us may have a country surviving us, to watch over them to be to them father and mother, and to shelter them with her impenetrable shield. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Chairman again rose and said:—

GENTLEMEN,—The desire of the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to recognize the services of Mr. De Long as Acting Minister for their country during some time past, gives us to-night the pleasure of seeing many of them here, and allows me now to introduce to you, Mr. Bauduin, the Dutch Consul at this port, and Mr. Van Den Broek Chancellor of, and representing, the Dutch Legation; and I am sure you will heartily join in drinking the health of His Excellency Mr. Van Weckherlin, His Netherlands Majesty's Minister in Japan, now absent from Yokohama, and those of our guests who represent him.

This was replied to as follows by Mr. Bauduin:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I rise in order to thank you, Mr. Chairman, most sincerely for your kind toast to H. N. M.'s Minister in Japan, and to those representing him here, and you, Gentlemen, I express to you also in the name of Mr. Van Weckherlin and Mr. Van den Broek our gratitude for the friendly way in which you have responded to the invitation made by the Chair on our behalf. We feel much flattered by this distinction.

Please allow me, Mr. Chairman, to address myself also to Mr. De Long, to whom I wish to communicate some information which I hope may also be received with pleasure by the company here present.

Mr. De Long, when you handed to Mr. Van Weckherlin, the charge of the Dutch Legation, I had the pleasure of writing to you an official letter expressing to you the thanks of the Dutch residents, of myself and other Dutch Consuls officers in Japan for the faithfulness, zeal and kindness with which you had been watching over their interests. That letter is still of such recent date that I may remain convinced that its contents may yet be fresh to your memory. I am thankful to the Committee of this entertainment for having invited me and I wish to renew verbally before all here present the expression of our sympathy with your acts.

During the time you were in charge of the Netherlands Legation, many interesting incidents happened in Japan. Your reports on them to the Home Government were found, I am told, so full of interest that some of your despatches have been brought to the more direct notice of His Majesty. This, however flattering it may be for the author, would be in the eyes of many from the side of a Government a cool recognition of valuable service, and I am glad that H. M. Government has done more. I have been informed on good authority and I have no doubt but that the news will reach you within a few days, that it has pleased

H. M. the King to confer upon you the Cross of Knight Commander of the Neth. Lion, and I sincerely hope that this distinction may be agreeable to you. This decoration I beg to inform you is one not lightly bestowed. It is a *reward of merit* only granted upon recommendation of the Cabinet and as such I trust you will receive and appreciate it. Allow me to congratulate you upon this mark of satisfaction of the Neth. Government and Gentlemen, you will please join me in giving three cheers in honour of the new Knight Commander.

This was replied to by Mr. De Long as follows:

Gentlemen, I beg to assure you this is a night of pleasant surprises. When a fortunate accident left me in charge for a time of the affairs of H. N. M.'s subjects, I felt more than a usual degree of hesitation in assuming that position. The extraordinary correctness with which the affairs of that Government are administered must be gratifying to its representative, everything being conducted in most methodical and business-like manner, so that I might have feared as a Western American diplomat in Japan lest I might suffer by contrast when my acts became criticized at such a Court as that of the Hague. But I undertook it, though, beyond the desire to do right which generally runs through the American composition, I had nothing to guide me. I esteem myself extremely fortunate to have gained the friendship of the Dutch subjects in Japan; and, of the Dutch Government and above that, of the King himself. I can only say that I feel I have now some little heritage in that nation, and when I see the Dutch flag floating in some other country wherein my lot may fall, I shall imagine that I discover a smile of recognition in its glance, and that I have really been so fortunate as to win my spurs of knighthood. (*Long cheers*). Gentlemen, I don't know how this will be understood in the Valleys of Nevada. I tell you it will be a hard thing to explain. I shall feel I have won them by fair service and I shall always endeavour to wear them with honour—both to them and to myself. But I shall have to ask the consent of the great American government about this affair. ("We give it you.") There's a little principle which runs through the constitution of the U. S. about legality and so forth, and it may be a question how an American can take any prize or decoration if he is true to his own party and his Government. When a man has a boy who has gone to school and brings back a prize, that is *prima facie* proof his boy has been a good boy while there. I shall consider this as a *prima facie* proof that I didn't abuse the trust of my own government, and I consider they ought to trust me as the best boy. I feel deeply grateful for this. I beg also to call your attention to another thing. There's a little touch of romance, of poetry, in this united gathering of the Dutch and American in Japan. It was from the Dutch that Japan received her first touch of civilization away back in the misty centuries, but the attempt did not prove completely successful, nor hold out bright hopes till the arrival of Perry's fleet when we became pioneers with them to conquer this country for Christianity, civilization and progress. So the Dutch and Americans are the true pioneers in Japan. Am I right? For if so, those two flags should float together in Japan. Gentlemen, I thank my Netherlands friends, I deeply appreciate the honour extended to me, and I shall endeavour to deserve it in the future as well as I have striven to earn it in the past. (Applause.)

The Chairman rose to give the next toast:—

GENTLEMEN,—We have the pleasure of seeing here to-night Officers of the United States Navy, who desired to unite with us in honouring a Minister whose good offices and hospitality their service has frequently enjoyed; and at their head is one whose name recalls that of his gallant father who as Commander of the United States *Wyoming*, made many friends in Japan some years ago, and, at the Straits of Shimonoseki showed very strikingly that he also knew very well how to deal with those whom he had to regard as enemies. I beg leave to propose to you success to the American Navy and the health of Captain McDougall.

This was thus responded to by—

Captain Mr. Dougall: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.—In response to the last toast given, I rise with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret—pleasure at the high esteem in which the Navy is held by all present; regret at my inability to make a proper response. It is right that I should take this opportunity to express to Mr. De Long now that he is about to leave us the sentiment towards him of the Navy. He has endeared himself to the hearts of all naval officers by his kindness, his hospitality and more especially by the attitude he showed at the time of the sinking of the unfortunate *Oncida*. Let me assure him that in leaving here, he carries with him the good wishes of all the naval officers who are here, or have been on the Asiatic Station during the last four years. In the allusion to my father Commodore McDougall I feel great pride. At that time his services were acknowledged and appreciated in a substantial manner by the residents in Japan, and I feel peculiarly gratified to find them so vividly remembered at this late date. At the Naval School the art of speech-making was never taught, and since leaving it I have not cultivated that accomplishment: I will therefore conclude by simply returning thanks for the great honour conferred upon the U. S. Navy, and myself as one of its humblest representatives. (Applause.)

The proceedings then concluded by Dr. Brown pronouncing the blessing.

A telegram was received by the Chairman from General Le Gendre in the course of the evening, announcing his regret at his inability to attend and expressing his sympathy with the object of the Banquet. The Rev. Mr. Ballagh also wrote a letter of excuse, testifying his appreciation, and that of the entire body of American Missionaries in Japan, of the conduct of Mr. De Long.

THE "Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama" has been fortunate in its first day. The weather was precisely what was wanted, both for the comfort of visitors and for the competitors, and it was a very cheery sight to see the gathering together of a large assembly of spectators, every one of whom appeared to feel an interest in the several events far greater than is generally exhibited at the more pretentious horse races.

We must compliment the association on the completeness of all their arrangements. Only a comparatively small number of those present were aware of the preparations that had been made; and considerable surprise was expressed, when those who had not been on the road by the rifle range lately, when they saw the "ground" so well laid out to serve permanently for the association's purposes.

A capital running path has been carefully made round the wide end of the rifle range.



and the ground within it is appropriated for other uses, such as throwing the hammer, putting the stone, quoits, and other games that require no great amount of space. A small bungalow has been erected on the S.E. side for the competitors, and opposite to it a "Grand Stand." The only mistake that has been made is in placing the latter so that the sun is in the eyes of its occupants during a large portion of the afternoon.

On the whole the highest credit is due to the committee and the honorary secretary. To the latter, Mr. Walter Brent, we believe, more than any one else, the local athletes are indebted for the possession of a "ground" on which they can practise with comfort; and exhibit their feats with élat.

#### FRIDAY, 14th NOVEMBER.

##### 1.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.

Open. One Prize. An Opera Glass.

E. Abbott	..	..	..	1
H. F. Abell	..	..	..	2

Distance, 87yds. 2ft.

##### 2.—100 Yards Flat Race.

For Members only. Presented by N. P. Kingdon, Esq. (First of each Heat to run in the final.)

###### FIRST HEAT.

W. Brent	..	..	..	1
J. J. Dare	..	..	..	2

Time, 11 seconds.

###### SECOND HEAT.

A. T. Watson	..	..	..	1
Lieut. Sandwith, R.M.,	..	..	..	2

Time, 11½ seconds.

###### THIRD HEAT.

E. Abbott	..	..	..	1
H. B. Henley	..	..	..	2

Time, 11¾ seconds.

##### 3.—One Mile Flat Race.

1st Prize, \$ 10; 2nd Prize, \$ 7; 3rd Prize, \$ 3.

For Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Army and Navy. Five competitors to start or no race. Entries on the ground.

Corpl. Dunn	..	..	..	1
Private Barret	..	..	..	2
Private Coombey	..	..	..	3

Time, 5 min. 44 sec.

A capital race, Corporal Dunn, ran, as last year, last and easily, until he saw his time for a spurt, made it 150 yards from home, and won easily.

##### 4.—Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs.)

Open. (any style). One Prize. A Fish Slice.

J. P. Reid	..	..	..	1
A. J. Smith	..	..	..	2

Distance—first, 64ft.; second, 55ft.

##### 5.—150 Yards Flat Race.

For Members only. (First of each heat to run in final.) One Prize.

###### FIRST HEAT.

J. J. Dare	..	..	..	1
A. H. Dare	..	..	..	2

Time, 18 seconds.

###### SECOND HEAT.

E. Abbott	..	..	..	1
Lieut. Sandwith, R.M.,	..	..	..	2

Time, 17¾ seconds.

##### 6.—Running High Jump.

Open. One Prize. An Aneroid.

Mr. A. H. Dare walked over with 4 ft. 8 in. as none would jump against him.

A. H. Dare	..	..	..	1
Height.	4ft.	8in.		

##### 7.—One Mile Walking Race.

For Members only. First Prize, an Epergne. Second Prize, an Opera Glass.

Won easily by Watson. No other had a chance with him. Although there was no one near him, he put on a spurt at the finish, and then skipped away to the dressing bungalow as if he were taking a preliminary stretch.

A. T. Watson	..	..	..	1
J. H. Longford	..	..	..	2

Time, 8 min. 35 sec.

##### 8.—Ladies' Purse.

880 Yards. For Members only. Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama and Yedo.

W. Brent	..	..	..	1
A. Ouston	..	..	..	2

Time, 2 min. 18 sec.

Five competitors to run or no race. Entries on the ground.

A fine race. Abbott many yards behind at start, made running and passed all at the half distance, and seemed to be winning, when Ouston spurted and passed him. It seemed his race until within 50 yards of the post, when Brent came up like a hind and passed him about five yards from the post. Miss Bingham presented the purse, offering Mr. Brent her congratulations.

##### 10.—Steeple Chase.

J. J. Dare	..	..	..	1
W. Brent	..	..	..	2

About 1 Mile and a quarter. Open (with 2 Ditches and a Hurdle.) One Prize. A Butter Dish.

THE Steeple Chase was started from the dressing Bungalow, was once round the running course, then up the side on the grass over a water jump 12 feet wide; away up the Rifle Range and over the hills on the left-down, across the range to the hills on the right; then back across the water jump, and so on the running course to the winning post. Julius Dare was the only one who cleared the water going out, and he, his brother Alfred and Mr. Hall cleared it on their return. The chase was well won by J. J. Dare, with Mr. Brent second, Alfred Dare third and J. C. Hall fourth.

#### SATURDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.

The day was perfect in every respect as was yesterday. The attendance was larger, and the meeting as satisfactory. The only event omitted was the Sack Race. The final heat of the 100 yards and the 150 yards were both won by Mr. Abbott, who astonished all by his running, considering that he had no idea of entering before Monday last, and has had no more training than that short interval gave him. A. H. Dare won the mile race well, though Mr. Ouston would have given him harder work, but that he let him get too great a lead, imagining they had to go round again. The Champion Race was splendidly taken by Mr. Brent, Abbott contesting it hotly until within some 25 yards from the post. The "Consolation" was a good race between the two leading men, Hall and Sandwith, but the little 'un had the best from the beginning and kept it.

At the conclusion, Mrs. Brent presented the Champion Cup to the winner, amid much applause. Mrs. Grant presented all the other prizes to the winners, who were severally cheered as they bore off their trophies, Mr. Abbott being absolutely borne down by the load of his. Three cheers were then given for Mrs. Grant, for Mrs. Brent and all the ladies, and a most pleasant meeting was brought to a close.

##### 1.—Final Heat, 100 yards Flat Race.

Prize, a Silver Cup.

E. Abbott	..	..	..	1
W. Brent	..	..	..	2
A. T. Watson	..	..	..	3

Time, 11 seconds.

##### 2.—Running Long Jump.

Open. One Prize. A Carriage Clock.

A. H. Dare	..	..	..	1
J. J. Dare	..	..	..	2

Length, 16 ft. 6 inch.

##### 3.—Final Heat, 150 yards Flat Race.

Prize, a Despatch Box.

Abbott	..	..	..	1
J. J. Dare	..	..	..	2

Time, 16¼ seconds.

##### 4.—Sack Race.—60 yards round a Post.

1st Prize \$ 6; 2nd Prize, \$ 4.

For Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the R. M. Battalion. Entries on the ground. Five Competitors to start or no race. No entries.

##### 5.—Flat Race, 440 yards Handicap.

For Members only.—One Prize presented. A case of Dessert Knives and Forks.

E. Abbott	..	..	..	1
Lieut. Sandwith, R.M.,	..	..	..	2

Time, 56½ seconds.

##### 6.—Hop, Step and Jump.

Open. One Prize. A Pocket Flask.

A. T. Watson	..	..	..	1
J. J. Dare	..	..	..	2

Length, 38 feet 6½ inches.

##### 7.—One Mile Flat Race.

For Members only. Presented by Arthur Brent, Esq. A Silver Cup.

A. H. Dare	..	..	..	1
Ouston	..	..	..	2

Time, 5 min. 36 sec.

##### 8.—Strangers' Race.

(For Non-residents only. Entries on the ground. One Prize.

Sterling	..	..	..	1
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Time, 17¼ seconds.

##### 9.—Hopping Race—75 yds.

For Members only One Prize. A Pedometer.

Ouston	..	..	..	1
Henley	..	..	..	2

Time, 13 seconds.

##### 10.—Champion Stakes—300 yds. Flat.

Presented by W. H. Talbot, Esq. For all winners: optional for non-winners. Entrance \$ 3. Compulsory for winners. Prize, a Silver Claret Jug.

Brent	..	..	..	1
Abbott	..	..	..	2

Time, 38 seconds.

## 11.—Consolation.

Once round, One Prize. For all Non-winners at this Meeting.

Hall .. .. .	1
Sandwith .. .. .	2

Time, 66 seconds.

## Tokei.

FROM SEVERAL parts of the country we hear of the rejoicings which took place on the Emperor's birthday. At Kofu they took a very practical turn. Fireworks of admirable devices were let off, one being a representation of the sun rising—when it got to a great height there was a sudden movement, by which a salute of 121 guns was imitated, in honour of the occasion. But one of the fireworks was called "The distributor of literature." From it fell a number of scraps of paper each with the name of a school book upon it; and whoever caught or picked one up was entitled to the book named. Surely none will deny the anxiety to see that instruction is the lot of all the people where it takes such a form as this.

THERE IS in Omi province a village called Nakaizumi-mura, from whence good accounts have reached us more than once. We have heard of the people as being singularly hospitable and liberal-minded. The farmers are prosperous; and their well-doing arises from their intelligent recognition of the improved state of things in the country, and their consequent vigorous endeavours to raise not only crops, but the largest and the best crops possible of tea and silk. Looking also at the demands of foreigners, they breed cattle and horses to meet them; and their character as told to us, is that whatever they do they try to do well. If this be true we can well believe that much may have been derived from the spirit and energy of a Shinto priest who lives in the village.

He has a very large garden, worthy of going a long distance to see. There are in it many natural undulations besides springs and a good sized lake, in which are scattered, irregularly, several islands all ornamented with hundreds of cherry trees. In one direction a slight alteration in a natural rise has been made the means of presenting "a distant view" of Fuji-yama to visitors. In the garden there are seats thrown about as if carelessly, and there are small coffee houses and a miniature theatre. The priest has generously offered the use of the garden to the Kencho, for the use of the people, and they now frequent it much as our parks are frequented in Europe. This priest's head seems to be screwed on the right way. When will there be such a place as this in Tokei? The province of Omi is right in the centre of Japan, and the village above alluded to is just 140 ri from the capital.

AMONG THE "things that have been" in Japan are almost all the old festivals. For instance—the 3rd day of the 3rd month, the 5th of 5th month, and the like, are to be discontinued; but the following are still to maintain their ground:—Shichi-ya (seventh night) celebrated on the 7th day after the birth of a child; Kamioki (growing hair) when the child has reached the age of 5; Hakamaji (trousers day) at 7 years old, when the young samourai assumes his privilege of wearing the much desiderated hakamas, or loose trousers. These are still permitted, and still observed.

FROM YEZO we receive information of an encouraging character. In all the provinces of the Hok-kaido the changes being wrought

through the colonization from the larger island of Nippon, are becoming very noticeable. The Ainos themselves are partaking of the change, and there will soon be little difference, if any, between the habits of these people and of the Japanese who have located among them. They are now adopting what has been hitherto quite unknown among them—family names:—thus Irimura Kisaburo, Koniwa Hanzo, in each case the first being the family or surname, the other the distinctive name by which heretofore they have been known.

This year has been a very favourable one for rice and other grains; and all the villages, but particularly those round Satsharo, the Kaitakushi head quarters, are full of rejoicing and of confidence in the future. Our correspondent tells us that to appreciate the present, it should be known what the district was up to two years ago. The land was barren; the Ainos wild, and living solely on their fisheries. If things continue as they have begun, the money spent on Kaitakushi will not have been thrown away.

WE REGRET to have to report that more reliance is still to be placed on the tidings of uneasiness and discontent among the national defenders, than on those which cry Peace, Peace. There is anything but unanimity on the subject of Corea, even where unanimity is most to be desired; and a circumstance which happened in the privy council, in the presence of the Mikado himself, only a few days ago, reveals how much may now depend upon the personal bearing of his Majesty. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written, there is still great heaviness in the political atmosphere of Japan, and we can only hope that there may be amongst those now in power, some who are strong enough to cope with the difficulties before them. With regard to the foreign question—that of course is settled long ago. Unless anything unforeseen should turn up, there need be no apprehensions of any hostility to us. On the contrary, all parties will desire to secure us as friends. The great bugbear still continues to be what it has been all along—Corea. Foreigners smile when Japanese say they can deal with Corea; and Japanese laugh when they see the smile. Iwakura has to prove himself more than any one man in Japan has yet been able to do since the revolution; and if he should succeed in this, peace will not be disturbed. If there be any weakness, any wavering, on his part, the days of conservatism are numbered, and no one can prophesy what may follow.

ON THE 28th October, a fire broke out in the house of a farmer at Ukawamura in Akita Ken. The farmer and his family were ploughing in the fields some little distance from the house; but two children and a very aged grandmother were in the house. The children ran out dreadfully frightened but the poor old woman was unable to move. The fire caught the next door; but the wife of the owner of that house, hearing the children's cries respecting the grandmother, thought life was more important than property, and rushed through the flames into her neighbour's house, took the woman up in her arms, and carried her out; not however without being severely burnt herself. Neighbours and officers came to the scene very quickly but only in time to see the end of this act of heroism, and not in time to save anything for the brave woman herself. The Kencho have presented her with some money and reported her conduct to Okurasho, so we hope she will not be a great loser by her generosity.

THE RESULT of the examination of the rebel in Fukuoka Ken has been published. There were

Beheaded .. .. .	3
Hard Labour for life .. .. .	1
" " 10 years .. .. .	39
" " 7 " .. .. .	1
" " 3 " .. .. .	39
" " 2 " .. .. .	5
Beaten with Stick .. .. .	11,263
" " Whip .. .. .	403

The total number of prisoners was 63,939. Of these 23 died before sentence; and 52,000 were fined a sum amounting in all to 16,627 yen and 25 sen.

THE EMPEROR's fête day—Tenchosetsu—was kept in Tokei with great rejoicings. The officials Chiyokunin (all above the rank of Sonin) called at the palace—Kishiu Yashiki—to offer their congratulations, and "drink the Emperor's health." Sonin called at their respective departments for a similar purpose.

At 11 o'clock A.M. an inspection of troops took place at Sakurada parade-ground, in presence of His Majesty. All nobles now in Tokei called at the palace.

It is now no uncommon thing to have to report the efforts of the Japanese in the direction of inventions, though hitherto candour compels us to say, they do not seem to have hit upon any very brilliant novelty. We hear of a samourai of Akazaki, named Akita, having invented a machine for spinning silk, which is a great improvement on previous ones.

TAKASHIMA KAYEMON who was imprisoned by orders of the Saibansho on the 30th October, was liberated on the 31st.

WE ARE very glad to have to report that a movement has been inaugurated here to establish a Sailor's Home on the same principal as that recently established at Shanghai. Its primary object is to provide a house to which sailors many resort, and find themselves able to get as much amusement as, and more enjoyment than, they can obtain at the grogshops and other resorts that have been alone open to them hitherto. In connection with the "Home," there is also a temperance society, which those who feel so disposed can join, and a branch of the "Good Templars" will also have its local habitation there. The house taken is the new one on Lot 114. It is quite probable that some small assistance may be asked from the public at the start, but we suppose it will ultimately be self-supporting.

MITSU's new silk store in Tokei which has been in progress of construction for many months is now open. It is a two story black fire-proof building, and is a noticeable feature on the street. Judging by the large stock of goods displayed in the various shops along the Tori, business is rather brisk this year. The wearers of foreign clothes seem to increase in number. The only place where dry goods seem to be short is at the end of the trousers of the native tyros in European dress. Eight inches from the sacred soil of Dai Nippon to the extremity of the trousers of the sons thereof, seems to be the average length. Even when tied down by straps of white tape, the unmanageable bifurcated garments will ride high above the ground. One pities the economy that shrinks from generosity towards the feet, when such wanton extravagance is displayed in the glove tips. Each attenuated finger seems to be on a vain chase after the distant glove-end. As for the other eccentricities of the

dress of the sixth year of Meiji, we cannot expatiate upon them. Roses do not grow without thorns, and civilization has its price and drawbacks. No wonder that Mr. Shimadzu and his "noble three hundred" petitioned that the law compelling Japanese officers to don foreign clothes might be repealed. The merchants in Tokei were very glad to welcome Shimadzu and his band a few months ago, because they thought old customs would return, home-woven clothing be worn again, and the unsaleable goods again meet a ready market. But Shimadzu was snared in the silken net of office and income, and his band disappeared like Tokio houses in a fire. "The decree of the emperor is like perspiration, it can never go back" saith the Japanese proverb, and the law remains still. The steam machinery of the hairy foreigners still hold easy victory over the native hand-looms, and broad-cloth has won the day over cotton cloth. Some of the native merchants who welcomed Shimadzu's band have found it is no use to fight against fate and fashion, and so, diluting mistaken patriotism with common sense, have taken stock in foreign goods and thrive by the change. It stands to reason, that a man who worships and prays to Daikoku, and begs him to shake his mallet of riches for him, and keep his wallet full of *satsu*, his *kura* of full stocks, his rice bag full of *komé*, and his shop full of customers must keep the goods his customers will call for. In spite of the irksomeness of foreign dress, its superior adaptiveness to work commends it to the men of this age of industry in Japan, and it will doubtless win the day throughout the land.

In a native paper is a paragraph to the effect that a Hakodadi man shipped 74,420 salted salmon on board one of the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers; and when he went on board to see how they were being stowed he objected that they were being placed in so warm a position, that they would be spoiled before the vessel arrived at Yokohama. His objection, however, was overruled, and he was told his fears were groundless. On the ship's arrival it proved that his apprehensions were realized, and the fish stank. A complaint was made by the owner both on board and at the office No. 4, but he could get no redress. The editorial remark with which the paragraph closes, is:—We do not know if this is true, but if so it is obvious that he'll never see the captain again.

KOKEI SHONIN, the chief priest of the Buddhist sect Shin-shiu, the principal temple of which is that known as Honganji at Asakusa. Tokei, returned last month, after a visit to India to see the country from whence Buddhism sprung, and afterwards to Europe whither he went to enquire into the truth or falseness of the Christian religion. The only particulars connected with his travels which have yet come to light are that his expenses amounted to about \$10,000. This is a mere trifle however, for so soon as it was known that he had come back the crowds who daily visited the temple to welcome him were so great, that their contributions already exceed \$30,000.

A REPORT comes from the province of Rikuzen of a storm which visited the district on the 26th October. The lightning struck a temple dedicated to the Kami Reiyosaki, in the village Minato-mura. The next day the priest exhibited in the municipal office, Ishinomaki, a lump of ice—called in the native account "a hailstone" measuring over a foot long, by nine inches broad and seven inches thick. It is said to be just like a large mass of snow, and hard as a stone, in containing it grass, leaves and small stones. It took more than a day to melt.

THE EDITOR of one of the Tokei newspapers thinks that it must have been in the storm alluded to in the preceding paragraph, that the *Ariel* was lost!!

FROM YAMANASHI KEN, we learn that the officers are so busily engaged in the duties devolving upon them in forwarding the education of the people, that it has been necessary to establish a separate office called Kan-noka to look after the agricultural affairs of the Ken. The people are becoming much improved, and many of the old foolish customs have been most unsparingly abolished.

THE FIRE which we reported the day before yesterday as having occurred in the neighbourhood Asakusa, is officially reported as having broken out in the house of one Hashimoto Shimbei, in Riyogoku Yagenbori. The wind was very high and the flames spread very quickly destroying every house included in a space  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cho east and west and 2 cho north and south.

THE NUMBER of Kazoku (nobles) recognized by government and receiving government salaries is 432. The total amount of their allowances is 967,846 $\frac{1}{2}$  kokus of Rice which at 4 yen equal \$3,871,386 being an average of \$8,961 54 to each *per annum*, or \$746.79 *per mensem*.

The Shizoku (samurai) receiving hereditary salaries number 420,579. Their total allowances is 3,786,905 kokus, value at 4 yen \$15,147,620—*cr* each *per annum* \$36, *per mensem* \$3.

Besides these there are vast numbers of pensioners whose distinguished services have entitled them to pay. They absorb far more than the above specified classes.

THE FOLLOWING notification of importance has been issued by Iwakura, and it is well that foreigners should know it:

"As formerly when a debtor failed to pay his creditor at due date, great delay often took place before any legal steps were taken, thus causing great difficulty in giving judgment it is now laid down as law that:—

1.—Salary for teaching, hotel charges, brokerage, price of food and drink supplied, bargain money or advances, money for goods bought, money lent, wages of coolies, &c., money due to theatres, actors or musicians—application must not be delayed over six months.

2.—Medical fees, salaries to scholars who assist their teacher, money lent or articles supplied by shopkeepers to customers, application must not be delayed over one year.

3.—Payment for rice or money lent for a specified term with its interest, money advanced on merchandise with its interest, money lent on mortgage (and some other matters not interesting to foreigners), application must not be delayed over five years."

SHIRANE TASUKE, the Sanji of Sakitama Ken has addressed the people of his province in a way and on a subject which all foreigners will approve. He does not leave them to grope along in ignorance, merely sowing their crops by chance and leaving to fate whether they may have done right or wrong; but he gives them figures which shew first how the commerce of the country flourishes, and then points out the most important productions and encourages them to give proper attention to them. He tells them that the soil of Japan is naturally good for the culture of the Mulberry and Tea plants; and commends those who have complied with the wishes of the government as to their culture; but he points out that many persons follow their old ignorant ideas, and

do not consider whether it is more profitable or not, to cultivate them. In order to show practically their value, he gives figures, and says "the sooner they are understood the better. "At present though the imports exceed the exports of Japan, yet the latter are far greater than ten years ago; and in the course of a few years, the exports will equal and perhaps exceed the imports, and ultimately be an important addition to our wealth.

"In 1872 the exports were \$16,848,033.62  
" 1871 " " \$16,369,737.45

"showing an increase in 1872 of \$ 478,296.17

"Already the imports are only of the value of \$40,000 more than the exports; so they may soon become equal.

"Of the above total for 1872, the items are

Value of Silk &c.,	...	5,699,606.13
" " Silkworm eggs		2,503,504.10
" " Tea		4,216,587.24
" " Laquer, bronze, porcelain and other goods		4,428,335.13

\$16,848,033.62

"Thus tea and silk form seven tenths of the exports, and if our people will pay proper attention to them, their increase will immensely increase the prosperity of Japan."

Taking the figures as sufficiently exact, we strongly commend Mr. Shirane's practical good sense in his appeal to those under his charge.

WE HAVE read with much attention the proceedings of the Silk buyers and the native Silkmen of Yokohama, and have refrained from commenting upon them, literally because it is one of those special cases, in which outsiders can have only a most superficial knowledge and consequently are likely to come to an erroneous conclusion. Our sympathies are strongly with the resistance party; but our convictions are not altogether with either; and we have thought it better to content ourselves with giving the reports of the meetings without remark.

At the very moment, however, of our Chamber of Commerce presenting a petition to the foreign ministers on the subject of Kiito Aratame Knaisha (the raw silk examining company) of Yokohama, and agitating for its removal, a company under the same name is being established in Yedo. Government has given permission to six merchants to form it. Probably silk-buyers in Yokohama may know the names. They are, Yechigoya Kiyemon, Furukawa Ichibei, Daimaruya Shoyemon, Dai-kokuyo Kokubei, Kobashiya Kinabei and Kawakita Kiukaiyu. These six asked leave to establish the Company on the same principle as that of Yokohama and received a favourable reply from government.

A MOST disgusting fact has come to our knowledge, which the notice of the authorities ought to be emphatically called to.

At the burial ground of persons beheaded at Tobé, the bodies are interred so near the surface, and with so little soil over them; that the dogs habitually tear them up and devour them. We had heard of this as being an especial feature of the Yedo execution grounds in days gone by; but we did not expect it existed now-a-days, and close to Yokohama. So great a taste have these dogs for human flesh, that if they cannot get it from the graves, they become dangerous; and as lately as within a few days at Tobé, fourteen of them at-

tacked a child—and injured it so severely that it had to be taken to the Native Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Simmons. The father of the lad who attempted to drive the dogs off, was also attacked and much injured. And a man who rescued the child was also turned upon, but as he was not himself seriously hurt, and has not been seen since, the people say he was a god.

AMONG THE many pleasant things that occurred on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth-day was the opening of the new double-arched stone bridge at the end of the Tori, or Main street. As we noticed in our columns some months ago, the Sujikai Go Mon had been taken down, and the stone of its buttresses utilized in the erection of this new bridge. The strength and stability of the old wooden structure leading across the small river from the Sujikai gate have been severely taxed of late, as the wooden bridge next above it was carried away by the tai-fun and flood of September, and all the traffic and passage has since had, of necessity, to be over the remaining well-worn old wooden bridge. The débris and mud made a frightful place to pass in wet weather, and the opening of the new stone bridge was anxiously looked for both by pedestrians and those who travel by jinrikisha or trap. Great efforts were put forth, night and day, to complete the work, which was ready for public use on Monday morning. The new bridge is of dressed hard stone, with stout posts and heavy railings of granite. It is very neatly and substantially built, and is wide enough for large carriages to meet upon, with room at the sides. The posts are capped with copper. The river flows through two semicircular arches. The name of the new bridge is Yorodzu Yo Bashi or "Bridge of ten thousand Reigns." It looks as though it might last that long. For the sake of such improvements as this in the capital, one can put up with a little inconvenience and delay, and to see such really fine and durable work is not only cheering, but argues well for the future architecture of Tokei. We hope to see many more stone bridges take the place of the decaying old wooden ones which prevail in the capital.

A SAD story appears among the provincial news, which, if true, is certainly very remarkable. The *Kobun Tsushi* gives it as received from Fotoz'ki Ken.

A man whose means of livelihood were in his pack horse, left his home one morning lately with his horse, to go to the labours of the day. During his absence his wife was very busy. She was also weaning the baby; and as it cried very much and wanted the mother to take it and give it its wonted sustenance, the woman called her eldest son, a lad of seven years old, and told him to take the child away, adding, "and throw it into the river;" not imagining that the boy would have supposed her to be serious. The boy, however, actually did take the child and throw it into the river. The mother had no suspicions and thought the boy had merely, as usual, taken the child out to amuse it. When he shortly afterwards returned without the child, and in answer to her enquiries she received the reply "I threw it into the river, as you told me," the woman in her anger took up a shuttle belonging to the loom at which she was working, and threw it at her son. It struck him on the temple, and he fell down and expired almost immediately.

Seeing what she had done the woman became well nigh frantic; as the day wore on, and the time approached for the return of her husband, she could not endure the thought of telling him what had happened, so went and hanged herself in the stable.

A little after dusk the man arrived at home, but his horse started and refused to enter the stable. The man whipped the horse to make it go in at the door, when the animal kicked out, and struck the man in such a manner, as caused him to die in great agony.

The "rider" of the *Kobun Tsushi* is "Although we do not know for certain whether the above is true—the inspecting officer has reported it, and enquiries are being made."

THREE YEARS AGO, on the main street in Tokei, there were scarcely a dozen shops for the sale of foreign goods, since that time, the number has so increased that a Japanese curiously inclined, started from Shimbashi northwards to count them. From Shimbashi to Suji Kai, there are two hundred and sixty eight shops in which foreign goods are sold. From nearly all of them native goods are excluded. They were as follows:

Books	20
Watches and clocks	88
Varieties	89
Boots and shoes	5
Merchant tailors	31
Umbrellas	7
Foreign drinks	4
Cutters and fitters	3
Paints	1
Canes	3
Chairs and desks	6
Machinery etc.	2
Hardware, locks	3
Harness	2
Trunks and carpet bags	2

Total . . . . . 268

No one will be surprised at the number of variety shops, nor even at the proportion of tailor's shops, but the number of places in which time-pieces are sold is extraordinary and we take it as a good omen for the future habits of punctuality among the natives. If the twelve o'clock gun in the castle were to be a little more exact, it would help on the good work which the clocks are doing. We do not ask it to split seconds, but it ought to be fired on the second that marks twelve o'clock precisely which is not always the case. The number of shops for the sale of foreign books is encouragingly fair, and we might be tempted to believe that foreign drinks were not in demand, did we not know that in most of the variety shops, all kinds of wine and brandy are sold. Of course we take the charitable view of the matter, and suppose the labels on the bottles to tell the truth, but no sane men would swear that the bottles really contain what they say they do. When all the new shops are occupied the numbers of shopkeepers who vend foreign wares will doubtless increase still further.

THE UDALJIN, Iwakura, has notified that an Exhibition in London, will be held yearly; and that all Japanese who desire to exhibit should notify their Cho Officer, who will communicate with the Exhibition committee, up to the end of this month.

A LARGE fire took place in Tokei yesterday in the direction of Asakusa. There must have been nearly a hundred houses burnt to the ground; and one or two lives were lost.

THE JAPANESE are altogether as generous as other people, if we may judge by the liberal contributions they make for certain objects; though generally speaking the direction in which their liberality is displayed is

not by any means that which would be selected by foreigners. A "philanthropist" of Yokamachi, in the town of Kofu is reported to the Finance department as worthy of reward, because he gave to each of the police of the town, numbering in all 80 persons, a suit of clothes, at a cost of rios 180—being 2½ rios each.

From the 4th to the 17th of this month the examinations of the Tokei Medical School are proceeding. Relatives of the students are allowed to be present.

A DOCTOR in the Aichi Ken has invented a rice-pounding machine, by aid of which one girl is able to do the work of eight persons under the old system. The price of the machine varies according to size from 50 riyos up to 100 riyos.

SOME TIME back we reported that a headless trunk of a man had been found in Shibuyamura, Tokei, but that there were as yet no traces of the murderer. It has now been discovered that there were two murderers—robbers, whose companion the murdered man was. They killed him because they believed he had betrayed them to the government. One of the men is a samourai of Tokei Fu, the other a samourai of Hamamatsu Ken.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued, signed by Iwakura, ordering that if any runaway seamen belonging to the Japanese Navy are discovered in any Fu or Ken, they must be sent at once to the Naval Department.

A PROCLAMATION from Okurasho calls attention to the necessity of care in the disposal of cattle, and particularly to the former government notice forbidding the killing of cows for food. Some people, it appears, in their eagerness to realise money, have killed their cows, and thus the fear arises of the stock of the Empire being rapidly diminished. We think this is clearly a matter worthy of the government notice it has obtained.

ON THE 7th instant, the Empress and the Empress Mother left the palace at Akasaka about 10 A.M., and took a drive round Takawana. When they reached Kumurazaka close to the Kankuriyo of Kobusho, the horses took fright through a portion of the harness giving way, and all were pitched over a bank into a pond. Fortunately their Majesties were not hurt at all, though somewhat alarmed. One of the horses was drowned, and the carriage much damaged. Their Majesties on being rescued from a most perilous position, were taken into one of the offices of Kobusho—where proper means having been taken for restoring them to their personal comforts, and a fresh carriage obtained, they returned to the palace, arriving at 2 P.M.

A FREE FIGHT occurred at a recent fire which broke out in the yashiki of Kazoku Asano. There were firemen from both the first and second divisions, and when the fire had been got under, they got up a quarrel upon some trifle that had happened during the confusion. At last the excitable temper for which these classes are notorious was aroused, and whilst some belaboured each other with fire-ho's—ugly weapons to play such a game with—others threw tiles from the roofs of houses on their foes. The police ultimately arrived in sufficient force to stop the outrage, but the people whose roofs had been robbed for missiles, wore anything but silent under their sorrows.



FROM GIFU—Mino country—a skilful and enterprising farmer named Nagawo addresses the husbandmen throughout the Empire. He has discovered a very novel manner of enriching his rice-fields. There is a kind of river fish called Koi; and observing their habits, he conceived a notion that they might be utilized, as they disturb the mud and the water in such a way, as to benefit the rice-plant whilst preventing any grass or weeds from growing. The fish grow very quickly if not over-crowded, and the field with them in it requires no weeding or attention. Two or three to each tsubo of land are sufficient—beyond that they are injurious. Not only is the crop much heavier that is so fertilized, but a profit is also gained on the sale of the fish.

A JAPANESE student who has been “studying medicine,” i.e., grammar, phrase book and the rudiments of the language, for three arsye in Heidelberg lately returned to Japan, and was examined by the German professors at the Medical College in Tokei. He was found to know so nearly next to nothing of medicine or therapeutics, that he could not enter the College. Comment is unnecessary. Examinations of returned students are getting to be a regular part of the professors’ duties at the Kai Sei Gakko. Each returned student is examined by a professor who is a native of the country in which the student studied. With every desire to show fair play to the applicants, and notwithstanding that some have been abroad three or four years, not one has been able to enter the first or second class. A batch of fifteen students who have been ordered home is expected to arrive by the next steamer from America. One cannot but feel sorry for the really deserving ones who have tried in vain to wring knowledge from an intractable foreign language; and profit by travel and residence abroad, but then they ought never to have left Japan, till they were prepared to appreciate what they saw and heard. Very worthy scholars who have worked hard at some foreign language for three or four years in Japan, are now waiting for their turn to go to see the western world for which they have so long prepared. So much money has already been expended fruitlessly, that the chances of the worthy ones are very thin.

A PARTY of Cook’s excursionists are announced in the New York papers. They will shortly arrive in Yokohama, and will doubtless visit the fair city of Yedo, and be as happy as the Japanese say the dwellers in that city are. They will be met at the station by a delegation of jinrikisha coolies and be invited to partake of the freedom and hospitalities of the city on payment of the ordinary charges.

ON WEDNESDAY the 5th November, three members of the family of Iwakura, visited Mr. De Long the late U. S. Minister at his residence on the Bluff, to take leave of him Mrs. De Long previous to their return to America.

A NEW Hot Spring has been discovered to the west of Nippon, in Toyooka Ken, and is spoken of as being of great use in certain kinds of diseases. It is in Ushima-mura, and goes by the name of Onsen. Crowds have visited it this year.

AT TAKIZU-MURA, province of Bushu, the corpses of an old man and woman were washed upon the beach by the sea. They were not recognised by any of the local residents; but

they were most likely poor people, for their clothes were very coarse. There were no wounds upon them: but no doubt can be entertained that they had intentionally committed suicide, as their bodies were tied together by a piece of himo (ribbon with which dresses are tied) as if they wished to be inseparable for ever. In their pockets were found their homios (posthumous name given by the priests). They appear to be about 50 years of age.

AT Shimura, near Itabashi, a post station on the outskirts of Tokei, an accident happened of a somewhat remarkable character. The road descends towards a small precipice and turns sharp round as the brink is neared, so that great care has to be taken with all loaded vehicles, both ascending and descending. A few days since, a Japanese was riding in a jinrikisha, and at this spot the coolie was unable to stop the vehicle, or, being within the shafts, to escape from it. The jinrikisha, coolie and rider, all went bodily over the bank. The coolie was stunned and lay there for a while as if dead. The passenger must have been unhurt, as he managed to get away without paying any attention to the coolie, who, however, on returning consciousness, imagined that he had certainly caused the death of his unfortunate fare, and when he got home, after recounting the manner of the accident, thinking he would be severely punished went and hanged himself. The authorities find great fault with the man who took advantage of the stunned condition of the coolie, to bolt without paying his fare; but so far as we can learn, the only step they have taken in connection with the accident is to order that in future no jinrikisha shall use that particular road.

AT KANAHODO-MURA an old woman has been giving herself out as an prophetess. She pretends that she received the god’s command in a dream; and was told that as she was so righteous, great reward was to come to her. A well close to her residence was revealed to her as a mineral spring; and all who drank of it after being blessed by her were to benefit thereby, whilst she would foretell their fortunes. The number of her dupes soon became great, and she has undoubtedly made a pretty penny by her dream.

WE ARE not surprised to hear that great discontent exists among the cultivators of Silkworms Eggs this year, on account of the official interference which has in some instances led to heavy losses.

A paragraph in one of Tokei papers tells of a complaint uttered by the people of Kikuchiu province, who have been very heavy sufferers. The reason they allege is, that the officer who had the management of the cards, did not give sufficient cards to the producers; acting on his own judgment, irrespective of the demands sent in. The cards delivered by him were far short of what were asked for, and the result was that the farmers did not know what to do with the seed. They used up any cards they could get, but were forbidden to sell any but those which were officially provided, either for exportation or home use. The outcry is a very just one; and as a similar one comes from several districts, it ought to have the effect, if anything will, of deterring government from such injurious meddling. Surely better things ought to be expected from Okuma, the present head of the Finance Department.

ONE OF our native contemporaries relates with a certain degree of asperity, a small incident, which had it happened in a foreign country would have been judged very differently. It appears that on the Emperor’s birthday, a man shewed his loyalty by erecting a booth in the street known as Minami Jimpo-cho, Tokei, and offered the passers by saké and fruits, in honour of the day. At the back of the booth he had the five Chinese characters “Mikado, Mutz’ Hito, Ten no.” The editor asks why did this man adopt so impolite a manner to celebrate the day? If he desired to let people know how loyal he is, he ought to have been content to write some other and more poetical words than these.

THE RECEIPTS at the Custom House in Yokohama last month—October—amounted to 161,501 yen 93 sen 2 rin; the largest ever known since the trade with foreigners began.—*Mainichi Shinbun.*

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette.*

DEAR SIR,—I was so much pleased, surprised and interested, by a casual visit I paid this morning to the Yokohama Native Hospital, superintended by Dr. Simmons, that for the benefit of others, who, like myself, till to-day knew nothing even of the existence of such an institution, I trouble you with this letter.

The Yokohama Hospital, for native patients only, is pleasantly situated at the end of Honcho Dori, with a frontage facing the railway station, and a good view of Nongé Hill.

There are several patients, of course suffering from different ailments, under the care of Dr. Simmons who is the visiting physician. I noticed among them one poor fellow with a gangrened foot, and a woman who has had a very large tumour cut out of her mouth. Most of the patients were from a distance—as Odawarra and other places, whose names I do not remember. There were one or two Yokohama boys, servants of Europeans, and if it was more generally known, I think many other Europeans would avail themselves of the opportunity of putting their servants, when sick, under the medical care they can receive in the hospital. The charge for third-class patients is one boo and a half per day.

All the rooms were very clean and comfortable, and most of the patients had their hibatchis and teapots with the inseparable pipe, and appeared very much satisfied.

What seemed to me of more importance than all, was the practical information gained by so many native medical students, who, accompanying Dr. Simmons on his rounds every day, afterwards, in a large room, the walls of which are covered with surgical illustrations, attend to his explanations of the most approved method of treating the various disorders.

Attached to the hospital is an apothecary’s shop, where all prescriptions are made up by a Japanese whom the Doctor complimented on his skill and carefulness.

In about a fortnight the hospital will be removed to a more commodious building on Nongé Hill.

I understood that the hospital is supported by the Japanese merchants of Yokohama, with some assistance from the Kencho; but everything is under the sole charge of Dr. Simmons, on whom it reflects the highest credit.

Yours truly,

PHILOS.



To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

I am sorry to have to report an accident, which happened last week to an American gentleman while travelling in the mountain near Hakoné.

It seems he with two friends were visiting the Sulphur Springs, and without for a moment thinking he was not on solid ground, the earth gave away and the unfortunate man found himself with one leg as far as the knee in the boiling water. He had presence of mind, however, not to have his whole weight on the other foot, and being in reach of a rock he was out almost instantly.

It was a very narrow escape, and his experience may be an example to others. He is now at the "Grand" under Dr. Simmons' treatment, and his recovery is only a question of time.

I remain, Yours etc.,

A—

Yokohama, Nov. 8th, 1873.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

THE TEMPERANCE movement commenced in Shanghai a year or so ago. The large number of sailors at all times in the Port made it a moral necessity that a place should be provided where they could resort and yet not be subject to the demoralizing influences of liquor. A few energetic persons set to work to raise the necessary funds. The want was so evident and the desire for its early consummation was so manifest that all classes gave liberally towards the object. A lot of ground was secured and a building of fair proportions erected. At the opening ceremonies the English and American Admirals were present.

Temperance meetings were frequently held; large numbers of seamen joined the society and the Temperance Hall became an immediate success. A place of like character has also been started and is now in successful operation at Tientsin China.

When many of these Temperance men came here to Yokohama they of course found no home, no place suitable for them while on shore. They applied to some of the residents to help them. A number of Temperance meetings have been held—generally in the theatre of the English Camp—resulting in a large number signing the pledge and joining the organization. An Englishman, now employed by the Japanese government as instructor in Naval gunnery, having been authorized by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of England to start auxiliary lodges in Japan, called a meeting to discuss the matter and ventilate its objects. At a subsequent meeting the Lodge was organized with some forty members. At first it was considered desirable to raise sufficient funds to erect a suitable building, but the immediate necessities of the case could not in this way be met; as a number of the contributors would not be here to enjoy its advantages.

Consequently the new building No. 114 on the Creek has been secured temporarily; but it is considered advisable to erect a building until sufficient means can be secured. Therefore, the residents will be asked to contribute towards the funds; which funds will be used first for furnishing the present quarters, the remainder to go towards the new structure. The Society requires a good deal of money, as the expenses at starting are necessarily heavy. They will also feel under obligations for small monthly contributions that its operation may not become embarrassed pecuniarily.

A WELL-WISHER.

## Miscellaneous.

### Shippers of Silk.

Per S. S. *Avoca*, despatched 18th Nov., 1873.

England France Italy &c.

Bolmida, G. ....	26	—	—
Strachan & Thomas, .....	33	—	—
Grosser & Co. ....	12	—	—
Gilman & Co., .....	—	49	—
Jaquemot, J. M., .....	—	34	6
Bavier & Co., .....	—	27	—
Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., ..	—	51	—
N'lands T'ing Society ...	—	—	115
Ziegler & Co., .....	—	—	40
Sundries, .....	31	19	—

102 180 161

Total..... 440 Bales.

Silk-worm Eggs..... 554 Cases.

Per P. M. Str. *Great Republic*, the following Cargo of Tea and Silk, was despatched.

From	S. Francisco.	Chicago.	Canada.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	New York.	Boston.	Total.
Hongkong	433	...	...	116	...	2,337	...	2,770
Shanghai	100	...	...	...	...	1,352	...	1,568
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	...	2,787
Higo	250	115	...	...	50	2,069	1,747	6,262
Yokohama	2,978	200	521	...	50	1,848	444	13,387
Total.	3,761	315	521	116	50	6,776	1,848	13,387

SILK—BALES.

TEA—PACKAGES.

There was a severe Tornado or typhoon lately in Bungo, a province in the north-eastern part of this Island. Many houses were blown down, and several people were killed.—*Nagasaki Gazette*.

The news of the loss of the British barque *Norman*, on her passage from this port to Chefoo as stated in our last, has been confirmed by the arrival of the Norwegian brig *Kvick*, which has several of the shipwrecked seamen on board. She founded on the 20th Oct. on a reef about 7 miles from Chefoo. All were saved, excepting Capt. Bryce and the steward.—*Idem*.

An investigation was held at the U. S. Consulate, on the 6th inst. concerning the accident which occurred upon the last trip of the P. M. S. *Golden Age* from Yokohama, in which a native fishing boat was run over.

The following is the judgement of the Court in the case:—

After a careful review of all the testimony, we are of opinion that the officers of the said steamer *Golden Age* used all due care in the management of the same, but through uncertainty as to whether the fishing boat was at anchor or not, the order to "port helm" was not given by the officer of the deck soon enough to avoid the collision, and in view of the serious results of the same, we recommend that some compensation be allowed by the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, to the families of the deceased and injured men, and owners of boat.

(Sgd.) CHAS L. FISHER,  
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Assented to

H. STOUT,

J. U. SMITH, master mariner, } Assessors.  
A. C. PERCY, " "

Nagasaki, 7th November, 1873.

—*Idem*.

Doctor Osgood of the American Mission, reports that on the way to Yeng-ping, he passed what had been the site of the English Chapel, recently torn down by a Chinese mob; he further expresses an opinion, that if the Chinese would devote the same care and attention to Public Works, as they bestow upon the demolition of Foreign buildings, the country would be greatly benefited thereby.—*Chefoo Herald*.

We learn that Mr. Brennan, H. B. M.'s Consulate, leaves by the *Curlew* in a day or two, in order to convey to the King of the Loochoo Islands the thanks of H. M. Government for his humanity in affording relief to the crew of the *Benares*, and to present to him the gold watch and chain sent out from Home.—*N. C. Daily News*.

We hear on good authority that the sentence of the Naval Court in the case of the *Drummond Castle*, has been sustained, and Captain McRitchie's appeal against it disallowed by the Board of Trade.—*Idem*.

It is said that the Viceroy intends digging a broad canal from the Peitang river to the Peiho.—It is also reported that the Mission to Cuba is checked, in consequence of some point raised by the Spanish Minister.—*Idem*.

A serious and unfortunately a fatal accident occurred on the morning of the 29th October in the Hongkew village. Several Chinamen were engaged in breaking up some old naval stores amongst which were several old bombshells. One of these still contained the percussion fuse, which being struck, it is supposed, with a hammer or other instrument, instantly exploded, scattering fragments of iron around among a number of Chinese who were looking on at the time, at the old metal being broken up. An apprentice aged thirteen was instantly killed, and four workmen wounded, one of them, it is supposed, mortally. Two of the number required amputations which were performed at the Hongkew Hospital by Dr. Henderson, assisted by Drs. Johnston and Macgowan. The fifth man was but slightly injured.—*Shanghai Evening Courier*.

We learn from Chefoo that on the 20th October, while a heavy gale was blowing from the N.E., the British barque *Norman*, from Nagasaki, loaded with seaweed, struck on the rock outside English Island, and became a total wreck. The Captain and steward were drowned, but the remainder of the crew saved themselves by clinging to different parts of the wreck, and drifted on to English Island.—*Idem*.

A fine of \$500 has been inflicted by the court at Samarang upon a Chinaman Liem Tiang Siang, commander of ship *Good Luck*, sailing under British colours, which on arriving at the roadstead of Samarang from Singapore, did not show the yellow flag, although cholera was prevailing at Singapore at the time of her departure. To ensure the payment of the fine a seizure has been made of ship and cargo.—*Idem*.

## In the Japanese Language.

THE  
"Nippon Advertiser."

(FOR ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY.)

DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY,  
IN ALL THE  
Cities, Towns and Villages in the  
EMPIRE.

TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE object of this publication, the first number of which will appear in a few days, is to serve as an universal advertising medium between foreigners and the whole empire of Japan.

It is quite clear that such a means of communicating with all classes throughout the country must be most useful; and is calculated to do more to make the natives acquainted with the infinite variety of articles which may be of service to them, with which they can be supplied by foreigners in course of post, than any other means that can be adopted.

The charges for insertions are fixed on a most moderate scale. The whole space of the paper will be divided into spaces of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and each space will be charged \$1 a week; a space and a half \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2 spaces \$2—and so on.

For long term advertisements, payable in advance, the following allowances will be made:

For 3 months	...	10 per cent. discount
" 6 "	...	35 " "
" 12 "	...	50 " "

No charge made for Translation.

N.B.—As it is of much importance in the circumstances of such a commerce as that of Japan, that

### ALL FOREIGN MERCHANTS

Should be known by name to all landed proprietors, financiers, producers and merchants in every province, a column will be devoted to those who may wish to avail themselves of this permanent means of keeping their firms before the natives—a charge of \$5 per annum being made.

Office of

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE."

No. 85.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1873.

## THE International Hotel, No. 18, ON THE BUND, & WATER STREET.

W. CURTIS,  
PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL is the oldest established in Yokohama and is replete with every comfort desirable.

### The largest and best Billiard Room in the East.

Suites of Apartments elegantly furnished, lofty, and airy Bedrooms, overlooking the sea. The Proprietor from his experience as an Hotel-keeper, can undertake to maintain the high reputation the Hotel has so long held, and while thanking his numerous customers for past favours shewn, begs to assure his patrons, that the same care, and zeal for their comfort will be shewn as hitherto.

### THE CUISINE,

is now under the direction of a first class  
FRENCH COOK.

AND

### LIQUORS,

of only the Best Brands provided.

### Hot and Cold Baths at all hours.

BOARDERS per Day ..... \$ 2.00

Do. per Month.....\$75.00 to \$50.00  
For Board only \$30 to \$35 per month.

The best Carriages, and Saddle Horses, Boats, and Ginrickshas, at hand at a moment's notice.

Yokohama. 30th Sept., 1873, tf.

### FOR SALE.

## ALBUMS

WITH

50 Photographic Views of  
JAPAN.  
8 x 6.  
\$ 25 EACH.

At the Office of the

JAPAN GAZETTE.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1873.

## THE "FAR EAST."

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.

Subscription payable in Advance.

Per Annum ... .. \$ 15

Single numbers ... .. \$ 2

At the Office of the

JAPAN GAZETTE.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1873.

## Stereoscopic Pictures OF VIEWS IN JAPAN.

\$ 3 per Dozen.

STEREOSCOPES \$ 1 Each.

At the Office of the

JAPAN GAZETTE.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1873.

## ALBUMS OF JAPANESE VIEWS.

CARTE SIZE.

4 Dozen in each, ..... Price \$ 5.

At the Office of the

JAPAN GAZETTE.

Yokohama, 17th Nov., 1874.

## THE JAPAN GAZETTE Song List, AND DIRECTORY FOR THE YEAR 1874.

For all the open Ports in Japan.

THE collection of names, for the year 1874, has commenced.

We will feel obliged by all residents filling in the slips which will be sent to them for that purpose. They will then be put in type, and sent round again for corrections.

C. D. MOSS,

Manager.

Yokohama, 27th Sept., 1873.

## THE NEW ENGLAND Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF BOSTON. (Organised February 1st, 1844.)

Accumulation, Jan. 1, 1873, ... \$11,000,172.00  
Return of Surplus, 1872, ..... 475,000.00

Leaving as a re-insurance fund \$10,525,172.00  
For protection of policy holders, in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth

Amount at risk on 22,000 Lives \$66,014,355.00  
Market value of securities composing fund..... \$358,232.83  
OVER C. ST. This item not availed of in the capital presented above.

No Extra premiums for residence in Japan.

Policies on single Lives for \$1,000 to \$20,000.

Surrender value guaranteed under Massachusetts' Statute.

WILLIAM L. CLARK,

General Agent for Japan.

Yokohama, 6th Sept., 1873.

tf.

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY.

### AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Colorado."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1873.

Single Copy,.....25 cents.  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies,...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 6TH DEC., TO THE 24TH DEC. 1873.

#### BIRTH.

On the 11th instant, at No. 15, The Strand, Yokohama, the wife of JOHN RICKETT, Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 14th Oct., at Merrow, Surrey, by the Rev. H. Albany Bowles, rector of the parish, CHARLES HENRY DALLAS, of the Imperial Japanese Civil Service, to EMILY CHARLOTTE, second daughter of the late Rev. Francis Payne Seymour, rector of Havant, Hants.

OUR LAST Mail Summary was published on the 7th for P.M.S.S. Co's Steamer *China*, which sailed on the 8th instant.

Since then the Mail arrivals have been

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
The M. M. Co. <i>Menzaleh</i>	14th Dec.	16th Dec.
" P. M. S. S. <i>Japan</i>	12th "	14th "
" P. & O. Str. <i>Araca</i>	21st Dec.	22nd "

Latest dates are:—

From London ... 31st October.  
" New York ... 7th November.  
" San Francisco ... 14th "  
By telegram from London 12th December.

### Summary.

THE EMPEROR and Empress are making more and more innovations in the habits of the court life. Each of them has been active during the past fortnight in such ways as appear open to them to shew themselves interested in current affairs, and they have wound up by making one short progress together. This last was on Wednesday the 17th instant, when they came down from Yedo to Yokohama in the Imperial saloon-carriage, attached to the ordinary 8 A.M. train,

and embarking on a steamer which has been fitted up for them as a kind of yacht, were accompanied by a squadron of six Japanese men-of-war, to the Imperial Naval Yard at Yokeska. This is the first time that the old Japanese custom has been so publicly broken through, although we think they once paid a visit to the Silk factory at Tomioka together—but if so, much more privately. The Empress is very fond of going wherever her presence can encourage the cause of progress or education, and we hope that we shall hereafter see the Imperial pair together on all great state occasions.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS are at a stand still. Not a soul can tell when or how the treaties will be revised; but serious differences have more than once arisen between the present chief of the Foreign Affairs—Terashima, lately Japanese minister resident in England, and some of the foreign representatives. Matters which were considered to be practically settled by the former Foreign Minister, have met with very short treatment by the new. The new ministry, in fact appears to be without any other policy than this:—To avoid war with Corea: in which they are right; and to make foreigners feel as unwelcome in the country as they can—in which they are wrong.

THE LATE British Chargé d'affaires, whose services during the absence of Sir Harry Parkes will remain memorable from the active part taken by him in bringing the condition of the Chinese coolies on board the *Maria Luz* under the notice of the Japanese government, left Japan by the last English Mail steamer, to join the British Embassy at Copenhagen. Few men ever left this country more universally respected.

THE QUESTION of the Simonoski Indemnity has received some attention. It was originally \$3,000,000, to be paid by Japan to the four powers—England, France, Holland and America—for the damage occasioned by the Japanese firing into certain ships, and the expenses of the expedition those acts rendered necessary. That expedition consisted of 8 English ships, under Admiral Kuper, with a special force of 600 Royal Marine Light Infantry; 3 French ships under Admiral Juarez; 4 Dutch ships, and one small American merchant steamer (carrying marines from the United States Frigate *Jamestown*), hired for the purpose of enabling the United States to put in an appearance; and shew its co-operation with the other powers, in action taken to punish acts in which an American man-of-war had been among the sufferers. It will thus be seen that, when, after the success of the expedition, and the signature of the Shimonoski convention, the various governments arranged that all should share the amount agreed to be paid by Japan, equally, the United States make a pretty little profit on the transaction, if the money be all paid; and it is therefore no great stretch of liberality for her to make Japan a present of her portion of the amount which still remains unpaid. Still there is the one fourth of \$2,000,000 due to her, and we do not impugn her generosity in being desirous of not pressing Japan for the amount. But circumstances have arisen which have induced the others who are interested in the claim, to put on a little pressure; and this has caused some discussion. One of the Yokohama papers thinks it should be enforced. The others are of opinion that it were better to obtain commercial concessions in favour of foreigners, which would equally benefit the Japanese themselves. It is impossible to say how it will end, for at present the Japanese ministry appear to be sulking, and disinclined to do anything at all.

## SAGHALIEN.

HANABUSA has left Japan, as Minister from the Mikado to St. Petersburg. By the mail which arrived just before his departure, there came intelligence that Russia was about to establish a convict establishment on Saghalien. In point of fact Russia has long since done so; and any reader of the November number of the *Far East* may see that this establishment has not been unknown to the British government; and that it has been visited within six months by one of the ships of H. M.'s Navy. It is quite compatible with Russian aggressive proceedings that the worst fears of those who look for the ultimate annexation of the whole island to the already overgrown empire of the Czars, should be realized; but we do not see that this must necessarily be the case at the present time. There is plenty of room on the half of the island already occupied by Russia, to make a penal settlement, more than large enough even for her numerous prisoners.

Whether Hanabusa has any special instructions on this subject of Saghalien, is supposed to be a secret looked up in the deepest recesses of official secrecy; but whatever his instructions are, it is certain that he never can move the Russian Bear to remove his paw from the ground already appropriated.

Saghalien is so placed with regard to the mainland of the Asiatic continent, and the Island of Yeso, that it is a very small stretch of arbitrariness for the Power which holds the territory nearest to it on the continent to claim it. It has never been numerously populated by any race, but Japan has always had settlements there, and supposed itself to be, and no doubt was, the true owner of the island. The majority of the inhabitants were and are Ainos; and probably they were little troubled by the central Yedo government. Still they appear to have considered themselves as the subjects of Japan and not of Russia.

Apart from the old territories of Russia, which surely ought to suffice for all the purposes of penal settlements, the large tracts of land she has annexed of late years on the Amoor, and between the Amoor and the coast might satisfy her, if her real reason were that given in the home papers last mail, that her other penal districts were too limited; and at any rate the island of Saghalien, very small as compared with the continental annexations, will add so little to the space allotted to such purposes, as to form a very poor excuse for taking the island from Japan, and using it in that way. It is the old story over again, of the rich man with his exceeding many flocks and herds, and the poor man with his one little ewe lamb. Russia spares to appropriate of her immense continental territories, but must take the little insignificant appanage of Japan; and as an excuse to the world must say she wants it because her convicts must find room. If the world has any sense of justice, it will condemn this selfishness of Russia; but the conscience of Russia will not be scared; nor when the world says unto the Czar, "Thou art the man," will he repent as David did, and make restitution.

No—because Russia knows well that it is not as a penal settlement she wants Saghalien. It is as a matter of policy and aggrandisement. Had it been possible she would have kept all European powers out of these seas. During the Turkish war she proved what she had always felt, the inconvenience of having the fleets of other great Powers in these waters: and it was a considerable blow to her ambition when treaties were entered into between Japan and other nations. We have always thought, and we still believe, that her main object in placing

her hand on Saghalien was to prevent it being used as a naval station by others, and thus becoming a base for operations against Russia, in case of war. Against this contingency the right of Japan must sink before the might of Russia; and we see how gradually but unswervingly Russia is drawing the cords tighter which bind the island to her.

In "1866 an embassy was sent by the last of the Shoguns to the Czar upon this subject. It conveyed to the Czar of all the Russias, the inestimable treasure of the portrait of Yoshihisa; but even this could not move the great potentate of the North; and the embassy returned with an agreement to share the island with Japan. Ever since, Japan has chafed under this joint occupation, and more than once attempts have been made to come to an understanding more favourable to this empire. It is well known that early in the intercourse between Japan and America, the latter made representations in Japan's favour to Russia, which, however, totally failed. It is a sore point with Russia, and she does not like it touched. The ministers of Treaty Powers have been consulted on the subject, but they have cautiously replied, that their governments might and probably would, if asked by Japan, intercede with Russia, but that no warlike demonstrations could be expected. This is reasonable enough—for the whole island is of but little value to any one; and certainly not worth having any war about. Still Japan is in that unenviable position of a weak man with many friends, attacked by a strong man; whom, however, none of the friends will attack, because it is against their interests to do so. Thus the weakest must go to the wall.

What then is likely to be the issue of Hanabusa's mission? There are no great interests between Japan and Russia requiring a minister to reside at the Russia court. This Saghalien question is the principal one between the two nations. And what can Hanabusa do?

Alas! he will do as he did when sent to Corea. He will do his best—and that will be—nothing.

There was formerly something heard of Russia being willing to settle the matter by paying a sum of money to Japan. If this be so, and Russia is still in the vein, it might perhaps be well to settle the matter in that way. If not, the best plan would be to have the question settled, if Russia would agree, by arbitration.

If neither of these solutions are adopted—all the embassies Japan can send will avail nothing; and the end will be that Russia will do as she was done elsewhere—annex the whole, and abide the consequences.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

COMING EVENTS cast their shadows before.

There are now in Tokei, and we think it but reasonable to suppose in all the large and important cities and towns of the empire vast numbers of men who think about and talk politics. The masses have not reached this stage yet. We asked a red hot politician a few days ago, what the people at large think of all the things he had been talking about? and the reply was, "They think nothing at all about them. It does not enter their heads that they have anything to do with the government except to obey its orders. There is such a broad line drawn between officials and the common people, that the latter have no idea of the possibility of crossing it. And so the officials will continue to govern and the people will not interfere."

Any one who sees much of the Japanese people will admit that this coincides pretty nearly with their own observations. But there is a

class, and that too not one to be lightly esteemed, which pays much attention to politics, and to whom the events of the last two or three months, are not matters of indifference. We say there is a class because we allude to one in particular—the middle class samourai; but everyday, an increasing spirit of independence of thought, speech and action is made apparent in other directions; and we are informed that before long there will be several societies in Tokei, partaking much of the nature of debating clubs, whose object will be the discussion of political subjects. Already there are one or two of them; and as must naturally be the case, they, deriving much of their inspiration from the newspapers, the latter in some measure find encouragement from them, to touch more and more freely on hitherto forbidden topics.

Let not those who read the roughly gleaned news from the Fu and Ken throughout this empire, despise the day of small things. There is that working here, which will inevitably lead to great things. Every day convinces us more and more, that a strange undefinable restlessness pervades the nation, and that this season of parturition must sooner or later culminate in the development of a political energy, such as the nation has never known. It is quite likely that great mistakes will be made by those who are the active movers in this new life; but, that they are fast feeling their powers, and are eager to exercise them, we constantly receive what to our mind are most convincing proofs.

A few days ago, for instance, we published a letter from one Hashitsumé, a samourai of Awamori, suggesting the repayment of the foreign loan. Doubtless many smiled at the suggestion, and fancied it altogether too frivolous to find a place in our columns. But it must be borne in mind, that we are anxious to give our readers, not merely those local items with which they are acquainted before we publish them; but, so far as we can collect them, news which tell of the doings in the country; the feelings, the manners, the customs, prejudices, superstitions; the growing love of what is good, and hatred of what is evil; the striving for education; the craving for civilization in its widest sense; which are the only means of enabling ourselves and our readers both here and at home, to realize the true nature of the Japanese people. The letter, then, of Hashitsumé was freely translated from the *Nisshin Shinjishi* and transferred to our column. This poor samourai has gone one step further now. He has, in conjunction with Jida, called a Public Meeting to be held at Atagosh'ta on the 16th of this month, to consider the matter he has at heart. He writes to the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, and after expressing his thanks, that by its means his former letter "has made known his plan to all the people of Japan," he proceeds:

"However, I find opinions differ on the subject. I therefore wish all persons who desire to pay off the foreign debt to meet at the yashiki of Jiugoi Matsudaira Yodai, in Daini-daiku, Atagosh'ta at 1 P.M. on the 16th instant. As there are many people in Tokei who are anxious to return the foreign debt, we will consult as to the best means of doing it."

Signed HASHITSUME YUKIMASA,  
Samourai of Awomori.  
" JIDA TSUNEWU,  
Mombu Tairoku.

This is the first step of this kind we have ever seen in Tokei; although we have repeatedly seen in the *Nisshin Shin-jishi* suggestions as to calling public meetings, and instructions as to the mode of conducting them.

It will be seen from the above how much in earnest these men are. It was a bold step on the

part of Jida, a tairoku of the Education Department, to publish his opinion in the newspaper. It shews the hold the press is taking of the people, that the poor samourai, Hashitsume, although only just beyond the reach of starvation, reads the paper to his old mother every evening. Shall we say in passing, it illustrates the force that women wield, even for national weal or woe in forming the minds of the young—that the spirit to support Jida's proposal to pay off the foreign debt was engendered by the patriotic impulses of Hashitsume's mother? These led him to ponder over the matter; to indite the letter; and to address himself to Sa In, for assistance in publishing his letter by means of the officials of Fu and Ken. His sagacity was further exhibited in seeking for his letter insertion in a widely circulating and influential newspaper; and courage and determination are displayed in the alliance between these two samourai, which gives them a consciousness of strength sufficient to bring their scheme fairly under the severe ordeal of open public discussion.

This we give as one instance, but a very remarkable one, of the fact that the samourai class are beginning to recognise their power to exercise their right of sharing in the politics of the country.

But it is only one instance. It is not the one we had in our minds when we wrote the aphorism with which we commenced this editorial. We will not, however, drag that in at the close of an article. It will keep for a day or two; so on Monday we will direct attention to a far more important illustration of the same wise saying. There is danger abroad. Let us hope that it come not our way.

#### AUGRY RUMOURS.

IT HAS been confirmed by both of our English Yokohama contemporaries that dissatisfaction with the late government's changes and their causes, has been practically displayed among some of the military. It matters not to what extent this has been the case, so far as our purpose is concerned. Probably we should be able to shew that it has been to a far greater extent than is generally supposed, if it were not that the authority on which we make our statements must perforce be kept in the background. Even foreigners who send or give information to the Press are generally anxious that their names should not be made public; and this must be very much more a matter of consequence to Japanese, whose liberty might, and certainly would, be curtailed, were they known to give such information as we have from time to time been enabled to publish.

It will be fresh in the memory of our readers, that within the past two months we have given insertion to two letters received by us—as we explained at the time, unofficially from two officials—in which the statement made by us respecting the disaffection in the army was explained by the admission that some of the men had been allowed to retire from the service. We published just what was written; and did not question its correctness. We had given the fact—and followed it with the explanation. We now beg to be distinctly understood, that, in the few statements we have to make, our object is not to write sensationally or to create alarm, but only to let our foreign readers know that there is still fire to be quenched, and that the government has a very rough task before it. We are obliged to generalise, and not to mention specific facts within our knowledge, because, were we to take an opposite course, we should soon be deprived of some of our best sources of information.

In the proceedings which led up to the great revolution in this country, it was a long time before any name but that of Satsuma's was mentioned by the government, although he was but one of several confederates. He was looked upon as the recognised leader; he it was who addressed that celebrated letter to the late Mikado, protesting against the opening of Osaka and Hiogo, and demanding that his clan should occupy the van in opposing the entrance of foreigners; and he it was to whose influence all the crimes committed against us were attributed. So it is now. The Kagoshima men are generally mentioned as those who are leaving their colours. But they are not the only men whose animosity has been aroused by the late changes; nor are we even sure that they are the most numerous. When Shimadzu Saburo came to Tokei, in the early part of this year, great fears were entertained respecting the retainers who accompanied him. It was imagined that they would behave in the old swash-buckler style for which they were famous in days of old. It was in anticipation of their forming a nucleus for aggressions of some kind, that a vast number of ronins made their appearance in Tokei. But the government had taken such steps as rendered it impossible for them to do any great amount of harm. Every man was known. Everything he did was watched; and had any *émeute* been attempted, it would have been suppressed in a twinkling. We are satisfied that at this moment, government knows all that is going on everywhere in the country, quite as well as it did then. The only thing is that the very men whose names were at that time a tower of strength, are now out of office; and it is very doubtful whether those who have taken their places, would have similar influence.

The determination which is now openly expressed in Tokei, as that of more than one of the Ken, is, that drilling and exercising shall go on through the winter months so far as possible, and that an army shall be prepared, by the spring, and permission asked of government for this force to go to Corea. If the request be not granted it is stated that they will go without permission.

Now this is big talk, and we may very well afford to smile at it. It is pretty certain that the government, if its present members continue in power, will not assent; and, if they do not, it will be their duty to prevent any filibustering expedition leaving these shores, even supposing it were possible for such a constituted force to find equipment, commissariat, and transport. We anticipate, therefore, no actual departure of troops from Japan to Corea.

But there is danger to the country in the existence of any such movement. Freedom of speech no foreigner will object to. The free expression of opinions we should all uphold; but, if any approach to drilling or exercising, or in any way organizing either naval or military bands, otherwise than the legitimate and recognised forces of the empire, be attempted, it ought to be promptly and inexorably suppressed. Should Japan at any time carry out the earnest wishes of the majority of the samourai, and go to war with Corea, it must be as a civilized state, sending forth a properly accredited force. This would be recognised and respected by all nations, however much the sanity of the rulers might be doubted. But such an independent expedition as is spoken of would be treated as piratical, and not acknowledged as lawfully belligerent. It behoves the government therefore to be very watchful, and crush in the bud the very first and faintest

appearance of preparation for hostilities. And this we say, because should men be allowed to form themselves into armed bands, and be thwarted in the objects for which they had engaged, they would be apt to act in a manner hostile to the government which interposed between them and their designs. It may easily be conjectured what shape such hostility would take.

We spoke on Saturday of the advance of public opinion among the middle class Samourai. This subject is one of common converse among them, and there are already strong evidences, in many quarters, of a growing party spirit in connection with it, as well as with other matters of more or less importance.

The action of the Daijo-Kuan in regard to the dispute between the Judicial Department and the Finance Department which led to the resignation of Mr. Fukuoka and other judicial officers, has provoked a wonderful amount of indignation in some quarters; and we very much doubt whether we have heard the last of it. For, as we write, a letter lies open before us which we dare not quote, but which speaks in such plain terms, that did we write ever so strongly on the necessity for caution on the part of the government and its individual members, we should be perfectly justified.

It is a simple matter of fact. The intelligence of Japan is beginning to feel its strength. It does not yet quite know how to use it; but that it will ere long make itself felt by the government and the country at large must be apparent to all.

If the government be wise, it will consider this fact. It will be unsafe to attempt to repress public opinion; but it will be judicious to control it, by assisting and directing it into proper channels.

There is, then, work to be done, in nipping in the bud any illegal drilling of unauthorized armed bands; and also in turning to good account the force of Public opinion. It is useless, even were it possible, to stifle the latter. It will make its way in this country and among this people, as it has never yet done among Asiatic nations.

In these remarks our object is rather to let our readers take note of what is going on, than to remonstrate with, or advise, the government. There are broad shadows visible; it remains to be seen what are the coming events which are to follow them.

#### THE SIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY.

WE ARE very pleased to find that the *Japan Mail* has again directed public attention to the Simonoseki indemnity, only one half of which has been paid; although it has been eight years overdue. As our contemporary points out, the time for payment has been twice postponed—first until 1869, and then until 1872; but the second period has passed and yet there is no attempt made to pay it, nor, so far as we can learn, is there any proposal for a re-extension of time. The amount now due with accumulated interest amounts to a little over \$2,000,000; and of course this in strictness ought to be paid. No one can or does question that; least of all the Japanese government.

But will the four governments of England, France, Holland and the United States, among whom it is divisible, insist upon it? The United States we may be quite sure from the action she has already taken will not; and the other three surely would not like themselves to be outdone in generosity by a younger member of the family of nations. So far as England is concerned, she has al-



ways averred her preference for some commercial concession on the part of Japan; and if the course of reasoning in this country, were not, (like everything else), the very reverse of what it is elsewhere, the government would see that this proposition is doubly for the benefit of Japan—first in remitting the heavy debt, and secondly in increasing the trade and the revenue-producing power of the empire. But—ah! there is a but—there is a very important fact to be considered.

It is an axiom with diplomatists—"nothing for nothing." And it is one that they are bound to act up to, unless they choose to meet the censure of their countrymen. Thus all treaties are supposed to be mutual in every respect in the privileges accorded and the obligations undertaken. Already Japan has advantages over foreign powers in the treaties made with them, inasmuch as any Japanese may go freely in their countries whithersoever he will, whilst no foreigner may legally put his foot on Japanese territory beyond certain limits. Japan may reply to this, we give a *quid pro quo* for this by allowing foreigners to live under their own laws on our soil; and to a certain extent she would be right. Indeed even now her statesmen do say to those who have treaties, "concede to us the full jurisdiction over your people, and they may go whithersoever they will in Japan." This is the very point which brings the revision of the treaties to a standstill; and at this moment all is at a deadlock, arising from the strong desire of the government to gain their point as to jurisdiction over foreigners, before they make any further concessions.

We quite sympathise with those who wish to see Japan possessing the same control over foreigners who come hither, as the Powers which have entered into treaty relations with her have over Japanese who visit them. But it ought to be as plain to them as it is to us, that the thing is impossible. Where are the laws she would bring us under? By what judges are they administered? They will say that the laws are being made; and will principally be based on the Code Napoleon. But they are not made; and the business of making them proceeds very slowly. And were it otherwise, how can the Japanese judges know anything of them, or of the proper forms of law procedure? This then is a concession that cannot be yielded for several years to come. After all, it is not one the withholding of which is in any way prejudicial to Japan. If anything it is the very reverse. But it in some measure touches her pride; and thus she feels galled.

Now as a mere sentiment, each individual foreigner, whilst acknowledging the impossibility of yielding in this particular, would urge the most generous dealing in the matter of the Simonoseki indemnity. Ministers, however, have to consider such a proposal not simply as one of sentiment; but as a dry matter of business between nations. It is a beautiful theory conveyed in the parable, "when they had nothing to pay he frankly forgave them both;" but practically it is understood among the fastest friends that business is business; and although when a man has no means of meeting an obligation, the utmost generosity is often extended to him, yet when he possesses anything by which his friend can be satisfied, even though it be not hard cash, he is expected, and in most cases is willing, to yield it.

The Japanese government is in this position. She acknowledges her indebtedness but is unable conveniently to pay in money. The foreign Powers to whom she is indebted, have already shewn her every kind of generous con-

sideration. And if it were a fact that she could not pay, and had no means of satisfying her creditors, there is little doubt, the debt would be altogether waived; or at any rate she would not be in any wise troubled by importunate applications for payment.

It so happens, however, that at the very moment when we are all feeling desirous of showing our good feeling towards Japan by relieving her of this our claim upon her, she has something which we are desirous of obtaining from her, which the conceding to us, would be of considerable benefit to herself, and yet which she resolutely withholds from us. Under these circumstances, however much we may wish to see her absolved from the debt, is it consistent with the usage of nations to act altogether so one-sidedly?

It is not. There is nothing unfriendly in refusing under such circumstances to wipe out the score. On the contrary, it would be a simple act of folly to do so, when we have it in hand wherewith to diplomatize. Foreigners ask nothing of Japan that is unreasonable, or that will not be even more for her good than theirs. If she is too proud to grant it, perhaps she would be also too proud to accept for nothing a remission of the debt.

Much therefore as we all would like to see the four powers give her a clean receipt, we do not believe it is possible, unless her statesmen shew a disposition to reciprocate the friendly feelings which would prompt them to do so; and certainly not when they evince a leaning in the contrary direction. "Strictly just" writes the *Mail*, "it may be that this money should be claimed; generous it cannot be." It is nevertheless not ungenerous to propose a definite *quid pro quo*. Our opinion is that this is what some of the foreign representatives concerned are empowered to do, and that all will be. We consider this a preferable course to the giving it up altogether; and we shall rejoice to see that all the tough encounters which have taken place since the new chief of the Foreign office came into power, end placably in the abandonment of this claim, but with the concessions on the part of the Imperial government which foreigners universally desire, and which it really is to the disadvantage of the people of Japan to refuse.

#### THE YATO BASHI.

TO us it is a great matter of satisfaction that the Yato-bashi—the first bridge over the entrance of the canal, Yokohama—has given way. The construction of that bridge was part and parcel of the folly that pervaded all the acts of the government of Kanagawa at the time it was built. The officials would be, in spite of all remonstrance, penny wise and pound foolish, and now the consequences are seen. What piles of money have been squandered by them in doing badly what would have cost but a trifle more to do well! How resolutely did they set their faces against foreign guidance in matters about which they knew but little themselves; and what a pretty penny they have had to pay for it!

Looking at the streets of Yokohama now, our later comers may smile to be told that only five years ago, the governor of Kanagawa—albeit so good and generally able a man as Midzuno Wakasa no Kami—insisted on burying in the mud nearly as much money as it afterwards cost to macadamize the streets and make them what they are now. He would bring heaps and heaps of muddy gravel, to form the streets in the old Japanese fashion, and when the press had bullied him to the nth, and public meetings had been held

and remonstrances sent to him, he wrote to them by the then Municipal Director, "The streets are made on the same principle as those of the castle, and if they are good enough for the Shogun they are good enough for you"—or words to that effect. The result was, that, so soon as traffic was brought to bear upon them, they gave way. By this time a new race of governors ruled, and fortunately, Mr. Brunton having arrived, they had a man to advise them, and shew them how to make the streets properly; and to him they delegated the duty of grading, draining and metalling the streets of the settlement.

There were plenty of Engineers here before Mr. Brunton's arrival who could give and did offer advice, but they were not in government employ. Mr. Brunton was; and to him they gave heed. So that it is not only the wave-tossed voyager who had to be glad of his advent in Japan, but the citizens and visitors of Yokohama, who at last were able to locomote with some degree of comfort, over well macadamized causeways.

But the old Yato-bashi, having been built before foreigners arrived, on the old and universal model of such structures in Japan, the new one must be built like it. If we mistake not, Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson gave in designs for a substantial suspension iron bridge, which at a reasonable price they would have constructed; but of course their offer was not accepted. That design gave an ample height of the floor of the bridge above high water level; and so there would have been no such obstruction as the two wooden bridges—the old and the new ones—have always caused in the traffic of the canal. How Mr. Brunton got them to construct the Yoshida-bashi of iron we cannot tell; but whilst he was about it, he ought to have made that bridge higher from the water. An opportunity now offers to shew the metal the present chief of the Ken-cho is made of. If he has as much *savvy* as he is represented as possessing, he may act a little more intelligently than his predecessors. If he has any regard to economy, he will see that no mere patchwork be done to the bridge now closed, but that a good substantial bridge of a single span is constructed.

The direction of the bridge should also be changed. It is absurd to have it, as now, leading from Water street straight to nowhere, except against a stone wall. It should go in a slanting direction from Water street to the foot of the hill. The convenience of the public ought to be more considered than it has hitherto been. It is the part of good landlords to increase the value of their property by making the best possible means of communication for their tenants; and considering that this is the only bridge that may be said to be mainly used by foreigners, and that it is the principal connection between those two valuable and highly rented properties, the Bluff and the settlement of Yokohama, it is worth some extra care to make it worthy of its position.

We hope, then, that the experience of the past may be attended to at this opportunity: that the wish of foreigners may be complied with as to the direction of the bridge; and that a good substantial one may replace that which has now given way. If it be ornamental so much the better—for utility and a moderate price are not necessarily incompatible with elegance of design. We have not much to boast of in the way of public buildings or structures of any kind, and a handsome bridge would be very acceptable.

No steps should be taken, at any rate, to build another bridge on the same principle as

the last. But Mr. Brunton or some other civil engineer, should be invited to see whether an improvement on Yoshida Bashi is possible.

\* \* We let the above article stand, although it has transpired that it has been resolved merely to repair the old bridge. A new one must be provided ere long. That is certain.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

HAKODADI, 16th Dec., 1873.

A native of some standing here, on leaving the Gwaimusho at Yedo a day or two before the end of October last, was arrested by police officers in the employ of the Kaitakushi, secured with rope at Shiba, taken at once to Shinagawa, and shipped off in a small boat for the steamer *Gemba Maru* (Kuroda). He was placed on the top of some baggage, and, there being considerable sea on, he tumbled overboard, and was very nearly drowned, owing to his hands being tied under his clothing. He sunk twice, but on coming up the second time he managed to catch hold of some part of the boat and was hauled in.

Placed on board the steamer, all answer as to why he had been arrested was refused. The steamer sailed for Hakodadi and on her arrival there he was at once transferred to the jail. He remained there thirty-six days, and during that time was neither examined in any way nor allowed to know for what reason he was imprisoned. At the end of that time he was told that the government had found out "a little" of what they wanted to know (but what that was, was not imparted to him), and he could live at his own house under surveillance of the street officer. This partial release only occurred three days since. He has, as yet, not been informed by his paternal government why he was lodged so many days at the expense of the state.

It is understood that some influential friends of his have sent in a petition, to the so-called Department of Justice, to have this action of the Kaitakushi investigated. It is hoped it will bear fruits, as this is not the first instance of the Kaitakushi using their powers in such an improper manner.

Articles have at various times appeared in the *Yokohama Daily News* exposing some abuses and mismanagement in the Kaitakushi Department, and the officials of the latter have been endeavouring to discover the author, whom they imagined they had this time caught, but they were mistaken, and they should be made to suffer for such high-handed proceedings. *Quere*, where are the "laws of Japan" under which foreigners will come when the ministers agree to relinquish ex-territorial rights?

Takashimaiya's petition to the government for the contract to construct a line of railway from Yedo to Awomori, which appeared in the *Japan Gazette*, has caused some amusement among persons who are familiar with the country which the proposed line would traverse. Mr. Takashimaiya had better travel over that country himself and then ask the combined governments of Europe whether they will guarantee him six per cent on the outlay. Besides, he writes a lot of "bosh" about a railway in Yezo to connect the "Capital" (Saporo) with Hakodate, the natural capital; and about fish and seaweed lying rotting on the shores of Hokaido (Yezo). Let Mr. Takashimaiya petition government to place a capable man in the position of Governor-General of Yezo and its outlying islands, and reduce the number of subordinate officials to a minimum, and he would find Hokaido prosper without the

"Northern railroad," and not be a drag on the finances of a government which has to raise foreign loans to keep it on its legs.

The greatest dissatisfaction exists throughout Yezo with the present Kaitakushi, and the sooner it is squashed the better. Articles above referred to in the *Yokohama Daily News* are far from exaggeration, and it is only from the fear of the consequences of exposing the truth, that persons conversant with the state of affairs in the Kaitakushi do not oftener give their opinions.

The Mikado is spoken of as coming to visit his northern dominions next summer. He should wear spectacles of a kind manufactured specially for him by Governor-General Kuroda and his Kaitakushi officials; and ask no questions as to the expenses of the "improvements," and when he is safely esconced in the "state house" at Hokio ("northern capital," the new name proposed for Saporo) let him thank his stars, if his joints have not been dislocated in travelling over the new road from Hakodadi. Some of the imperial guard should attend to his majesty to defend him from chance attacks of bears, which are said to be a considerable proportion of the "citizens" of Saporo.

It is snowing a little to-day—sometimes it does here—(in winter).

Yours in the cold,

MATSUMAI.

#### IMPERIAL VISIT TO YOKOSKA.

HIS MAJESTY the Tenno, accompanied by the Empress and the ladies of the Court, passed through Yokohama yesterday en route to Yokoska, which their majesties had expressed an intention to visit, to inspect the works of the establishment. At an early hour the new pier at the Hatoba, and approaches, were thronged with a multitude of people—chiefly Japanese anxious to catch a sight of their Ruler—and the harbour presented a gay aspect, the various men-of-war and merchant vessels being gaily dressed with flags and streamers. The Imperial party left Shimbashi by the 8 o'clock train, and reached the Yokohama terminus shortly before nine o'clock. A detachment of the Imperial Body guard were in attendance as a guard of honour. Their Majesties were conducted to a suite of apartments which had been improvised as reception rooms, and after resting a few minutes, four of the ladies of the Court were conveyed by carriage to the Hatoba, and thence by barge, on board the Japanese steamer *Tsoju-maru*, formerly the *Komei-maru*. Their Majesties and the remainder of the suite did not reach the Hatoba until some time after. Much interest was manifested in the arrival of the Tenno, and great was the pushing and craning of necks, to catch a glimpse of him. The detachment of European and native police, however, did their duty, and no confusion occurred. The Imperial party were conveyed on board the *Tsoju-maru*; his Majesty proceeding in the ship's gig, and the Empress and suite following in the barge, towed by the steam launch. The Diplomatic party who accompanied his Majesty by special invitation, were conveyed on board the *Nishin-kan*, and amidst salutes from the various men-of-war in harbour, the French and American war vessels manning yards, the Squadron got under weigh.

At Yokoska great preparations had been made, the various craft in dock and harbour flying a liberal quantity of bunting. The Russian gun-boat *Sobel*, which had put back

with loss of main-topmast, reached the anchorage in time to run up her flags: this was the only war vessel in harbour.

The stage which had been constructed for the landing of the Imperial party, was beautifully decorated with shrubs and evergreens, and the various buildings and objects of interest visited by the Tenno were similarly adorned. The flotilla conveying their Majesties (consisting of seven Japanese vessels) came to an anchor abreast the *Sobel* shortly after one o'clock. H. B. M.'s Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, Hon. J. E. Bingham, U. S. Minister, and the Representatives of the French and other Embassies landing a few minutes before the Imperial party, in readiness to receive them. The officials connected with the dock establishment, in full uniform, were in attendance at the landing stage, and a company of infantry was drawn up close by, and received the Imperial party with presented arms.

The steamer conveying their Majesties and suite came alongside the stage at half-past one; and preceded by the imperial banner, the Mikado, with the Empress and suite stepped ashore amidst the firing of guns from the flotilla. The troops presented arms, and the band on the upper deck of the tender played the national anthem. A procession being formed, the Mikado was conducted by the head of the dockyard, who had been waiting to receive the party, followed by the Empress and their suite proceeded to the Government building on the hill overlooking the settlement, and after a short interval devoted to rest and refreshment, returned to the works, and were conducted to the ship yard, where a handsome dais had been erected for His Majesty and the Empress. An address was here presented by Sir Harry Parkes, on behalf of the various Representatives of Foreign Powers, expressive of the satisfaction they experienced in the visit of His Majesty, and conveying their pleasure at the interest shewn by His Majesty in this great undertaking. The Diplomatic Corps then took their leave of their Majesties and returned to Yokohama. As an initiation of the programme prepared for the approval of His Majesty, the process of ship-building was partly shewn in the erection of two ribs of the framework of vessels on the stocks in different stages of advancement. An adjournment was now made to the workshops, where the different actions of sawing and planing machines were exhibited, and the process of mast making shewn. Proceeding onward, his Majesty next inspected machines employed in sawing, boring, turning, and fretwork cutting. The Store rooms, stocked with every kind of material necessary in ship building next claimed attention. In the large shops containing the huge steam forge hammers, a platform of observation had been erected, and the action of one of the larger hammers was shewn on a massive piece of white hot iron just drawn from the furnace.

His Majesty, with the Empress and suite, here adjourned to a building which had been fitted up as a refreshment room, and partook of luncheon. Resuming his inspection, his Majesty was next shewn the action of the diving apparatus; a diver, fully accoutred, descending near the large floating crane.

The machine shops were next visited, and the different operations of metal bending and cutting machines, of the apparatus for bending boiler plates, and of various delicate machinery at work in threading bolts and nuts, cutting piping, &c., were exhibited. The operations of hammer-work (by hand) and boiler-making, were also shewn, and the party proceeded to the Dock, in which the steamer

*Elgin* had just completed her repairs. The water was let in, and the steamer floated in a few minutes. Proceeding onward, across the pontoon of the new graving dock, His Majesty inspected *en passant* the action of the large steam dredging machine at the mouth of the dock. Passing through a large building in course of construction, the party entered a large shop devoted to the laborious and delicate process of metal turning; and, entering the foundry, His Majesty and the ladies of the suite were conducted to a platform which had been erected, and a couple of large charges were drawn from the cupola, and a heavy casting made. His Majesty's cypher was cast in metal, and excited some interest amongst the Court ladies. An immensely long building in which the operations of rope and twine making, the manufacture of ships flags, sailmaking &c., are carried on, was the last visited, and, it being by this time nearly dark, the Imperial party retraced their steps to the Government residence, where arrangement had been made for their accommodation for the night. The various vessels at anchor in harbour, as well as the buildings of the establishment on shore, were brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps, producing a very beautiful effect. The illuminations were visible from the deck of the tender conveying the last batch of visitors homeward, for many miles. The day was brilliantly fine and bracing, but towards nightfall it set in extremely cold, and the trip back to Yokohama was hardly enjoyable.

The early hour of six o'clock was appointed for the review of the Japanese vessels of war this morning. Shortly after that hour the men-of-war composing the flotilla, six in number, steamed outside the harbour of Yokoska, and went through some nautical manoeuvres, in which a little powder was burnt. The Emperor and suite viewed the operations of the fleet from the hill above the ropeworks, the spectacle not being visible from the flat. At the termination of the sham fight, if such it might be called, the gentleman connected with the arsenal despatched a large balloon from the hill on which the Imperial party were situated: this portion of the programme was a great success, the balloon when released rising majestically and with perfect smoothness to the admiration of the assembled spectators.

The steamer *Menzaleh* belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Co. reached Yokoska at an early hour this morning, and was hauled into the new dock without any ceremony. At about 10 o'clock the Imperial party embarked on board the *Tsoju-Maru*, the vessels containing the party following, and bade farewell to Yokoska, evidently much pleased with what they had seen. In such a short passage as that between Yokoska and Yokohama, little that is eventful could be expected; we nevertheless hear a rumour that the steamer conveying His Majesty touched the ground in rounding Treaty Point. At all events little or no delay occurred, as the pretty little steamer kept on her course, apparently without damage, and brought to off the end of the Hatoba pier at 12 o'clock, amidst salutes from the *Belliqueuse*, *Bourayne*, and *Saco*, the yards being manned, and all available bunting displayed on board the vessels mentioned. The other vessels of the convoy rounded the light-ship and brought up at the moorings soon after.

An immense concourse of people were in waiting to receive the Imperial party. The Hatoba was densely packed with an eager assemblage of all nationalities, and the Bund,

and approaches were packed with a larger crowd than we have seen for many a day.

At last the word was passed "Here they come," and the ship *gig* of the *Tsoju-maru* was observed to be leaving that vessel, and soon drew up at the stage on the landing. His Majesty the Tenno then stepped out, and attended by two Japanese gentlemen in private clothes (said to be uncles of his Majesty) and the Chamberlain in waiting, entered the carriage drawn up in readiness on the pier, and drove up to make room for the carriage of the Empress, who reached the landing in the barge, towed by the steam launch, in which her Majesty was conveyed on board the *Tsoju-maru* yesterday. Her Majesty, with two of her ladies, entered the carriage, and the remainder of the ladies of the Court with the principal officials were conducted to carriages which were drawn up near the boat house for their reception. The whole *cortège*, escorted by the detachment of body-guards, then proceeded towards the Railway Station which they reached at about half past twelve. Their Majesties were immediately shewn to the reception rooms prepared in the upper story of the Railway Station, where they remained until 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which hour the Imperial party proceeded on to Yedo by the usual train, His Majesty the Mikado and the Empress occupying the private carriage in which they came down from Shinbashi.

Some disappointment was expressed by a large number of our citizens, at the early departure of their Majesties. The hour originally fixed for their departure from Yokohama was four o'clock, and it was hoped and believed by many, that the Mikado would at least drive through the settlement, and give foreigners an opportunity of seeing him. Many citizens, even up to four o'clock wended their way up to the Station in hopes of catching a glimpse of the Imperial party.

A gentleman, who has just returned from Yedo, reports the safe arrival of their Majesties who at once entered the carriages in waiting to receive them, and proceeded to Akasaka.

#### GREAT FIRE IN TOKEI.

WE know not whether most, to regret the terrible calamity that has again befallen Tokei, or to admire the pluck of its victims. A fire, hardly of less extent in point of ground covered, and of far quarter importance considering the wealthy district it traversed, than that of last April twelve-month, has run its destructive course. Commencing about 2 o'clock this morning, it continued to burn fiercely until 8 A.M.; and during the day it has burst out afresh in some quarters. At 3 P.M., a godown at the waterside near Hakozaki was still burning, but with no prospect of the fire spreading any further.

It commenced near Ooyeno in one of two small houses situate in Higashi Fukuda-Cho goban-chi. One belonged to a maker of bamboo trunks, the other a user up of waste paper (the produce of the collections of the street *chiffonniers*). The opposite side of the street is safe; but on both sides and in a broad line right away to Yedo bashi, all but the fireproof godowns is swept away. The curved line of godowns, between the bridge and the Samida gawa, have all felt the effects of the flames, and six or eight of them have succumbed, but as a rule the fireproofs have stood well, and there are so numerous as in a great measure to hide the extent of the conflagration.

The godowns above Yedo Bashi, between it and Nihon Bashi are all safe.

It is impossible to praise too highly the energy of the burnt out folk. They are like so many bees, working briskly to clear away and repair. We stood awhile watching the godowns on the river's bank still burning, and the people next door were already, with all the hands they could engage, beginning to rummage for any articles that might be amongst the débris, and to give directions for obtaining shelter. We traversed the whole burnt district in and out and all about, and looked to see whether we could discover any who were giving way to grief. And there was not one. Every man and woman was busy; and although for the most part the women and children had been removed, still there were a few left, and on the ground occupied by the two houses in which the fire originated, were three mats—one placed flat on the ground, and two raised on their sides at right angles so as to form shelter for the third, on which was a little child lying in the cold, but whom another little girl 4 or 5 years older was trying to cover up and make comfortable, singing as contentedly as if it were putting it to sleep in a cozy nursery. Many of the lots are entirely cleared of all rubbish, and marked out for enclosure. Several are already enclosed; and in one instance we saw a weather-board house just receiving the finishing touches; in which the proprietors will find warmth and shelter to-night. One peculiarity of a fire of this kind was particularly striking. All the houses for a long distance, surrounding the district, were in confusion, from the occupants having put all their effects into the fireproof godowns or made other preparations to meet the calamity, if it came their way. The timber yards all round, and they are very numerous, are fast being emptied, and the quantity of timber being conveyed to the spot is prodigious. The firemen and coolies are there by thousands, and all working with a will. Truly, if a large fire in Japan is a great misfortune, there is nothing which presents so interesting a feature of Japanese character. We do not hear of many lives lost; but in the course of a few days statistics connected with the catastrophe will be officially published. Meanwhile everything necessary for the assistance of those who may be in want, has been done.

WE HAVE much pleasure in calling attention to the subjoined report of the committee of the Public Hall—for the 13th months ending 30th November, 1873.

#### To the Subscribers to the Public Hall Fund.

GENTLEMEN,

The committee appointed by you for the arrangement of this institution during the past year, have the honour to lay before you their report.

The Honorary Treasurer's account shews at balance in hand of \$202.51; the gross receipts having been \$2,597.45, and the gross expenditure \$2,394.94 this latter sum includes two items—viz: \$415.88 for the properties of the late Dramatic Corps, and \$401.79 cost of fitting the Building with Gas: together a sum of \$817.67 which will not be incurred in future working.

The sum of \$1,351.45 received from Amateur and other performances is exclusive of the cost of dresses; all of which belong to the Hall and form a valuable stock of properties.

A donation of \$400 the proceeds of a performance given by a few gentlemen amateurs, to whom the thanks of the community are due, was made to the General Hospital.

The Committee therefore trust that you will consider the movement has been fairly successful for the first year. On their part they feel confident, that, as the objects and principles of the institution become more widely known, more frequent amateur performances will not only increase the funds and render the Hall self-supporting, without further subscriptions; but the public amusement will be more fully provided for.

When the subject of opening the Gaiety Theatre as a Public Hall was first mooted, a few members of the community were sanguine as to the success of the scheme.

The Committee think these expectations have been fairly realized; for, apart from the state of the funds and from the value of the building as a place of Public Amusement, Theatre and Concert Room, it has been made useful for Public meetings; and, though last not least, it has been placed at the disposal of the Ladies' Benevolent and all other charitable associations.

The Committee conclude with the expression of a hope that the future working of the Public Hall will leave a balance of cash sufficiently large to render substantial and timely assistance to all good charitable institutions.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC HALL ACCOUNT,  
From 1st November, 1872, to 30th November, 1873.

To subscriptions from Residents, ... ..	\$ 821.00
„ Amount collected from Performances, &c. ...	\$ 1351.45
„ Amount received from Union Church ... ..	\$ 390.00
„ „ „ Asiatic Society ... ..	\$ 35.00
	<u>\$2,597.45</u>
By rent for one year and one month ... ..	\$ 1,300.00
„ Watchman, Oil, matting, papering and incidental expenses, ... ..	\$ 277.27
„ Theatre properties purchased from Dramatic Corps, ... ..	\$ 415.88
„ Amount expended in gas fitting, lamps etc. ... ..	\$ 401.79
Balance in hand of treasurer, ... ..	\$ 202.51
	<u>\$2,597.45</u>
Balance brought down in hand, of treasurer	\$ 202.51
	E. & O. E.

Yokohama, Dec. 1st, 1873.

We have the honour remain,

Your obedient servants,

Signed S. T. BRIDGEFORD.  
„ W. H. SMITH.  
„ H. J. H. TRIPP.  
„ A. MITCHELL.  
„ F. TOWNLEY.

THE MEETING called by the Committee of the Public Hall to receive and consider the Report and Treasurer's Statement, took place last evening in the Hall. The attendance of the public was meagre. Captain Purvis, R.N., was called to the chair, and Mr. W. H. Smith, acted as Secretary to the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN, after a few preliminary remarks, read the Report (which has already appeared in our columns) by which it is shewn that the gross receipts for the 13 months ending November 30th 1873, have been \$2,597.45, and the gross expenditure \$2,394.94, leaving a balance for disposal in the hands of the Hon. Treasurer of \$202.51, and this after the disbursement of the sum of \$818.67 cost of fitting building with gas, and of necessary properties taken over from the late Dramatic Corps. The handsome sum of \$1,351.45, received mainly from the Amateurs as proceeds of performances, constitutes the larger moiety of the gross receipts. In addition to the sums handed over by the Amateurs, the whole of the dresses, and other properties used in their entertainments, have been placed in the hands

of the Public Hall Committee: these represent no inconsiderable sum, and together with the value of fittings and furniture above mentioned, the Capital Stock belonging to the Hall Trustees forms quite a respectable item as an asset. After reading the Report the Chairman said that all would agree that it was eminently satisfactory. The public were indebted to the Committee for their indefatigable exertions in providing a Public Hall for the community.

It was proposed by Mr. Dare, and seconded by Mr. Wilkin that the Report as read be adopted. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Wilkin, and seconded by Mr. Syle, that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Retiring Committee for the great exertions on behalf of the public. Carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN then said, that as the time for which the present Committee was elected had expired, it would be necessary for the public to proceed to the election of another.

It was then proposed by Mr. Isaacs, and seconded by Mr. Wilkin that the present Committee be requested to serve again.

Carried. (The whole of the Committee were present, with the exception of Mr. Tripp, and cordially agreed to the proposition).

With reference to some enquiries which had been put by a gentleman in the body of the meeting, Capt. Bridgeford explained the position of the Amateurs who give entertainments in the Hall. They guarantee the Committee \$100 for each performance, besides the expenses of lighting &c. This they would pay in any case, even at a loss to themselves, but the entertainments had fortunately been a great success and had left a surplus, which the Committee received, and had in addition been put in possession of the dresses, properties, etc.

Mr. SMITH remarking on the efforts of the Amateurs to provide a Public Hall, suggested the consideration as to whether the present Hall was not too small, and proposed that a Committee of Three be appointed to make enquiries as to the cost of erecting a Theatre, not to exceed \$15,000, for which Capt. Bridgeford would no doubt kindly furnish a plan. He proposed to raise the money by debentures, which the Amateurs would no doubt be able to wipe off quickly.

Mr. MITCHELL thought the public would like to see some security for their debentures, besides that of the Amateurs.

THE CHAIRMAN suggested that as the proposition was outside the objects of the present meeting, another had better be called to consider Mr. Smith's proposal.

After some desultory conversation the matter was allowed to drop.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chair, and the meeting separated.

AMONG THE few items published yesterday under the heading "Niigata," was one telling of the improved road made through the mountains. This recognition of the value of good roads, and of their actual necessity for trading communication, has been pretty general among the hill districts. From Kuchiki Ken, to the Ken-cho of which a letter had been written on behalf of the editor of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, requesting information of Ken news direct, as the officers of the Ken, in Yedo, only gave it when it was too old to publish, a response was received which tells as the best and only news, the fact of an improvement in the principal hill road. The communication runs thus:—

"Shiwoya province of Kuchiki Ken is the extreme northern corner of the country, and full of high and precipitous mountains. The road from Yokokawa to Tajima is close by Wakamatsu in the Aizu province of Iwashiro;

but the hills are so steep, and the paths are so winding as to render communication difficult. The Kochos therefore of the various villages between the two points, after frequent consultations, came to the resolution to raise funds among themselves to make a good road for the benefit of the people. They applied to the Ken-cho for permission to make a road of ten miles—from Yokokawa to Shiobara, and to repair, restore and extend an old road, 20 miles long, lately quite deserted, from Otamura to Tajima. On this latter they also proposed to build a rest house half way, so that travellers may obtain rest, food and shelter. The high officers of the Ken having examined the route, plainly recognise the public spirit of the proposers. They know that hitherto the people have been almost cut off from each other for want of a proper road, and that the produce of the district has failed in finding a market from this cause; and they see that if the proposed road be opened, it will give a great impetus to the farmers of the whole district.

They therefore made such representations to Okurasho (Finance department) as have resulted in the required permission; and all the inhabitants are full of satisfaction at the prospect of the road being completed.

Every letter from Japanese, now-a-days, is sure to allude to the "civilization" which must be in every man's mind,—so this letter ends with the remark "So you see that civilization is reaching even this barren corner of the empire."

IN THE village of Renge-ishi, Nikko, a fire-proof godown has long been used as a public gunpowder magazine. Lately the powder was sold to a merchant, with the license to dispose of it. The Kocho of the village, Murata Yodohei, in the performance of his duty had occasion to go with three other persons to examine the place; but by some unexplained accident, whilst they were there the powder exploded, the earth was shaken as if by an earthquake; and a report like thunder was heard for miles. In extreme alarm, the villagers ran towards the spot, but whilst they were yet seven or eight cho distant, they came upon limbs—hands, feet, detached portions of flesh and even in one direction a blackened head. Of course they could only gather these fragments together and look on the devastation helplessly. It can never be revealed how the accident occurred—but most probably it was from the careless use of a pipe. Great sorrow is expressed for Yodohei; and his family are to be provided for. Nothing is said officially about the others.

A SPECIMEN of the still pervading superstition respecting the Fox, comes from Minato-mura, in Ibaraki Ken. A man found a fox's hole in his garden. At the same time his wife dreamt that she had seen a fox whom she was satisfied was none other than Inari-sama. Full of dread, the man put this and that together, and came to the conclusion that the hole must be the abode of Inari-sama, and he forthwith had a small temple put up over it. He then called for the Shinto priest; and after much ado, the matter got abroad, and crowds came to worship at this temple. At last the Saibansho officials of the Ken, heard of what was going on, and sent for the man and his wife. The interview must have been somewhat disappointing to them, for the judges told them such superstitions now became criminal; and the punishment due for such follies was 40 days imprisonment. As, however, in this instance, it was clearly the result of extreme ignorance on the part of the interesting pair, they were let off with a fine of 3 yen.



AT AN early hour this morning, one of our citizens, residing on the Bluff, feeling restless and wakeful, was endeavouring to court slumber with the aid of a book, when he was startled by observing the hands of a would-be burglar in the act of attempting to open the window shutter. Whilst debating with himself as to the advisability of saluting the intruder with a small leaden pill, the latter, no doubt hearing some movement within, quietly "got up and slid," and managed to get clear away.

Another gentleman living close by reports a visit of a like nature at about the same hour. In this case, disliking the idea of being quietly burgled without some action on his part, he possessed himself of his revolver, and went for the individual. As in the other case, the intruder succeeded in shewing a clean pair of heels. It behoves our Bluff residents to keep a sharp look out, and be on the alert for similar professors of the art of Bill Sykes.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Nisshin Shin-jishi* gives the following statistics connected with the change in the mode of locomotion within the last few years. They are obtained from official sources, and may be supposed to be correct; and, if so, previous estimates of the number of jin-riki-shas have been greatly over-rated.

The paragraph states that the jin-riki-sha was invented by two Tokei people named Susuki Tokujiro and Takayama Kosuké. These may be the names of the first who introduced them: but the idea originated with a foreigner—Mr. Goble—who made a drawing for a Japanese, of what he wished to explain to him would be a great improvement on the old Cango; and had not long to wait before he saw one made and in use.

"The number of jin-riki-shas registered in Tokei amounts to nearly 20,000—of which 4 have four wheels; 140 three wheels; more than 6,600 are large enough to carry two persons; and over 12,500 are constructed to carry one passenger.

"There are 102 horse carriages registered in Tokei."

"Of Cangoes, which of old were so numerous, now only 800 remain."

"Saddle horses are 450 in number."

"Horse boats for private uses are only 18; but for business purposes 496. The small wherries for private use are but 9; those used by firms in their business 378."

20,000 jinrikishas,  
102 carriages,  
450 saddle horses,  
901 boats,  
800 cangoes;

These now form the registered conveyance power of Tokei. It will be interesting to note annual fluctuations in these statistics.

THE YATO-BASHI, the bridge which crosses the creek near the French Camp, has lately shewn unmistakable signs of weakness, and to-day the authorities (for the safety of the limbs and lives of the public) have stopped the traffic altogether, and established a blockade, which is enforced by the presence of European and native police. In view of the immense amount of traffic over the bridge in question, we fancy something more substantial than the present structure is required. A light iron structure could be thrown over the creek at an inconsiderable cost; and, it would be not only an ornament to the eastern end of the settlement, but more likely to meet the exigencies of the daily increasing traffic Bluff, wards. It also becomes a question whether the present course

of the bridge should not be altered. Carriages approaching the Bluff from Water Street in crossing the bridge have an exceedingly awkward turn to make: no doubt it affords an excellent opportunity for expert Jehus to exhibit their skill, but every one who drives a trap is not equally skilful with the ribbons, and, until some unfortunate pedestrian is run down, or a couple of vehicles come into collision at the point mentioned, we suppose the present state of things will be allowed to exist *ad infinitum*. A knowledge of the most crude principles of the art of bridge construction would shew the necessity of suitable approaches; at present the bridge (looking towards the Bluff) leads nowhere in particular; a new structure, thrown obliquely across the stream, would join the hill road and obviate all danger.

THE STEAMER *Turtar*, the pioneer boat of the NEW YORK, LONDON, AND CHINA STEAMSHIP CO. whose arrival here we noted in our issue of Thursday, is a good sample of what is being done nowadays in the building of fast merchant steamers. Her passage from Shanghai to Kobé, from the time of unmooring until the engines were stopped at the latter place, occupied just 30 minutes over the three days; whilst the trip from Kobé to Yokohama was done in 27½ hours, both passages we believe, being the quickest on record. The precise time consumed in the outward passage to Shanghai is not given; but, judging from the sample of her mettle we have given above, we fancy the crack traders to these Eastern Seas will need to look to their laurels.

She is fitted with a powerful pair of compound engines, with the most recent improvements, capable of being worked up to 2,000 H.P. Captain Ferries, a commander well-known in these waters, and under whose superintendence she was fitted up, is in charge of her, and our readers will see, by advertisement, that she is laid on the berth for Hong-kong direct, Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. being the Agents.

Her passenger accommodation is worth seeing.

MURATA UJIIHISA, one of the Sanji of Tsuruga Ken, and one of the most faithful and energetic officials in the Empire, has been appointed Gon-rei of Gifu Ken. He will be a great loss to the ken he leaves, as he has been always forward in every good enterprise for enlightening and elevating the people under his care. Several foreigners have been in the employ of this ken, and all speak of him with the highest respect. A combination of energy, promptness, good sense, and fidelity to engagements, such as existed in Murata Ujihisa's character, is not too often found in a Japanese official, and, it is but fair that when it is, it should be acknowledged. We take this opportunity of wishing him as much success in Gifu ken as he has won during his long service in the province of Echizen.

AFTER THE great fire in Chicago, some of the losers made up their loss by carting away the ashes, and leaching them to obtain the potash, of which there must have been several millions of pounds in the *debris* left by the conflagration. It seems a pity that the Japanese do not know the treasure that is wasted when they throw their ashes away after one of their great fires. People who do not use soap, however, do not trouble themselves about alkali, and until they learn its value and importance, they will continue to waste

the *debris* of their fires, and instead of adopting wholesome washing and cold baths, will continue to parboil themselves in hot baths at a half tempo per head.

IN TSURUGA KEN a coolie who was pulling a jinriki-sha in which a woman was riding upset the vehicle and the woman was "dumped" into the moat. She was fished out in a condition that might make a passing spectator believe in the existence of mermaids. The coolie was somewhat non-plussed about the capsize of his machine, and could only account for it on the theory that a Kappa or water-sprite had bewitched him. This was not very satisfactory to the woman, nor would it be to any of the many foreigners who have been spilled out by reckless coolies. One of the favorite works of art conceived and executed by the artists in gluten, who can transform a sticky white mess of paste into a flower, a daimio, a hairy *to-jin*, or anything desired, is the representation of a sprawling coolie, an upset jinrikisha, and a woman turning a back somersault, in a manner that make the heels more conspicuous than the head. To watch one of these street artists dexterously mould, mount and daub one of these representations of a daily occurrence, and to see the crowd of admiring coolies, each with his green or red blanket around him, is a very interesting sight to any one who likes to see street-life in this country. Every line of the coolie's face shows his applause of the artist's hits, and happy is the man who has cash enough to buy the toy. When, however, the coolie endeavours to improve upon the lessons given him by the dabbling artist, and makes use of people with only the ordinary thickness of skull and collarbone, the living tableau, though a good joke for the red and green blanketed spectators is not relished by the victim. Ups and are getting to be so common that some penalty should be inflicted upon these *jin-riki-sha-hiki* to make them a little more careful.

#### NII-GATA.

THIS TOWN has much improved of late, the streets having been thoroughly repaired as well as all the banks of the numerous canals, bridges &c. The houses have all a covered verandah in front, which is necessitated by the heavy snows of winter; they are very convenient, but have a curious appearance, as each one built as high or as low as he liked. By a rule made last summer a certain standard was agreed upon and all are now being made uniform: the long, and in most cases, nearly straight streets, have a very pleasing appearance.

SINCE THE addition of the Kashiwazaki Ken to this, active repairs have been going on with all the roads near the Mikune mountains and travellers who have passed that way will no doubt be pleased to hear that a good road 12 feet wide, commencing from the top of the mountains at the Mikune\* Temple, has taken the place of the old dangerous bridle-path which was barely passable for pack-horses. A large number of men are engaged in this work, and the road is to be made in the same manner up to Niigata.

THERE HAS been much rain here of late and the river is very high, this has interfered much with the salmon fishery and the takes of the fishermen have been very poor.

BOTH natives and foreigners complain of the scarcity of game around here this season.

\* Mikune means three provinces; at the temple named the boundaries of the provinces of Ichigo, Simshu and Joshu meet.



A SURVEY of the river and bar, on behalf of the government, was made during the summer by a Dutch engineer, Mr. Lindau, who reported fully on the same, and it is said very favourably as to the ease of constructing a safe harbour at a moderate cost.

A FINE new hospital has been built, having accommodation for thirty patients, and also about the same number of medical students. It is under the charge of Dr. Vidal.

THE SCHOOL, which re-opened this summer in a large new building near the river, is well attended, having 260 pupils on the books—130 of whom are boarders.

THE BALL given in honour of Mr. Watson by the foreign residents of Yokohama, came off at the Club last night, Friday, the 12th instant, in a very spirited manner. The attendance was very numerous, and included some of the Japanese friends of Mr. Watson. The supper was excellent, and being over, Mr. Cargill proposed the health of Mr. Watson, in a pleasantly eulogistic speech. Having feelingly replied, Mr. Watson proposed "The Ladies" coupling the toast with the name of Lady Parkes. Sir Harry Parkes, in returning thanks on behalf of Lady Parkes, spoke of the value of Mr. Watson's official services; and expressed the pleasure it afforded Lady Parkes and himself when they could do anything to add to the pleasure of the community. It is needless to say that there was no drawback of any kind to the pleasure of all present.

THE FIRST foot Paper Hunt of the season took place yesterday afternoon. The course was from the Yokohama Athletic Association's running path, and after a round over the hills from the upper end of the Rifle range to the left, then bearing away to the right continually to the rope walk, and so back to the starting point.

Mr. A. Dare was the winner, Mr. Julius Dare second and Mr. Hamilton third. The time occupied was 38 minutes. The hares were Messrs. W. Brent and Abell.

H. I. M. THE MIKADO on being informed of the intended departure of Mr. Watson, expressed his desire to bid him farewell, and, in the audience granted for the purpose, adverted in complimentary terms to the satisfaction he had derived from the manner in which Mr. Watson had discharged his duties at the Court. —*J. M. Daily Advertiser.*

ON THE 2nd of this month, a policeman on his beat on the river bank, Asakusa, saw a tub floating with the tide, which appeared to him to have a body in it. He called the attention of the cho-yakuin to it, and they succeeded in getting it ashore, when they found the body of an infant quite dead, and quite naked. Information was at once forwarded to Tokei Fu.

THE SAME evening a robbery was committed in a house belonging to the Asakusa Monastery. At the time there was no one in the house but a woman named Fujū. Her attention was first aroused by hearing the sliding shutters forcibly opened; and looking up, she saw two men, who in a fierce manner demanded money. She declared there was none in the house; but they were not so easily got rid of. Proceeding to a search they had examined everything they could think of, and were about leaving in no very satisfied frame of mind, when one of them in mere spite, took up some of the mats, to give the woman the trouble of replacing them. Whilst thus acting wantonly, his eye fell upon a pocket book which had been concealed under one of the mats, and picking it up found it to

contain five 10 yen satsū. The money he claimed as payment for his trouble; the pocket book he politely returned to the woman; and then both he and his comrade with brightened faces, made off as quickly as they could. The woman at once went to the police station to give information; but of course there is not the faintest clue as to the perpetrators of the robbery.

IN MIKAWA KEN, the preachers sent by the Department of Religion have had wonderful success. The Gonrei and the Ken officers went to hear them the first day, all in their ceremonial dresses; and encouraged by them the audiences, or perhaps we ought to say congregations, have so increased, that now it is a common thing for them to number 6,000 people. The official comment on this fact is, "thus, it is clear that under our good government religion is fast spreading over the Empire. Therefore none will be so foolish as to believe that hateful Christianity!"

TEN FARMERS of Saga Ken have subscribed 900 riyos towards the schools in the Ken.

TWO MEN in Konara village, whose occupation was that of lime burners, were engaged a few days ago obtaining lime-stone from an adjoining hill. For this purpose they were pursuing the unusual course among Japanese of blasting. They had bored the hole and put the powder in, and were ramming up the aperture with the iron drill, when a spark was struck, which caused an explosion. One of the men was killed on the spot, and the other wounded so severely that he is not expected to live. How many accidents of this kind have we known, simply because the labourers will not take the trouble to put aside the iron drill, and use a wooden rammer.

IN SAGA KEN is an old samurai named Uyeno Toshichi, who is 85 years old. His wife is 78; he has one sister 90 and another 81 years of age; he has children, grand children, and great grand children. On the 9th November 52 members of this single family assembled. The united ages of the four eldest present were, as will be seen from the above figures, 334 years.

YESTERDAY the Mikado visited Yetizima, Fukugawa, to see the drill of three regiments—one his body guard, one infantry regiment, and one artillery. The artillery shewed some fair target practise, which seemed to interest His Majesty.

GOVERNMENT has imposed a tax of \$1 a month on every rabbit. Any man discovered with rabbits in his possession which he has not registered for taxation, will be charged \$2 each. All rabbit auctions are forbidden; and to-day, plenty of those who have so long resisted the government orders have been anxious to give their rabbits away to any friend who would accept them.

YESTERDAY EVENING a Japanese coolie employed in loading Ballast Train at the Shinagawa cutting of the Railway line, accidentally fell between the truck and was not extricated until the wheels of four had passed over his legs. He was immediately removed to the Imperial Naval Hospital at Takanawa as the nearest suitable place, and attended by Drs. Wheeler and Anderson, by whom both legs were amputated; but although he survived the operation, death succeeded shortly afterwards.

We are happy to learn that the porter who was injured at the Yokohama Station on the 3rd instant has since apparently quite recovered, and returned to his duty, his injuries being of a less serious nature than was at first supposed.

A FREE library has been established and opened by the Kenrei of Shimane Ken.

AT TSUCHI-URA, about a week ago, a little child upset a kettle of boiling water over itself, and was dreadfully scalded. Its parents not knowing really what to do, plastered it over with cold mud. The cries of the child were most piteous; and many neighbours being thereby attracted, some told them they should have applied oil, whilst others ran for a doctor. On his arrival, he told them that such an application as mud must necessarily increase the inflammation, and consequently the pain, and that the infant would die. He did all he could to save it, but in a very short time the child died in the greatest agony.

OUR READERS will have perceived that for almost every act for the public good, done by Japanese, the Okurasho is asked to reward the doers. Last week one of the Tokei papers was almost filled with paragraphs about these applications. We told a Japanese gentleman, that in the eyes of foreigners this seemed very strange; and his reply was, "We punish malefactors; of course therefore we should reward benefactors."

Among the applications from the various Kenchos for rewards of individuals, the following are a few:—

Takase Giheiji a wholesale rice merchant in Ibaraki Ken, when the price of rice went up in this present Autumn, refused to charge the poor the augmented price, saying he would not make a profit out of his neighbours' sufferings. Besides this, when there was a large fire in the district he gave 30 poor people 5 sho of hulled rice, each.

The Midzusawa Ken ask for rewards for five men, who gave respectively towards the foundation of the Ken school, the magnificent sums of rios 20, 20, 15, 15 and 15!

Akita Ken asks for a reward for one Kimoto, a farmer in Kawashiri village, much respected as a just and upright man. A neighbour named Sato was robbed of a lot of cloth and other goods; and by some means or other Kimoto got hold of the thief and handed him over to the authorities, who found him to be a great scoundrel and a very old offender. Kimoto must therefore have a reward for stopping his career.

Awata Saburo and Kawasé Kobashi, belonging to Hawamatsu Ken, are recommended for reward—for having given respectively, rios 300 and 150 for school purposes.

But the biggest demand is from Niigata Ken, which presents the names of 809 persons who have contributed for schools in the Ken, the really munificent sum of rios 14,380. Of these, two gave 1,500 rios each, one 1,170, one 1,000, and one 780.

In all this there is one interesting fact to be observed; namely, how carefully the names of all those who do worthy acts are noted. And we can well imagine that it does act as a very strong incentive to the people to do good.

IN YAMANASHI KEN is a civil Magistrate named Susuki, who has adopted as a means of instructing the people, the plan of inviting them to his house every evening, to hear the newspapers read. He reads, and explains anything they cannot well understand. The young people

appreciate it fully, and attend very regularly. Susuki is looked up to as a kind of father in his village, and what is better, the report says, crime is now unknown in it.

A FIRE, which was fortunately quickly got under, was caused a few days ago by a photographer in Tokei, mixing collodion with the iodizer too near the flame of a candle which was held by his servant. The ether caught and the collodion exploded, and set fire to their dresses and the mats. Both master and man were severely burnt: but they succeeded in putting out the fire before it communicated further than the floor of the room.

IBARAKI KEN officials report the pleasure they derived from the visit of Mr. MacLeod, who passed through alone on horseback, on his way to Yokohama, after the wreck of the *Arctel*, on board of which he had been a passenger. He called at a school called Gaikoku Gakko, and gave the teacher several valuable hints respecting school teaching, which it seems are not likely to be thrown away.

Here is another proof how little occasion there is to prevent foreigners freely visiting the interior. Ibaraki Ken is the old Mito Han, always superlatively inimical to foreigners; yet now they have a school with the title of "Foreign School," and make an official report of the gladness with which they received an intelligent, well-conducted foreigner.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* says that two proprietors of gambling houses (name given) have been taken up and are now in the hands of the Saibansho. The editor hopes they will ere long be seen among the "hard labour" prisoners on the roads.

IN MITSUMATA Ken there has been quite an epidemic among children, even boys and girls of 13 and 14 years of age being attacked. Glad as we are to be furnished with information of all kinds from the provinces, there is little use in simply stating the above fact, unless some idea of the nature of the epidemic is given. However, it appears that it yielded to medical treatment in about a week, and none died of it.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* (Yokohama Daily News) tells a horrible story of a samurai of Hamamatsu Ken named Okichi, who at "the great change" went and resided in a lonely house at Totomi in his native province. His family consisted of seven persons, but he only received rations for six. He would not work, and gradually sold everything that he possessed to feed his family; and at length having no more to sell, they seem to have given themselves up to die of starvation. The house being so entirely segregated, no one knew anything of the state of things; until one day an old friend in passing through the province, enquired for him. Being directed to his house, it was found to be closed, and looking as if there had been no movement about it for some time. The friend thinking it strange, slid open the door, when the horrible sight presented itself to him of the whole family—dead. He at once gave information to the nearest Kocho, who went to the house with him, and proceeded to examine the bodies. They were in such a state of putrefaction that their features could not be recognised. The *Mainichi Shimbun* from this points a moral in the following words "Alas! Behold, and beware of the effects of slothfulness."

THE TOORI, (or main street of Tokei), from Kiobashi to Shinbashi now fast approaches completion. The foreign built houses are near-

ly finished, and most of them are occupied. The causeway is being macadamized, and trees planted on each side, making quite a pretty boulevard. The uniformity of the houses is in some instances broken, through the proprietors insisting on building on their own plans; and we are sorry to see that in some of these instances, the builders have shewn a lamentable ignorance of the commonest principles of the distribution of forces, on which stability mainly depends. The consequence is that structures in which apparently the strongest materials are used are showing signs of weakness. A few of the houses too are built on the old fashioned wooden framing, which the English architects most positively set their faces against in all the houses built under their superintendence. The great silk shop which every one knew so well, is now a really handsome building among the rest; and we should think that its fine elevation as compared with the building put up by other great native firms in Tokei on plans by Japanese architects, must have some effect in improving the taste of all who in future desire to erect edifices on the foreign model.

WE SEE that a gentleman whose name has been much mentioned of late in the Shanghai, Hongkong and Kobe papers, has arrived in Yokohama—Mr. Pannecfort, whose readings have for some years been famous in the United States. It is so long since we had any entertainment partaking of this nature in Yokohama, that we feel pretty sure that Mr. Pannecforts' will be hailed with great pleasure. Since 1868, when Stephen Massett—Jeems Pipes—was here, we have had no public readings; and his were of a very different kind to those of Mr. Pannecfort, being introduced in a medley of songs, imitations, &c. Mr. Pannecforts are simple readings after the style of those given by Charles Dickens, from whose works, many of his selections are taken. We are not yet precisely informed as to the time when the first reading will take place, but it is likely to be on Christmas eve, and if so, it will include the "Christmas Carol," Dickens' first Christmas story—than which nothing could be more acceptable. We will not pay the community so poor a compliment as to write anything that would imply a doubt of good audiences attending the readings.

EVERY ONE TO HIS TRADE.—In our last evening's issue appeared an advertisement for a "middle-aged person to take care of a nursery." To-day two applications for the situation have been made—both men—gardeners by profession, who have had great experience in nurseries.

AS THE S. S. *Tartar* was passing Kaneda Bay a small vessel was seen with topmasts gone, flying the Russian ensign; she is supposed to be the gunboat *Sobel* that left this port on Sunday last.

We have since heard that the *Sobel* having left on Sunday, got out as far as Rock Island, where she experienced heavy S.W. gales, and was driven to leeward of the islands, losing her maintopmast, and springing her foremast in a squall; and was compelled to bear away for this port. She arrived at Yokoska at 11 a.m., just in time to salute the Mikado and the Empress; being the only foreign man-of-war present.

#### FOOTBALL MATCH.

SETTLEMENT V. UNITED SERVICES. Play commenced at 3.50 P.M. Three quarters of an hour later the first goal was won by the

Settlement players. The second goal was quickly won in thirteen minutes, by their opponents.

Time was called without any further success on either side.

THE second foot paper chase to start from the Camp, for a Cup value \$20, presented by the Amateur Athletic Association, will take place next Saturday, 20th inst., at 3.30 P.M. The hares this time will be Messrs. A. H. Dare, (the winner of the last) and J. J. Dare. The finish will be on the Rifle Range.

WHAT do our North German friends say to the following statement, which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Yokohama native paper, the *Mainichi Shimbun*?

"A noble lady of Prussia arrived a few days ago at Nagasaki. Her object was to find out her lover, who was one of the Japanese scholars educated in Germany. She was however unable to find him, and so applied to the Ken-cho, and in the meantime remains at one of the hotels. The name of her lover is Miura, and he belongs to Hiuga province."

Nothing is easier than to ascertain whether there ever was such a student sent to Prussia; and it can as easily be ascertained what has since become of him. But how about the noble lady?

#### FOOTBALL.

THE MATCH at the Recreation Ground last evening—English (white jerseys) *versus* Scotch and Irish (stripes)—resulted in a draw. Though well contested throughout, at the wind up neither side had succeeded in securing a goal, and it would be difficult to award the palm of excellence to the play of either.

Recent Matches on this ground have partaken much of the character of this last; arguing a judiciousness in the selection of sides, and the presence of that indomitable pluck which may be said to be a *sine qua non* in the game.

THE CONSUL for the Netherlands was yesterday occupied in the hearing of a case in which Mr. B. Poehge, the proprietor of the "Cat National" on the Creek, was charged with being drunk, and threatening the police—whilst on the premises in the discharge of their duty—with demonstrative gestures, in which a pistol figured prominently. He was ultimately taken in charge, and the Consul, after severely taking him to task for his errant ways, fined him in the sum of \$2 for his indulgence in the pleasures of the bottle.

#### List of Fu and Ken, Cities and Shires.

IN giving the Japanese news as it comes from all parts of the country, we frequently have to mention the Ken just as in England we should the shires. For the information of our readers, we give the names of the Ken and Fu—the latter being the three cities which have separate municipal governments of their own.

THE THREE FU ARE:—

Tokei, Kioto, Osaka.

THE KEN ARE:—

Kanagawa, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Niigata, Saki-tawa, Kumagayé, Ashigara, Chiba, Niibari, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Nara, Sakai, Miyé, Watarayé, Aichi, Hamainotsu, Shidzuoka, Yamanashi, Shiga, Gifu, Tsukuma, Nagano, Miyaki, Fukushima, Iwamayé, Wakamatz, Mizusawa, Iwaté, Awomori, Yamagata, Okitama, Sakata, Akita, Tsuruga, Ishikawa, Niigawa, Aikawa, Toyo-oki.

Tottori, Shimane, Hamada, Katsushita, Hojo, Okayama, Oda, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Wakayama, Kochi, Fukuoka, Ogura, Owaké, Saga, Shirakawa, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Aihhi, Miyo, Natow.

Three Fu and sixty Ken.

THE Udaijin Iwakura, his son and three daughters, with Ito Sangi, visited Yokohama to-day, as the guests of Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, at the British Legation.

A HOUSE BOY in the employ of Mr. Bird (Roe, Pratt & Co.) was last evening, entrusted with that gentleman's keys for the purpose of getting out some clothing, and took advantage of the opportunity to explore the contents of a chest containing \$55, which sum he quietly appropriated to his own uses. The theft was not discovered until some time after, when, being sent on business and making rather a lengthy stay, suspicion was excited, and a search was made, resulting in a discovery of the larceny. The matter is in the hands of the police, but, up to the present, no tidings have been heard of the delinquent. For the protection of the public, and as a warning to others of his class, it is to be hoped that his career of crime may be summarily cut short by an interview with a certain gentleman at the Sainbansho.

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gizek*.

Laws deary me, lovey, who'd ever ha thought an Owl a settin' atop of a sickermaw tree was a watchin' as the sayin' is, for the words of wisdom, which they is, as comes out nocturnal in the *Gizek*. Wen I sees it I says to Mrs. Harris, I says—"who'd a thought it?" Says she, "Sairey, why its second natur'?" "Wot?" says I. "Sairey," says she, "the owl's the burd o' wisdom," says she, "which instink tells it where shall wisdom be found!" Says she "There the poor burd sits in a dry tree which its mark is No. 22, and whilst you, Sairey, enliven the *Gizek*, supposingly unbeknownst, it mopes for night until the *Gizek* appears; and then it sings "to wit, to wit, to who" and flies to look for you." With wich she appeaged me. But when he ints as the tea was a little too strong—fancy my feelinx Mr. editor, when I hed said before to poor dear Mr. Chizzlewick which I says it agen, 'put it on the mantel-peace, and let me sip it now and then;' and then the ign'rant thing not to know its own blessed inglidge langaidge—which a.m. is *after moridyum* which is plane. So, Mr. Ed itter, I did ope as my high dentitea would be hid—but as Mrs. Harris says, says she "Sairey, if there is one wallable cretur with whom wit rampages and wisdom do abound, I knows how to name her." Says I "My dear, no spies; I'm not a rooshan nor a prooshan, and won't abide spies. Let Mr. Owl cum out and shew hisself, and drink fair, if he likes—but no spies." Says she, "N fear"—

"Fear!" Mrs. Harris says I, "I scorns the haction. This 'ere party," and I drops a a graceful kerehey, "This 'ere party ave made the forchin of won book; and will dew as much for the *Gizek* as sure's my name's your most obojent,

SAIREY GAMP.

\*.\* We are glad to let Sairey answer for herself; but some one else takes up the cudgels for her in a letter which we subjoin.  
—Ed. J. G.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.  
DEAR SIR,

In last night's *Herald* an "Owl" pauses for a reply. Allow me to give the "ould gintleman" one. Poor Mr. Owl has got completely out of his element, for he has dared to poke his weak eyes into broad daylight. The 3.30 A.M. was merely an error in the typographic art, and anything except an owl could have seen such was the case.

"Owl" talks of having seen "many strange things" during a "long and varied career." Why on earth does not the *Herald* employ him at a liberal salary, to write some of his adventures? Probably they would startle a number of us. Everything will not bear looking upon in daylight. At any rate one of the first things he should do is to inform the police where the Mr. William Sykes who has been trying to "go through" some of our friends, is to be found. Owls see all at night, but nothing while the sun shines, so there should be no difficulty in our smart friend "Owl" "spotting" Mr. Sykes.

AN EX M. L. A.

Yokohama, Dec. 18th, 1873.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.  
DEAR SIR,

I beg to call your attention to the condition of the road in front of the Shosha Godowns.

The traffic there is considerable, and it is really pitable to see the poor coolies trying to make their way thro' the mud and dirty water, which seems to have been gathered from all the neighbouring streets and placed in front of the Godowns.

The authorities have taken care to put in good order that end of the street near the Japanese Hatoba, but why did they stop the street improvements just at the place most wanted? I would like to see some high official take a ride up the street; he would get well splashed and perhaps have a fall, or I am much mistaken.

Perhaps a remonstrance from the press may have the effect of inducing the authorities to repair this street, which is at present a disgrace to a Government aiming at civilization.

A PASSER BY.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—What a "storm in a tea-pot!" I allude to the cross fire about a translation that appeared in the "locals." It calls to mind the old saying, "that a little chink lets much light into a dark room."

Of the thousands of foreign residents in Japan, during the last twenty years how few have become competent to conduct their own business direct with the native, and what a very small percentage, even including attaches to Legations and Consulates, ever enter into the study of even the language, much less of the social and inner life and modes of thought of the people amongst whom they live.

The incompetency of the native interpreters is too well known, for, when they learn a few sentences and gain an official position, they are too big and consequential to go on studying; and those natives who do acquire a fair knowledge of a foreign language are too self-sufficient to be mere translators, looking for something higher, a Consulate or Legation. The letters of "Merchant" ventilating the grievances of our trade shew up a network of rascality that saps the foundations of our business and social intercourse with the natives

of this country. This would not have existed had our Ministers, Consuls, and their subordinates been experienced in details of business, or our merchants sufficiently well posted up in what was going on amongst their own native employes and their friends. The indolence of the young foreigner, who has been in China and Japan for a few years, and the comparatively cheap wages of Chinese and Japanese, make it almost necessary to depend on these menials for the carrying through of the most important business transactions, the clerk merely keeping books, corresponding, &c., &c.; consequently the interests of the home shipper or local importer suffer, and our treaty-port guilds are only too ready to copy the Chinaman's ideas of combination against the hated foreigner, minus the Chinaman's smart business way.

What a lot of business is spoiled by this difficulty of getting ones ideas translated, or of obtaining anything like correct information or a true version of what a native wishes to say to one, is a matter that we all more or less have experienced to our cost, none more so than

Your obedient servant,

EJIN.

### Law Reports.

H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before RUSSELL ROBERSON, Esq., *Consul*.

Tuesday, Dec. 9th, 1873.

JOHN SCOTT was charged with having on Nov. 13th forged the name of Watson & Co. to a receipt for \$15.50 which amount he had collected from the firm of James & Wilson and appropriated to his own uses.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Nicholas Stibolt, sworn, said:—On the 18th Augt. took the management of the affairs of James Watson & Co. with the consent of their creditors. About same day accused asked him if he wanted a book-keeper; agreed to employ him at same rate as he had with Watson & Co. \$15 per month and his chow. Gave Scott orders to collect monies on account of the firm and pay them to him. Scott collected different sums but paid them over to Mr. Jas. Watson. On 20th September remarked to Scott that it appeared several accounts had been collected and duly entered, but that the monies had always been handed to Watson. Considered accused his servant. Had requested Mr. Watson not to collect any monies account of Watson & Co. Accused left witness on 22nd October, and went back to Mr. Watson. About the time of the races Scott called and asked witness for a couple of dollars to buy chow, and on 12th Nov. received a letter from Scott, but did not answer it knowing he had received more wages than was due to him. According to his own entries Scott had had \$48.55. Last Friday sent his collector to James & Wilson to collect \$15.50 due Watson & Co. Collector returned and said they had already paid. Went on Saturday to Mr. Broadhurst who showed him the bill receipted "Watson & Co." Asked Mr. Broadhurst particularly how Scott had asked him for the money. Mr. Broadhurst replied that Scott had said he was authorised by the firm to collect. Scott had been there before but he told him to call again. Since October 22nd considered Scott had no authority to collect or sign for the firm.

Robert Campbell Broadhurst, sworn:—Conducts the business known as James & Wilson, On 18th Nov. Scott presented bill (produced). Witness paid him on that date \$15.50. Mr. Stibolt's collector called last Saturday, and was

informed by him that the bill had been paid. Did not remember Scott saying anything about wages being owing to him by Watson & Co. at the time he was collecting the account.

Stibolt, recalled, said:—Accused had no accounts in his possession after he left his employ. James & Wilson's account was given Scott by Mr. Watson. In reply to the Court Mr. Stibolt said Mr. Watson distinctly declares he did not authorise Scott to collect James & Wilson's account.

In the absence of Mr. Watson and other important witnesses the case was remanded until this day week (Dec. 16th) at 10 o'clock. Bail allowed in Scott's own recognisances of one hundred dollars, and two sureties of fifty dollars each.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Acty. Asst. Judge.*  
Tuesday, 16th December.

JOHN SCOTT was brought up on remand, charged with having forged the name of Watson & Co. to a receipt for \$15.50, and appropriated same to his own uses.

This case was partially heard on Tuesday last, before R. Robertson, Esq., who resumed the hearing this morning.

Mr. Ness appeared for accused.

Nicholas Stibolt, at whose instigation the charge against prisoner had been laid, in reply to Court as to whether he had anything additional to state, said he had found one more small account which accused had collected from Dr. Siddall.

Mr. Ness objected: this was a new charge. Prisoner was accused of forging the name of Watson & Co. to an account against James & Wilson.

His Honour allowed Mr. Ness's objection. The object of adjourning the case was to allow of Mr. Watson's attendance.

Mr. Stibolt, examined by Mr. Ness, said he purchased the business of Watson & Co. in August last. Did not, after that, continue the business in conjunction with Mr. Watson. Swears he did not, in October, withdraw from the business of Watson & Co.

By Mr. Ness.—Did you write any letter to Mr. Watson?

Stibolt, after some hesitation, admitted that letter produced by Mr. Ness, was in his handwriting.

Mr. Ness, with the consent of Court, read the letter dated Oct. 18th, written by Stibolt to Watson, in which he admitted that he had no right on the premises, and intimated that he should consider himself not responsible from that date, for anything connected with the affairs of Watson & Co.

Mr. Ness:—Mr. Stibolt, do you still swear that you did not withdraw from the firm of Watson & Co. What do you mean by these words (quoting from letter) "I have no right on your premises?"

Stibolt objected to explain, saying it concerned other affairs.

Mr. Ness:—Do you not say in the letter that the transfer of the business to you was illegal?

Mr. Stibolt objecting to answer, Counsel put in the letter referred to, in which Stibolt, it was shewn, contradicts his own evidence.

Mr. Ness, addressing Court, said his object in questioning Mr. Stibolt was to shew that he had nothing to do with the business. Counsel then read another letter of Stibolt's to Watson, returning the books of Watson & Co., and saying the keys he had not got.

Mr. Ness:—Do you still swear, Mr. Stibolt, that you did not withdraw from the firm?

Stibolt, in reply to Mr. Ness, admitted that, on the last hearing of this case, he had sworn

no wages were due prisoner—that the affairs of Watson & Co. were put into the hands of Cheshire & Co. in August last, but said that he was not aware that Scott claimed \$20 as wages then. Had not paid him \$20 since.

Stibolt called Jas. Watson, who being sworn, was questioned at some length by him. Mr. Ness objected to these questions as irrelevant.

Stibolt (to Watson):—After I left the firm on the 17th Oct. what money did you collect? Watson—None.

Stibolt—Did you tell Mr. Scott to collect monies after that?

Watson—Yes.

Stibolt—Did he give it you?

Watson—No, he kept it for his wages.

Stibolt—Did Mr. Scott collect the \$20?

Watson—Yes.

Stibolt—Did you receive \$12 for house rent?

Mr. Ness objected to such questions.

Stibolt—In November did you authorise Scott to collect Mr. Siddall's bill?

His Honour ruled that this was beyond the present charge.

Mr. Watson, examined by Mr. Ness, said that in his capacity of partner, he gave Scott authority to collect the monies due the firm. Scott applied to witness for his wages; told him to pay himself out of the monies collected. When the affairs of Jas. Watson & Co. were put into the hands of Cheshire & Co. in August last, there was a sum of \$20 due Scott for wages. Stibolt stepped out of the business in October.

Court, to Watson: you say Mr. Scott had due authority to collect monies, how did he sign, John Scott, or Watson & Co?

Watson—Watson & Co. (Witness here stood down.)

Stibolt, through the Court, asked Mr. Watson if he considered he had the power to give Scott authority to sign Watson & Co.: in reply to which Mr. Watson said Scott was in the habit of signing the firm's name before Stibolt came into the firm. Had given Scott authority to collect James & Wilson's account, and sign Watson & Co.'s name. Witness formerly signed J. Watson & Co.; when the partnership of Stibolt & Watson occurred in August, the firm dropped the "James"—and then signed Watson & Co. The partnership lasted two months.

Mr. Ness, with reference to a question addressed to Mr. Watson by Court, explained that Scott had been a servant of the old firm of Watson & Co. before Stibolt came in.

Mr. Watson, in reply to Court, said there was now \$17 due Scott as wages. The latter had been in his employ 12 months; never had any reason to complain of his conduct, always found him steady, upright, and trustworthy. Has not received the money collected from James & Wilson; does not know what has become of it.

Mr. Cheshire, called by Mr. Ness, sworn: In August last the affairs of Jas. Watson & Co. were put into his hands. Has the list of Creditors in the Estate. In that list Scott appears as a creditor for \$20 for wages. List is in witness's own writing. Understood that Stibolt and Watson were to carry on business as partners. Stibolt afterwards told him that the Bill of Sale was not worth the paper it was written on, and that he would have nothing more to do with the firm. In Oct. received a letter from Stibolt to that effect. (To Stibolt). When the partnership was arranged, you told me Scott was going to remain with the firm, and that there was no

necessity to give him a Promissory Note. I told you his was a preferential claim, being for wages.

Mr. Ness said from the evidence of Mr. Watson it would appear that he was a partner, and gave Scott instructions to collect the money. Mr. Watson also says there was actually wages due Scott; which he told Cheshire in August. He also told Scott to collect the money, sign the firm's name, and make use of the money. There was no intention on the part of the prisoner to do anything wrong.

The Court here adjourned the case till 2 o'clock. On resuming, His Honour addressing Mr. Ness, said he was yet in ignorance as to what had been done with the money.

Mr. Ness, in reply, said:—Mr. Watson had stated in evidence that Scott had his authority to dispose of it. It appeared from Mr. Stibolt's own evidence that he had gone into the business under a misapprehension, and then he had gone out as soon as he found that out. From his own letter it was evident that he was never a partner in the firm of Watson & Co. at all.

Watson, re-examined by Mr. Ness, said:—Prisoner had asked him for his wages; told him to collect the monies of the firm, and apply them to the liquidation of his own wages. The prisoner collected and applied the monies with witness's knowledge and consent. Prisoner is his servant. Wages were owing to Scott to a larger amount than that collected from James & Wilson.

Stibolt, in answer to His Honour, said the last entry in the hand writing of Scott in the books in which he debited himself was October 14th. Scott collected all the bills entered.

Mr. Ness would like to press on the Court's attention that Stibolt never had anything to do with the firm, and that he had handed in the books &c. as soon as he discovered his error, as appeared from his own letters produced in evidence.

His Honour, said there was no doubt the charge of Forgery fell to the ground; the only doubt in his mind had been as to whether Scott had not been guilty of embezzlement; but on reference to Rule 295—which his Honour read—he found no grounds for such a charge. He therefore dismissed the charge against the prisoner.

## The New York Agent

FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

The "Nippon Advertiser" a weekly advertising sheet, published in Japanese, and distributed gratuitously in all parts of the Empire—guaranteed circulation 5000 copies;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

**Mr. Andrew Wind,**

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

The approach of the New Year as usual has its effect on Japanese buyers, and with the exception of 8½ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS and COTTON YARN, for both of which there is a fair demand, at somewhat stiffer rates, very little business has been done.

The *Tartar* and *Vanguard* have arrived from London, and cargoes of the *Achilles*, *Nankin* and *Nestor* have been delivered.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.17½ to 2.25	Fair demand for 8½-lbs.
8 „ do. ... .. „	2.60 to 2.70	
9 „ do. 44 in. ... .. „	3.10 to 3.20	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. „	2.40 to 2.65	} Very little doing. Demand.
64 to 72 „ do. ... .. „	2.75 to 2.90	
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.45 to 1.55	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		
do. (Dyed)... .. „		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „	1.65 to 2.30	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.80 to 0.95	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	8.50 to 9.25	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	0.90 to 0.95	
Taffachelass ... .. „	2.70 to 2.85	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	39.50 to 40.00	
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	40.00 to 42.00	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	47.00 to 47.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.		} Enquired for, but no stock
do. Black do. ... .. „	14.50 to 15.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. „	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. „		
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. „	14.00 to 16.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „	7.00 to 8.25	
Lastres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. „	5.00 to 6.00	
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.00	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	7.00 to 8.25	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Mousseline de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16 to 0.19½	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „	0.40 to 0.90	
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.37½ to 0.40	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.60 to 5.10	} Business in small sizes of No 1 red.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.50 to 5.50	
„ hoop ... .. „	5.00 to 5.30	
„ pig ... .. „		
„ wire ... .. „	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. nominal.		} Firmer, but little doing.
Lead ... .. do.		
Tin Plate ... .. per box	8.75	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.75 to 9.00	
do. 2 ... .. „	8.00 to 8.10	
do. 3 ... .. „	6.50 to 6.75	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	4.00 to 4.15	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. nominal		
do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.60 to 3.70	
Black ... .. „	3.40 to 3.50	} Heavy arrivals.
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	15.00 to 15.50	



# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Although the silkmens have been in some instances willing to quit stock, in order to realise for the close of the year, only a limited business has been done—partly owing to the large quantity of Silk rejected on inspection. The stock is slightly increased, but we cannot alter quotations.

**SILK-WORM'S EGGS.**—The season is now closed, with a total export of 1,400,000 Cards, against 1,230,000 last year.

**TEA.**—Since the departure of the American Mail on the 8th inst. a large and important business has been done on our Tea Market; Settlements reaching the large total of Piculs 7,000.

Prices have in consequence rather stiffened, and we note an advance of some \$1 @ \$2 per picul on all classes.

The closing rates run much as under, holders being very firm and stocks diminished, owing to falling off in arrivals, which have come in very sparingly.

As the Christmas holidays commence to-morrow, but little or no business will be done for the next fortnight, native holidays this year being held at the same time as foreigners.

The J. S. Stone has obtained a full freight and will leave about the 28th inst., the rate of freight nominally £2.50 @ £3, to New York; but there is at present no vessel on the berth for the States.

Description.										Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>											
Mylash & Sinshiu	Extra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$710.00 to \$740.00 per picul	
	Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680.00 to 700.00 "	
	Good	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610.00 to 660.00 "	
	Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600.00 to 620.00 "	
	Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550.00 "	
Oshiu Extra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720.00 "	
" Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680.00 to 700.00 "	
" Good	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630.00 to 660.00 "	
Echizen, Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550.00 to 600.00 "	
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450.00 to 510.00 "	
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480.00 to 510.00 "	
Koshiu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sodai Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Hatchoji—Tussah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Tea:—</b>											
Common	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 23 to \$ 27	
Good Common	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 29 to \$ 32	
Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 34 to \$ 37	
Good Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 38 to \$ 42	
Fine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 43 to \$ 47	
Finest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 49 to \$ 56	
Choice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Choicest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Sundries:—</b>											
Rice	..	..	nominal	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 2.50 to 2.55 per Picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.80 to 3.20 "	
" Fine Brown (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00 to 3.00 "	
" Large Green...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50 to 2.00 "	
Cuttle Fish, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.75 to 12.00 "	
Dried Shrimps, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00 to 16.00 "	
Mushrooms, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.00 to 40.00 "	
Isinglass, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00 to 35.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.00 to 50.00 "	
Wax, White	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.00 to 15.00 "	
" Bees, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00 to 50.00 "	
Gall Nuts	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	
Sulphur, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.20 to 2.70 "	
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.85 to 5.00 per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.25 to 3.25 "	
Tobacco, common	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50 to 12.00 per Picul	
Rape Oil, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	
Shell Fish, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.00 to 39.00 "	
Camptor, no stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00 to 16.00 "	
Beche de Mer, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.00 to 52.00 "	
Coals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00 to 12.00 per ton.	

TABLES

SILK

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	4,672	4,870	5,207	1,215	4,244	5,697	2,513
"  Buenos Aires ... ..	3,327	2,961	3,762	311	1,914	4,875	2,006
"  United States ... ..	33	143	41	29	96	590	454
"  Other Countries ... ..	861	661	298	45	—	19	—
Total Bales ... ..	8,893	8,635	9,308	1,600	6,254	11,181	4,973

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	6,614,674	6,912,112	6,135,336	5,331,040	3,988,076	5,097,427	3,927,120
"  San Francisco ... ..	1,583,879	1,784,631	1,345,440	1,351,533	533,831	742,428	300,272
"  England ... ..	—	—	—	—	74,573	605,753	294,506
"  China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ... ..	8,198,553	8,696,743	7,480,776	6,682,573	4,596,480	6,447,408	4,571,334

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA,

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,612,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

EXCHANGE.

Sumatra.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 2½d to 3d.  
do. do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 2½d.  
Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d. to 4s. 3½d.  
do. ....Documents.....4s. 3½d.  
Finn.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.41  
do .....3 months' sight.....5.34½

PARIS.—Private Paper 6 months' sight .....5 37  
do. " " 3 " " .....5.30½  
SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....74  
Private Bills...10 days' sight.....74½  
HONGKONG.—Bank Bills...on demand .....½ cent disc.  
Private Bills...10 days' .....1½ " "

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,325, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 6, Brit. Corvette, *Cadmus*, Whyte, 1,800, from Nagasaki and Kobe.  
 Dec. 8, Brit. barq. *Gaucha*, Hawkins, 377, from Kobe, Rice, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Dec. 8, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, from Kobe, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 11, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai &c., general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 14, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 3,836, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 16, French str. *Menzaiah*, Mourant, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Dec. 17, Brit. str. *Tartar*, Ferries, 1,457, from Kobe and London, general, to Aug. Heard & Co.  
 Dec. 19, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 19, Brit. barq. *Rio*, Carr, 450, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 20, Am. str. *Colorado*, Dearborn, 3,836, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 20, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 20, H. B. M.'s Gun-boat *Thistle*.  
 Dec. 20, Brit. barq. *Vanguard*, Lucas, 681, from London, general, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Dec. 22, Brit. str. *Avoca*, Andrews, 1,185, from Hongkong, Mails and general, to P. & O. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 8, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 4,000, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 8, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 8, German barq. *Jan Peter*, Molsen, 336, for Kobe, general, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Dec. 9, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Dec. 10, H. B. M.'s *Cadmus*, Corvette, Whyte, 1,800, for Kobe and the South.  
 Dec. 10, Brit. str. *Glenlyon*, Templeton, 1,386, for Kobe, general, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Dec. 11, U. S. Gun-boat, *Palos*, Lt. Com. Shepard, 400, for Kobe and the South.  
 Dec. 13, German barq. *Mikado*, Lempfert, 340, for Shanghai, Coal, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 Dec. 13, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 14, Russian Gun-boat, *Sobol*, Sedensner, 460, for Kobe.  
 Dec. 15, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, William, 1,917, for Shanghai &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 15, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 3,836, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 16, Brit. schr. *Cleopatra*, Schultz, 190, for Chefoo, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Dec. 16, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,825, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 17, Brit. barq. *Ceylon*, Leach, 295, for Hiogo, ballast, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 Dec. 17, Brit. ship, *Windhover*, Findlay, 846, for Kobe, general, despatched by Strachan & Thomas.  
 Dec. 17, Brit. brig. *Chow Fan*, Hlabekost, 289, for Amoy, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Dec. 20, Am. ship *Golden State*, Berry, 944, for Shanghai, Native Produce, despatched by Smith, Archer & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, from Hongkong.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Martin, 3 children and European maid-servant, Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, infant and native maid-servant, Miss Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Penney, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Messrs. Sherrington, Pole, T. Mahida, A. Mahida, Hori, Swada, A. Fitzgerald, Arayandino, and one Chinese.

Per P. M. str. *New York*, for Hiogo :—  
 Messrs. Neville, Stirling, Miss Fielding, M. Bovet, Miss Deznert and Mrs. Groves, M. S. Cooper, J. D. Carroll, Miss E. Gouldy, Paymaster Stacey Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and son, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, J. Leigh Taylor, A. Thissen wife and servant, H. A. McClatchie, A. Kilmer, and 6 Japanese steerage.

Per Am. str. *China*, for San Francisco.  
 Lt. Impey U.S.N., C. W. Brooks, J. H. Chapman, S. W. Dimon, J. W. Taylor, and 22 Europeans, in the steerage.

FOR NEW YORK.  
 Mrs. B. Done, W. H. Morse, wife, child, and servant, Paul Heineman, Arch. Little.

FOR EUROPE.  
 A. E. Philpotts, G. Nicola.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, for Hakodate.

J. A. Wilson; N. G. Kahie, one Japanese and 31 in the steerage.

Per French str. *Volga*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. Scoto Scoti, S. E. Hanaboussa, S. E. Karase and wife, Nakamura, Yamano, Utchi, Sakurada, Osai, and 4 Japanese servant, Haffeldt, Cohen, Brittlebank, Maillet and 2 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mrs. Darney and 2 children, A. Centre, Sir Cap De Galle, A. D. Allers, A. R. Hewitt, A. Huber H. Ohe, Revd. Mr. Gulick, J. G. Hendricks, and 104 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Japan*, from San Francisco.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

S. Mendelson and sister, Mrs. J. M. Batchelder and son, Jno. L. Gamble, U.S.N., Dr. Vasconcellos, Chas. Glanville, M. C. Harris and wife, Dr. A. S. Ashmead and wife, T. Tschayama, G. Nagarka, Susamiso Amaiso, M. Komuro and wife, Miss Komuro, M. Soto, T. Takuchi, Soma, Tsumisawa, N. M. Keda, K. Nakamuta, M. Oudawa, and 7 in the steerage.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Francis Voisui, and 2 in the steerage.

FOR HONGKONG.

E. Sunderland, and 575 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai.

Lord and Lady Inverurie, Major Rossall, Francis Voisin, A. Conil, Bishop Zanoli, 1 Japanese and 5 in the steerage.

FOR HIOGO.

Messrs. A. Center, E. H. Hunter, C. H. Jubin, Newcombe and wife, S. Pitman and 6 Japanese, 60 in the steerage.

FOR NAGASAKI.

4 Japanese, and 25 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, for Hongkong.

Lieut. H. O. P. Wright, R. M., Mr. R. G. Watson, Miss Wilson, Wm. Halsey, J. W. Hall, and 10 Chinese.

Per French str. *Menzaiah*, from Hongkong.

Miss Woodman, Mr. Reiff, Rouillez, 3 Japanese and 1 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.

Mr. Howard Church, J. M. Dance, Messrs. Woodruff, A. Ansdan, E. Burmeister, H. Bust, and Miss Fielding and 11 Japanese; 3 Europeans and 4 Chinese in steerage.

FOR AMERICA.

Capt. Geo. E. Johnson and wife and child, J. de Cordova.

Per Am. str. *Colorado*, from Hongkong.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr. F. L. Pollard.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. H. Rubery, M. Lin, Capt. S. Doane, Messrs. F. T. Jenkins, Geo. Reimesugden, and 135 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Hakodate.

Ikee and Inamoto.

Per Brit. str. *Avoca*, from Hongkong.

Mr. F. Escombe, Mrs. Sherrington, Dr. Rein, Major Snow, and 15 Chinese.

## CARGO.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, ..... \$25,900

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, ..... \$3,600.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, ..... 6,500.

Per Am. str. *Colorado*, from Hongkong.

Treasure, ..... \$5,000

## REPORTS.

The Brit. str. *Madras*, reports left Hongkong on 27th November, at 7.17 p.m., experienced strong N. easterly winds with heavy sea as far as Tudg Ying, from thence to Rock Is and moderate and fresh winds from N. E. with heavy northerly swell, and thence to Yokohama fresh head winds and fine weather. Passed P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, 3rd Dec. at 11.55 p.m., British ship *Tamerlane*, one English, and one American barque on 5th, at 12.30 p.m. off Vries Island; also a Japanese steamer standing to the southward at 3.30 p.m. Arrived 5th instant, 7.45 p.m.

The Brit. barq. *Gaucha* reports light winds throughout.

The French str. *Menzaiah* reports fine pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The Brit. str. *Tartar* has made the quickest passage from Kobe to this Port on record, having left that Port at 5.30 a.m., on the 16th, and arriving here at 9 a.m. the following morning.

The Brit. barq. *Vanguard* reports strong westerly winds during her rapid passage of nine days from Shanghai.

THE  
CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC  
Steam-Ship Company,  
LIMITED.

## For San Francisco.

The Magnificent NEW CLYDE-BUILT Iron  
Screw Steamer

## “Vasco de Gama,”

100 A 1 LLOYDS.

4,400 Tons Carrying Capacity, Barque Rigged.  
550 H. P. Nominal, 2,750 H. P. Effective.  
Captain J. F. RICE.

This very powerful Vessel, the first of the Company's fleet, built expressly for this trade,  
is expected here about the

10th January, 1874,, and will be  
despatched immediately

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Ample Accommodation for 75 First Class, 75  
Second Class, and 750 Steerage Passengers.

Passengers and Freight booked at  
through rates to all the principal Cities in the  
United States and Europe.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.<sup>1</sup>  
Agents.

Yokohama, 9th Decr., 1873.

LL

The China & Japan  
Marine Insurance  
COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TAELS 1,500,000.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to accept Risks  
at current rates allowing a discount of *Thirty  
three and One-third per cent* on the Premia of  
all Policies instead of ten per cent as heretofore.

This Company, after providing for an interest dividend of 12 per cent on paid up Capital, returns 2/3rds of the Profits annually to all contributors of business whether shareholders or not.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

STRACHAN & THOMAS

Yokohama, 1st Dec., 1873.

LL

Printed and published for the proprietors by  
JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the “JAPAN GAZETTE”  
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Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY.

AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

per P. M. Str. "Japan."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies,...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 24TH DEC. 1873, TO 22ND JAN., 1874.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 31st December, at No. 52, Yokohama, the wife of Mr. H. L. COOK, of a son. San Francisco papers please copy.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., by the Revd.—Shaw, British Legation, Yedo, in the presence of Sir HARRY PARKES, C. B., H. B. M.'s Minister, WILLIAM JOHN WHITE, of Brockhurst, Gosport, to ALICE KATE, youngest daughter of Mr. George Woodman of Shernold House, Coose, Maidstone, Kent.

On the 7th instant, at the British Legation, Yokohama, by the Revd. W. Wright, M. A., EDWIN VHEELER, Esq. M. D., to MARY, second daughter of G. L. MOORE, Esq., of Belfast.

#### DEATHS.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, January 15th, at 1 P.M., H. A. MCLEAN, late of Hongkong, a native of Scotland, aged 55 years.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the withdrawal of the bi-monthly steamer to San Francisco, by the P. M. S. S. Co., there has been no departure of an American Mail steamer since the 24th of December last, by which occasion we despatched our last Mail Summary. Our mails inwards and outwards since then have been:

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
the P. M. S. <i>Great Republic</i>	1873.	1873.
M. M. Co.'s S. S. <i>Volga</i>	Dec. 27th	Dec. 29th
	" 28th	" 31st
	1874.	1874.
P. & O. Co's Str. <i>Bombay</i>	Jan. 4th	Jan. 4th
M. M. Co.'s S. S. <i>Nil</i>	" 11th	" 10th
C. T. P. S. S. Co.'s Str. <i>Vasco da Gama</i>	.....	" 16th

Latest dates are:—

From London ... .. 21st November.  
" New York ... .. 22nd "  
" San Francisco ... ..  
By telegram from London 17th January.

### Summary.

It is useless to attempt to write a mere paragraphic summary of the occurrences since our last. They have been of a very startling character, and such as will doubtless be read with more than usual interest abroad.

The Christmas holidays passed pleasantly enough with foreigners, but with the government of this country that period was anything but an agreeable one. We have already, in our former Mail issue, told of the accession to power of Iwakura and his colleagues in the embassy. No sooner had they the reins of government in hand, than it became evident that all their ideas were obstructive, and that if Iwakura could be said to have a policy, it was to retrograde rather than advance; and this under the name of retrenchment. He laboured hard to bring some of the most influential politicians in the Empire to his views; but all he succeeded in doing was to leave himself almost isolated; without a friend (politically speaking), either among Japanese or foreigners. Terashima, the late Japanese minister in England, now at the head of the Foreign office, acting upon Iwakura's principle, managed to upset all that had been virtually resolved upon by his predecessor, in connection with the revision of the Treaties; and created discord where before there was at least the semblance of harmony; and everything became so unpleasant at the Council of State, that Sanjo Daijin, the prime minister, who, at the personal request of the Mikado, resumed office on the 21st December, on the 23rd sent in his resignation, which, however, the Mikado refused to accept, praying him not to desert him.

The new year's holidays passed quietly enough; and the first week was dedicated to all sorts of ceremonial receptions and visitations; but no sooner were these past than trouble began.

The Mikado personally attended to open the year's proceedings, both at the military and naval colleges, and otherwise busied himself in such ways as a good monarch may. But the reports from the south and west poured in, of discontent among the soldiery. In Tokei, and at the large divisional military depots in the interior, many men of certain clans left the service, and went off to their own country, and at this moment, many

regiments and the Tokei police are greatly shorn of their strength.

But Iwakura had the credit of having devised a scheme for commuting the hereditary allowances of the samourai, by granting them a lump sum—half in cash and half in bonds—equal to four or six years pay, in lieu of the annual salary. This seems to have been the last ounce; for, a few days after, he was warned that his life was in danger, and, on the morning of the 14th January at about 8 o'clock, he was attacked by several men with drawn swords, as he was leaving the palace in his carriage; his coachman was severely wounded, and he himself cut in the shoulder and the lower part of the back. He, however, managed to jump out and escape, by running down a steep bank into the moat, where he remained nearly an hour and a half. He then cried out and assistance came, and he was conveyed into the palace, where he still remains, gradually recovering. Five men have been taken into custody on suspicion, but as yet their examination has not transpired.

Hardly has the excitement on this head subsided, when a memorial was presented to SA IN, (the nominated parliament or lower house) signed by the members of the government who lately resigned, and some others, demanding a Representative Parliament, and the enfranchisement and encouragement of Public Opinion.

This came like a thunderbolt upon the government, and the Emperor ordered its immediate discussion. It was dated 17th, sent in on the 18th, and discussion on it commenced on the 19th instant. It will be found *in extenso* in other columns. The reply has not been delivered, up to the time of our going to press. But it must, we think, be entirely, or at least partially, favourable; or serious trouble may arise.

From the close of last week, for some days, several of the ministers and other high officials did not go to their offices, but remained at home on the plea of ill-health; and we expect to see a change of ministers in a few days.

The Mikado behaves extremely well through it all; and although he is guarded in his acts, as becomes him, he is by no means opposed to the creation of public opinion, and encouraging the people to take an interest in public affairs.

Such is the political situation in Japan this day.

IN our issue of Saturday we mentioned that a memorial had been sent in to Sa In, signed by several influential ex-members of the Government and other important officials, praying for the establishment of a representative parliament, and for permission for the free discussion of government questions. On Monday we were enabled to state that the memorial was deemed of so great importance that the Emperor had ordered the members of Sa In to assemble at 7 o'clock that morning for its immediate consideration; this being the first occasion in the history of the Council on which his Majesty had attended and opened the sitting himself. We now have much pleasure in presenting our readers with a translation of the Memorial and accompanying letter.

To the Honorable Board of SA IN.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to address to you the accompanying memorial, and to beg that you take it into consideration. You will find in its proposals, some which we often made to you during the time we were in the government service; for they are all matters which we have always earnestly desired. As, however, ambassadors were visiting all the Treaty Powers in Europe and America, to obtain practical knowledge, it was decided to delay the discussion until their return.

Now, though the Ambassadors have already returned several months, we hear of nothing being done.

From the want of concord existing of late between the government and the people, the present position of the government is, that it is liable to be brought to destruction.

We extremely regret that this state of danger should have been occasioned by nothing else than the prevention by the government of free expression of opinion by the public.

SOEJIMA TANETOMI,	Shizoku	Saga Ken,
GOTO SHOJIRO,	"	Токеи Fu,
ITAGAKI TAISUKE,	"	Kochi Ken,
YETO SHIMPEI,	"	Saga "
YURI KIMIMASU,	"	Tsuruga "
KOMURO NOBUO,	"	Miyoto "
OKAMOTO KENSABURO,	"	Kochi "
FURUSAWA URO,	"	Kochi "

#### THE MEMORIAL.

Your respectful memorialists, having considered with whom the power of the government at present lies, (see that) it is neither with the Emperor nor with the people; but with the officials alone.

Well! Although the officials would not shew disrespect for His Majesty, the honour and magnificence of the Imperial council chamber gradually disappears; and, although they do not wish to neglect the people, the laws are too changeable; so that the proclamations of the morning are changed in the evening; and all things are done according to the individual will of the officials. Rewards and punishment are administered with partiality; the public are forbidden to discuss government proceedings; and they are obliged to be silent under the oppression.

It must be evident even to children three feet high, that it is impossible tranquilly to govern the empire under such conditions. And the country will quickly be ruined unless there is an improvement in its present mode of government.

Unable to divest our minds of the feelings of patriotism, we have consulted on the best means of relieving the government from its

perilous position. The public opinion of the whole empire must be aroused. Nothing else will do. And to this end, it is important to establish Minsen Gi-in, (*Min* public, *sen* choice, *Gi* deliberation, *in* house), where the members shall be chosen by the people; and shall discuss the laws. Then the power of the officials being limited (under control), all men, both public and private, will find themselves happy and contented.

Now we beg to lay before you the following opinions respecting the above.

As the people, as is their duty, pay the taxes to the government, they should possess the right and power to examine government affairs. This, being a self-evident proposition, should be understood by all, without requiring any explanation from us.

We beg, therefore, that the officials cease to oppose this right.

They may oppose our proposition to establish the parliament, by saying that, as our people do not yet themselves promote the march of civilization, and are ignorant and unlearned, the time has not arrived for establishing a parliament.

We reply:—If it be so, so much the more necessary is it to establish the parliament, in order that the people may advance in knowledge and wisdom, and promote themselves to the state of civilization. Because, in order that they may so progress, they should first be taught to watch their rights and powers, and then they should be led to discuss public affairs, so as to rouse up each one to prize his rights and privileges and to identify himself with the prosperity or adversity of the nation. Then there would be none so indifferent as to be content to remain ignorant. If the people be expected naturally to advance and progress of themselves, without any such spur, we may wait perhaps a century; just as if the muddy water in a river were expected to clear itself naturally.

Again, the officials most unreasonably say:—To establish a parliament now, at once, would be like nothing but the assembling together the fools of the whole empire. Alas! Why are they so self-conceited, and why so look down upon the people? All officials ought, of course, to be the most clever of the people; but as it may be uncertain whether or not there are more learned and intelligent persons than they themselves, they should not feel this contempt. If the people be so foolish as for the officials to despise them, the officials must themselves be ignorant and unintelligent, for they are but one class of the people.

But which is the best way of governing? Is it by the absolute acts of a small party of officials alone; or by the public opinion of a vast body—all the inhabitants—of the empire?

We daresay that politicians or officials have greatly increased their knowledge and capacity, as compared with what they had before the recent great revolution of the government—seven years ago; for, the more learning and knowledge are cultivated, the better they are able to be advanced.

For this reason, we say again, the parliament must be established at once; in order to enable the people to improve in education and knowledge, and promote themselves to a state of civilization. It is the duty of the government to encourage in the people, an ambition which shall cause them to step forward in such progress.

In a barbarous country, the people being only bold, disorderly, and disobedient to the government, it is the first duty of government to make progress by compelling the people to obey. Now, our people are not barbarous; and they are very obedient to the

government. Such being the case, it must be the ambition of government that the parliament be established to-day, on purpose to stir up the people to know their own minds, and to exercise the proper duty of each one's taking part in the national affairs. This having been accomplished, the public throughout the whole empire shall, for the first time, be of one mind.

Now, what makes a firm and strong government? It is the strength of public opinion. We need not go back to antiquity for example. We will prove it by the change of government which happened in October last.

How unsatisfactory was the government at that time! That it was able to stand was indeed wonderful.

But who and how many of the people were glad of the change? Not only were they indifferent upon the matter, but nine-tenths of them knew nothing about it; and were only surprised by the movement among the military.

It is for this simple object:—to open unobstructedly the communication between the minds of the government and the people, so as to unite them together as one body, that the parliament should be established at first. Then the empire will increase in strength, and the government itself will become firm.

Having thus perfectly explained the rights of the people, examined the present condition of the government, and called in proof the change of government in October last, as above-mentioned, we are the more confident in our demand; and we therefore earnestly declare:—

The best and simplest way of upholding and strengthening the Empire is to establish a Parliament and arouse public discussion.

We do not here enter into details of the subject, as they could not be all mentioned even in many papers.

We privately hear that the opinion of the present officials is to delay any efforts from day to-day. They say "It is heedless progress; for how does it benefit the country?" And again "It is yet too early to enter upon the subject." We proceed therefore to examine the two phrases.

First, the phrase "It is heedless progress," we do not quite understand. Do they mean that it is roughly done? The establishment of a Parliament should be most carefully effected. Again, do they say that it would derange the regular order of beginning and end, the hastening and delaying, according as circumstances change, because all departments are not altogether in concord? This is because (the government having no fixed regulations) all business is committed to the will of any of the officials.

It is evident for these very reasons that it is most important to establish the Parliament. As progress is necessary for the nation, all things must be brought within that progress. The officials cannot oppose our project on this ground, for Parliament is the means to make the people partakers of the progress; they therefore only oppose it on the ground of "heedlessness." The heedlessness has nothing to do with the Parliament.

The second phrase "It is too early" we are not only unable to comprehend, but our opinion is just the reverse. Because if the Parliament be established so hastily as to-day, yet it will not be in perfect working order for some time—perhaps months or years. And thus we are very anxious that it shall not be delayed a single day.

So, as we said before, the phrase is just the contrary to our opinion. But further—We hear the officials say "As the Parliaments in European countries and America



have not been established in a morning or an evening, but gradually, according to the progress of the people, we cannot hold them up as examples for imitation.

We reply:—Parliament is not the only thing constituted according to the progress of the nations—but several sciences, public works, machines, and many other like things. But the reason why these things took so many hundred years to perfect is, that everything had to be discovered by their own individual experience, for they had no examples to imitate. But we are able to select examples for imitation, and have not to contrive and discover for ourselves alone. If we were able only to use the steam engine when we have ourselves discovered the natural law of steam; or, if we can only work the telegraph when we have ourselves discovered the principles of electricity, how many years will be required before we can avail of them.

The purpose we have now discussed is:—

A Representative Parliament must be established at once; and the degree of progress made by our people is just suitable for its establishment. We do not consider it necessary to refute the opinions of those officials who oppose it; but only to rouse the people to public discussion; to acknowledge the full rights and power of the people; and to excite them to activity, so that the government and people being agreed between each other, the Emperor and his subjects shall love each other; and our Empire shall become happy, strong and powerful.

Thus, we earnestly pray that our Memorial may be favourably considered.

## 1873.

EVERY ONE who comes to Japan becomes speedily imbued with the sentiment of wonder at the extraordinary progress which she is exhibiting: not considering that, during the whole of the nineteenth century, all countries of any civilization at all have been also making "gigantic strides" in a similar direction. The fact is that in other countries progress has been the normal condition so long as the oldest now living can remember, whilst in Japan it has only just commenced. The nation was standing still with an antiquated civilization of its own, until less than fifteen years ago; and it is only during the past five years, that things have appeared to forge ahead, as if with an unquenchable desire to catch up with the nations which have always kept moving, and to redeem the former misspent time.

The close of each year naturally leads to retrospection. It forms a raised halting place, where we can quietly pause and review the ground travelled over during the course of the preceeding twelvemonths; and it must be interesting and may be useful to avail ourselves of the opportunity now presenting itself to us.

The year 1873 has not been prolific in momentous events, in either home or foreign affairs. It came in and went out like a lamb; and although all has not gone quite smoothly during its entire course, it has not seen anything very lion-like.

The Imperial Court has still further allowed itself to appear as a part and parcel of humanity at large. The Emperor has not only received foreign ministers and important personages himself, but the Empress has received Madame Butzow and Mrs. De Long, the wives of the late Russian and United States Ministers, at the palace. Their Majesties throughout the year have been seen very frequently in public; the Emperor generally putting in an appearance at the schools or naval and military training

grounds, the Empress showing much interest in such national enterprizes as have for their end the instruction and employment of women: though it must be mentioned that she has also not omitted to honour the Kaisei Gak-ko, or Imperial college with her presence. The last public act of their Majesties during the year was to visit the Yokoska Naval Yard together; and, both in going and returning, they visited Yokohama, taking the ordinary trains, only with the Imperial saloon carriage attached. Five years ago, when the Mikado came from Kioto to Yedo, and foreigners were permitted to witness the passage of the cortège at a space allotted to them at Kanagawa, His Majesty was carried in a plain white norimon, with the blinds down, so that not a mortal eye could penetrate to that sacred visage. Now, it is quite evident that both the Emperor and Empress enjoy moving about in public; seeing and being seen.

A catastrophe occurred on the 5th May, by which their Majesties were deprived of a home. The palace in the castle was burnt to the ground; and, though none of the Court were injured, a large quantity of valuables were destroyed. The Court removed to the Kiisiu Yashiki, which had been appropriated as the residence of the Empress mother since her arrival in Tokei. Shortly after the event, the Emperor wrote to Sanjo Daijin, the prime minister, telling him that, considering the heavy pecuniary demands on the Treasury, he did not wish the palace to be rebuilt immediately.

The Political course of the year cannot be said to have been altogether satisfactory. Certainly no one can complain that things have been advancing too fast; and now, at the close of the year, they seem to be almost stationary.

At the close of 1872 the country was a good deal exercised by the expected edicts concerning such small matters as the abolition of the use of mats for the floors: the mode of wearing the hair: and the like. The excitement respecting these died a natural death. But there were some Imperial decrees which affected the people very materially at the time of their promulgation, and which subsequently led to a good deal of agitation. First was the alteration of the calendar, which, coming into force on the 1st January 1873, after a public notice of little more than a month, put many—perhaps a majority—of the people to great inconvenience; inasmuch as it is the custom in Japan, as in China, to square up all accounts to the last day of the year; and this alteration of the Calendar threw this settling day more than a month earlier than the old computation of time would have done. In the course of the year many *émeutes* took place in the provinces; and in almost every case the interference with the calendar was one cause of disaffection. It has led to various inconveniences to the more ignorant among the people, but the better informed are now pretty well reconciled to it. The increase of taxation, and the adoption of the conscript system of raising the army, both lent their aid to swell the ranks of the discontented; and with some the withdrawal of actual opposition to the Christian religion was an exciting cause; but the alteration of the calendar was a prominent objection with all the rebellious.

As 1872 drew towards its close the consequences of the enormous outlays to which the country had become committed had forced themselves upon the government; and at once efforts at retrenchment were made. Throughout the whole of the year 1873, therefore, there has been far greater attention paid to the subject of "ways and means" than there ever was before; and, from circumstances we shall hereafter have to glance at, the Treasury has been

more vigilantly watched and managed than it was formerly.

At the beginning of the year, it had two heavy drags on its resources, of a character quite extraneous to the ordinary calls upon it. One, the "embassy" of Iwakura to all the Treaty Powers; and the other, the contribution of Japan to the Austrian Exhibition, and the Commission which accompanied it.

The former had been absent just a year—having left in the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *America* in December, 1871, for the United States—and during that lengthened period, it had only visited America, Great Britain and France. It has long since returned, having hurried over the other Courts just as much as it had seemed to dally with the earlier ones. It won the respect of all the countries it passed through; and it surely cannot pretend that it was not well received in any one of them. Now we begin to look anxiously for some fruits of the long travel, and the voluminous information which must have been accumulated; but as yet we see only this:—that the principal members of the embassy, all of whom are now in power here, are putting on the drag, and the chariot of the state will henceforward, at least so long as they direct it, move at a very sober pace.

The Commissioners of the Vienna Exposition, having dispatched all the goods by the M. M. Co.'s Steamer *Phase* on the 25th January, followed a few days after; and it is gratifying to know that the collection by which Japan was represented at the great Fair was so appreciated in Europe, that it has led to an universal acknowledgment of the industrial skill and artistic taste of Japan, as well as of the value and the great variety of its productions. Whether it will lead to any further results, which may be considered as compensation for the vast outlay, remains to be seen. We hope that it will; but it is early days to look even for a beginning yet. We have been disappointed in the reports which the home papers have given of the Japanese collection; for although they have lavished praise on the lacquer, the bronzes, the pottery, and some of the minor industries, they have spoken very little of the natural productions of the soil. Silk and Tea we do not so much dwell upon, because probably our merchants know quite as well how they compare with similar staples of other countries as the most intelligent of those who were called on for reports. But the drugs and the minerals were well worthy of particular attention, and a report on them, if made by competent persons, might be most valuable. As it is, we have only the satisfaction of seeing that Japan has been so far repaid for her heavy outlay, in the general acknowledgment that her display was quite a worthy feature of the Exposition.

The expenditure for the purposes we have mentioned—the Embassy and the Vienna Exhibition—were heavy, and of course a large portion of their cost had to be borne by the Budget of 1873; still they were originated in previous years, and must be spoken of as belonging to those years that gave them birth. No great and costly government expenditure was originated in 1873; but, on the contrary, retrenchment has been the order of the day. Yet, to meet the expenses of the government, not only has a foreign loan of 2½ millions sterling been obtained, but the taxation of the people has been considerably increased.

To those who closely watched the proceedings of the government it was quite evident, before the year 1872 was half through, that a crisis of some kind was approaching in the Finance Department; and it was only a matter of astonishment that evil was staved off so long

as it was. But early in 1873 it was quite recognised that the Department and its then chief must part company, and that it must be brought more immediately under the supervision of the Daijokuan. The business of the country was literally under the control of one man—the minister of Finance; for, no matter what the government determined upon that required any considerable outlay, he could forward or veto it as he pleased, by simply providing or refusing the money. Some of the acts of Inouyé Kaoru, while at the head of the Treasury, were to be commended; but, whether rightly or wrongly, he was suspected both by Foreigners and Japanese, of making his high and responsible position serve his own ends; and this was viewed with envy and annoyance by his own countrymen, and with regret not at all mingled with surprise, by foreigners. On the 7th May 1873, Inouyé and his next in rank in the Department sent in to the Daijokuan that joint letter, accompanying their resignation, which raised such a storm about their ears. They told some plain truths, which if they had borne in mind when in office, and acted accordingly, it would have been well for them, and well for the country. But they tried to prove too much; and it recoiled upon themselves. They declared that the revenue was but 40,000,000 yen, and the expenditure 10,000,000 yen in excess of it; and they stated the total indebtedness of the country for foreign loans and paper money to be 140,000,000 yen, and added that for the repayment of this large sum no provision was made. The government indignantly returned their letter, saying that the greater part of their statements was false, and for the rest Inouyé was himself responsible. Okuma, one of the longest-headed men among the Sangi, was placed at the head of the Department, and ordered to examine into matters and report as soon as possible.

On the 9th June his report was sent in, and certainly it gave a very different aspect to the state of affairs. He stated that although Inouyé and Shibusawa had undoubtedly been actuated by patriotism, they had “overstepped the truth,” and based their estimates “upon rough calculations made merely from memory.” Giving the details both of revenue and expenditure, he showed the total income of the empire to 48,736,883 yen, the expenditure 46,596,518 yen; leaving a surplus of 2,140,365 yen; after making allowance for the stipulated redemption of the Public indebtedness both at home and abroad, and the interest both on the internal and foreign debts. The amount of this provision was no less than 2,679,100 yen; and so far from permitting to pass unchallenged the statement of his predecessor, that no provision had been made for these, he reported:—“As to the Public debt, although we have incurred an internal and a foreign debt, there is a provision for reducing the foreign debt by fixing the allowances of the nobles and samourai, and by establishing a rule for making good the deficiencies with the surplus thus obtained. There is also a fund for meeting the internal debt—viz., the money and rice lent by the government to private individuals. Although paper money has been issued there is a “Special Reserve Fund” to meet this, which is deposited in the godowns of the Treasury.”

The principal items of expenditure are, the Army which demands 8,000,000 yen; the Navy 1,800,000 yen; Public Works 2,900,000 yen; the Kaitakushi (Agricultural Department) 1,177,312 yen; and the Education Department 1,300,000 yen.

The leading items of revenue are the Land tax 40,263,588 yen; Stamps (only just introduced) 1,300,000 yen; and the Customs at the

open ports, 1,823,909—of which Yokohama yields 1,270,481 yen.

We see no reason to doubt that the estimates of Okuma are pretty near to the mark. We are the more inclined to believe that the finances are in a greatly improved state from what they were at the commencement of the year from the fact that, whilst during 1872 and the early part of 1873 one reason for holding the public will in check with regard to an expedition against Corea was the scarcity of money, the Daijokuan, with one or two exception, were of opinion that in October the time for strife had come. We gather from this that there were plenty of funds in hand; especially as Okuma, the Minister of Finance, professed to be of the party who wished to go to war with Corea.

The Land-tax is estimated at 40,000,000 yen, but whether this is likely to be fully realized or not we are not informed. The harvest, though quite an average one in some parts of the country, was in many less than six-tenths of the average—little more than half. Still, on weighing the estimates pretty carefully, we are disposed to believe them nearly correct; and, as this is the first year in which Japan has published a “Budget,” it is to be hoped that the actual “turn-out” of each year, as well as the estimates at their proper times, will always in future be faithfully made known to the people, through the newspapers.

Since the change of ministry which took place in October last, the attention to economy has been even closer than before. We do not therefore find any fault, as many were inclined to do a twelve month ago, with the “heedless extravagance” of the government.

During the year there have been no further railways opened to the public; but the Osaka and Kōbē line is said to be now finished, and likely to be opened in this month of January. If this be really completed the only railway in progress will be that between Osaka and Kioto. The double line which was contemplated between Yokohama and Tokai, will, for the present, be confined to the three miles between Shinagawa and Shimbashi. So there will but little drag upon the revenue for such expenditures during the present year. The telegraphs have had a good deal of money spent upon them, but they are not by any means as satisfactorily constructed as they ought to be; and between Tokai and Nagasaki, the line is frequently out of order. In the estimates, the Railway and Telegraphs are put down as yielding revenue to the amount of 200,000 yen. With the Osaka and Kōbē line open, we suppose we may look for twice this amount during the present year.

Having dwelt at such length on the very important subject of the state of the finances, we pass on to other things.

The internal condition of the country has been in some marked instances, very bad. The promulgation of the government decree respecting the conscription, and the high taxation, have had their effect upon the people; and in many ken, both North and South, troubles have arisen. The most formidable outbreak was in Fukuoka in Kiuisu. The government, however, was strong, and has proved quite equal to the task, so far, of restoring order. Some real or supposed disaffection among the Satsuma clan, who,—thinking their old chieftain Shimadzu Saburo was likely to be in danger on the occasion of his being ordered to Yedo in the morning of the year,—gave some disquiet to many persons; but the police had them all under their eye the whole time they were in Tokai; and these old world samourai must have been very glad to get back to their own country. Shimadzu was made private war

counsellor to this Majesty, for the sake of obtaining his loyal allegiance; and Shimadzu caught the bait, and so continues to hold this position as well as that of Home minister, to which he has just been appointed.

(To be continued.)

ONE of those very extraordinary documents which we have so frequently copied from the official portion of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, appeared in yesterday's issue of that journal. It is an application from two officers of the Kiyobusho (Department of Religion) to the heads of the Department, suggesting that a thorough discussion should be invited between Buddhist and Christian priests, and published in the newspapers, or rather in a newspaper, that all people may see which is really the best religion. They say:—

“In the present civilized reign there are some barbaric and indefinite doctrines in our religion, which exhibit no particular brilliancy of dogma or reason.

It is a very shameful matter for us that, in the matter of Religion, things should be as they are; and in order to find out which is the best of the different religions, we propose that the priests of the various foreign religions be requested to meet us, that we may ask them questions about their mode of belief, and so endeavour to find the truth. Then we wish to publish the whole matter, that our people may know what is right.

Although we know that we are not well versed in religious reasoning, yet, as we have been learning it for many years, we suppose we are not more ignorant than foreign priests in their department; in other words, we are not yet convinced by their foreign doctrines. If we commence the work several other friends will certainly help us, and, therefore we wish to be allowed by government to publish, in a newspaper, the best opinions upon religious matters. We pray you, therefore, to give us the license. Our subject is as follows, viz:—

#### THE OBJECT OF THE TWO OFFICERS APPLYING TO THE KIYOBUSHO (Department of Religion).

Religion is the medicine to recover sickness of the mind; which is avaricious, foolish, and sceptical. If the sickness be not ministered to with medicine, the mind becomes bewildered, and the root of knowledge is cut off. Hence the usefulness of Religion. The religion, however, which prevails in foreign countries is of two kinds (we speak of the larger divisions), Christianity and Buddhism. Although there are several divisions (or sects) in Christianity, yet the main belief of it is, that the soul of man comes from God, and therefore the soul is only saved by believing in God, and obeying his commands. Buddhism is also divided into many sects, but the belief of all is mainly identical. Its doctrines differ from those of Christianity, as to the origin of the soul, or mind, which, they say, has not the beginning which the Christians believe, but naturally exists, and the way of saving it from vice and sin, is to apply to it the best religion which can be found by the eyes of all mankind; in other words, to believe the best of the several religions for preserving the mind from illness.

Christianity originated with Jesus Christ, in the land of Judæa, and has spread over the continents of Europe and America. Buddhism commenced in India, from Shaka, and spread over the East. The Buddhist religion has been believed in our Empire for more than a thousand years, and both Indians and Chinese admire the completeness of our system of education in the doctrines of Buddhism and Confucius.

The far distant European nations have now become so intimately connected with us, that we look on them as brethren. Commerce is daily advancing, and education gradually spreading among us. Our knowledge is daily progressing; so much so that in the science of chemistry, in the arts of medicine and agriculture, in manufactures, and in industrial pursuits, we may be said to have almost reached the point of completeness, or perfection. Every foreign nation admires our silks, our teas, and our minerals. The question of Religion is the only thing which has not yet been opened up between us. They believe in one God, and think any other belief is false. We believe only in Buddhism and discard all other religions. But all true religions admire truth and abhor vice. Truth and vice are so naturally separated that it is impossible for them to exist together. They are like two medicines, one of which is harmless, and the other a poison; yet no one can say that a useful medicine is poisonous. Truth is what every religion aims at but in the words of truth there are different degrees, as, high and low, deep and shallow, long and short, clear and dark; and, on casting our eyes over mankind generally we find that it is the first mentioned of these qualities which tends to increase the belief of people; and, on the contrary, the low, the shallow, the short, and the dark are naturally despised by them. In fact, we may compare the one to water, which naturally runs to the low land, and the other to flame, which as surely rises to the heavens; and no one can oppose the reasonings of nature. This will be conceded by both foreigners and our own people; but we, and they, with foolishness and obstinacy cling to our own ideas, and refuse to examine into the truth or falsity of the two religions, and so despise each other. This is just the same as saying good medicine is poison. How can we or they say, "Your silver is inferior to our lead," or "your gold is inferior to our silver?"

At the point of civilization which the whole world has reached, such foolishness is idle; it is the sickness with which both Europeans and Japanese are affected. Neither European nor Japanese can say their own religion is good unless they strip off the garments of prejudice and bigotry with which they are clothed.

To cleanse themselves from this illness there is a means, and this it is:—Having assembled together, in a convenient place, the priests of different religions, let each ask the others questions in the leading principles of their religion, debating with one another as to their truth. Having thus argued, the several opinions of the various priests should be published in the newspapers, that they may be made known to the people throughout the world: for the nations where religions are would surely like to see the papers. These assemblies should be held at stated times, and, after many such discussions, in a few years, all the readers of the newspapers throughout the world would be enabled to judge which is right and which is wrong. (!)

By such a means the bigotry and intolerance of priests should be melted away, and every obstinate idea having been clean sed from their minds, all the readers of the world might recover from the sickness of avariciousness, doubt, foolishness, etc., etc. And how fortunate and happy would all the nations of the world be, when recovered from this sickness!

In the Assembly reporters should be present, to take down what is said by the priests of the various religions represented.

We propose that a special newspaper, denoted exclusively to the discussions of the Assembly, be published, not less than ten thousand copies being printed, and they should be distributed abroad, throughout our own land, and amongst

all the foreign nations. The Assembly should meet thrice in a month, and thus thirty thousand papers would be scattered abroad in that time.

As much money might be obtained by the sale of the newspaper, the Assembly should form themselves into a Company, like any other mercantile corporation, to be conducted on business principles.

Buddhism commenced in India, but, by our great exertions, and the work of over a thousand years, it has now become a production of the Japanese Empire, just the same as tea, tobacco, &c., which were originally derived from foreign sources; and all foreigners admire our tea and tobacco. In a similar manner, Buddhism should be viewed as our production. The Company, therefore, should be considered as business men, and not only as a collection of priests to examine religion; and so, rules should be drawn up according to mercantile law.

As the Company is formed for the comparison of knowledge, it should be looked upon as quite different from those associations devoted to horse-racing, fencing, &c.; and as there will no doubt be very many people both at home, and amongst foreigners, who would wish to listen to the arguments, so regulations for (admitting) such people should be drawn up, similar to those of public exhibitions.

And, we think, the fighting, or controversy of the persons engaged in the argument, could not be considered mean or vulgar; it is the fighting of sages, and the battle is that of Religion."

#### ATTACK ON IWAKURA.

It is with deep regret that we announce that last evening at about 8 o'clock, as Iwakura was returning from the palace to his own house in a carriage, he was waylaid by a band of thirteen men, who stopped the carriage, killed the driver, and proceeded to attack Iwakura. How he managed to escape is difficult to tell, for he does not appear to have had any armed attendants. He, however, seized the reins himself and quickly turned the horse back, and returned as fast as possible to the palace. He was wounded by four sword cuts, but we trust not seriously. Drs. Hoffman and Müller were sent for, who promptly dressed his wounds, and report him likely to recover.

The men who made this dastardly attack are unknown, and they seem to have got off scot-free; but we can hardly imagine such a band can remain unknown, and undiscovered. There can be no doubt whatever of politics being at the bottom of the attack; and circumstances lead us to believe that Iwakura himself had some apprehensions; as, for some time, he is said to have taken precautions against being recognised in the street. Of one thing we feel strongly assured; and that is, that the leaders of the party opposed to him in politics will most warmly deprecate such barbarism. No terms can be too strong to express the horror that must be felt by all men of progress at such a cowardly act.

Yesterday 500 Satsuma men belonging to the Tokai police force refused duty; and going to Ono's bank demanded money to take them to their own country, saying that the amount would be repaid by their clan. The Prince of Satsuma has already left for Kagoshima. The soldiers who burnt their barracks in Higo lately were Satsuma men. Before setting fire to the barracks they possessed themselves of all the arms, ammunition and military equipments they could find; and, when told that a large temple would afford them temporary shelter, they replied that they did not require it,

as they were on the start for their own province. Some short time back some 300 Satsuma men were being drilled on the parade ground near the Foreign Office, when they suddenly told their officers that they had determined to serve no longer, and there and then, the whole of them left and they have not since been collected. All these circumstances, added to the sudden resignation by Shimadzu Saburo of the high and honourable office to which he had been appointed, create a very strong feeling of apprehension; and our recent articles, which the *Mail* took upon itself to satirize, are being verified even earlier than we ourselves expected.

The official account of the attack on Iwakura, which was sent by the Konaisha (Imperial Chamberlain's office) to the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, the first thing this morning, is as follows:—

"Yesterday evening about 8 P.M., as Udaijin Iwakura was leaving the palace at Akasaka in a carriage, a band of about thirteen men, who lay in wait for him, attacked him at Kuichigai Akasaka, with drawn swords. His excellency was wounded, and the driver fatally so. Iwakura immediately took the carriage back to the palace; and the Emperor sent for Dr. Hoffman and Dr. Müller, who having attended to the wounds, said they were slight and that Iwakura would soon recover."

We hope that the above may turn out to be the correct report, but another reaches us, which tells of Iwakura's death. We shall however content ourselves with publishing the official one; any further particulars we will publish as we receive them hereafter.

WE REGRET to state that the answer to our enquiries respecting Iwakura is that yesterday he was in a very feverish state, and not so well as he had been, but not yet in any danger.

FIVE MEN have been arrested as being concerned in the attack on Iwakura. They are all Samourai of Kochi Ken; and the evidence on which they are taken is, that they took jinrikishas to Akasaka on the evening of the attack, each armed with swords, and having dismissed the jinrikishas, remained there as if laying in wait. One of them is a very small man, who is considered the personification of courage and strength. He has been quite a wanderer, having visited China, Corea, and many places in Japan. But what particular reason there was for the attack on the Udaijin is not yet known.

THE UDAIJIN IWAKURA is going on favourably; and is in no danger from the wounds. The circumstances are not quite as reported last evening. So far as we can judge of our various sources of information, we are inclined to believe the following:—He was unusually late at the palace, and started for his own house in his carriage with two bettoes, either running before the horses or elsewhere about the carriage, and his coachman sitting beside him. There lying men who we in wait at Akasaka, rushed out and surrounded the carriage, thrusting their swords through the sides. The coachman was so severely wounded that he died; but Iwakura, seeing how things were, managed to make a spring out and though he received some thrusts, he ran towards the bridge over the moat. It was black dark, so that, not seeing where he was going, he fell over the bank and rolled down into the water, and there he had the good sense to remain quietly, whilst the would-be assassins searched about for him. At

length they must have given him up for dead or lost; and so retired. After waiting some time, he called out, and some persons came to his aid. He was taken up the bank, and back to the palace; and the doctors sent for. What became of the carriage we have not heard.

WE BELIEVE that, in connection with the attack on Iwakura, the Japanese mail steamers have been delayed in their departure for the present.

WE HAVE further ascertained respecting the attack on Iwakura, first that the wounded betto, though seriously cut, is not dead, but is in the Daibiyo-in—Imperial hospital, Ooweno—under the care of Dr. Müller. Iwakura himself received two wounds—one in the shoulder, the other the lower part of the back. Neither wound is serious in itself, but up to yesterday morning he seemed better than could have been expected. As, however, he was *an hour and a half* in the water, the danger of cold—pneumonia, pleuritis rheumatism, &c., is not yet past. He did not fall accidentally into the moat, but ran down the bank as the best means of escape.

We sincerely rejoice that the assassins were unsuccessful; and we hope that a few days may see Iwakura restored to health.

IT APPEARS that one great object of the attack on Iwakura was to secure certain important papers which he was known to have with him at the time of his visit to the palace. These papers were kept in a pocket and were seized by the would-be assassins, and carried off. Having secured these papers, they did not make any very careful search for their victim, but decamped with their booty. The attack was made at Kuichiga, and only a few yards from the palace gate and sentries. It seems a miracle how any but the most stupid bunglers could have let their victim escape, had they made it their supreme object to kill him. The road leading from the main road in front of the castle is so narrow that an ordinary carriage can with the greatest difficulty turn in it. A bank about four feet high rises on each side of this narrow causeway, whence on either side the ground slopes steeply down to the moat, the water of which must be at least forty feet from the top of the bank. It seems very strange too, how the attack could have been made without alarming the palace sentries, who must have known that Iwakura was in the carriage. The opening in the wall near which the attack was made is not a regular Go-Mon or Gate. It is simply an opening made in the bank, and named Kuichiga. Mr. Iwakura had received warning that his life would be attempted, and imprudently, or with a courage amounting to rashness, exposed himself, almost unarmed. His quick action in leaping from the carriage showed his wariness. He is still at the palace of the Mikado, being attended by his wife, son, and daughter.

ON DIT that Ennomoto has been appointed Rear Admiral of the 3rd rank.

THE KAISEI GAKKO has changed its Director. The gentleman who has been appointed is Mr. Hatake-yama, who was attached to the late Embassy to Foreign countries. On Saturday last he attended at the Kaisei Gakko and received the foreign teachers. Addressing them in English, he told them that he felt no less deeply than themselves the importance of the great task they have in hand, and that he would work with

them to accomplish it. He also said that he would appoint certain days of meeting, that he might receive from them such suggestions as they might wish to offer.

THE CHIJU of Tokei Fu, in an official communication to the Kocho of the city, points out that at the present moment there are many houses in Tokei, ostensibly used for the carrying on of ordinary business, which are in reality neither more nor less than houses of ill-fame. This state of things, he says, has a fearful influence upon the morals of the people; and he therefore strictly forbids anyone to occupy premises for such a purpose in the streets of the City; and each Kocho is ordered to severely enforce this regulation. The following places, five in number, are set apart for the purposes of the houses referred to, viz:—Yoshiwara, Shinagawa, Shinjiku, Itabashi, and Senjiu. These, and no other.

ON THE 9th inst. His Majesty the Emperor paid a visit to Yechiu-jima and Tsukuda-jima of Tokei, to witness certain regimental exercises. On his return he visited the yashiki of Yamauchi Toyonori (Tosa). He was accompanied by Iwakura and several other high personages. The Emperor took a seat in the house of the late Tosa prince (which projects into the river), and was shewn some net fishing in the pond of the beautiful gardens attached to the house. Several members of the Tosa family were presented to him, and the young prince shewed his Majesty the furniture and works of art which belonged to his late father. The Emperor then return to the palace, much pleased with the reception which had been given him. This visit was made by his Majesty in remembrance of the loyalty of the old Prince at the time of the Great Change.

THE FOREIGN ministers dined with the Japanese ministers to-day at Hama-goten. On the 20th the Emperor and the Empress receive them and their ladies at the Palace.

THE EMPEROR has expressed a desire to spend the remainder of the winter at Kioto.

It is said that a letter has been sent to Daijokuan, threatening another of the ministry. There must be a change before many days.

OYE TAK is removed from the Governorship of Kanagawa, and Nagashima is appointed in his stead. If Nagashima will only get rid of his anti-foreign notions, and disabuse his mind of the idea that his short trip to Europe taught him everything that is to be known, we will welcome the change. But to us it seems that it is sufficient for Japanese to go abroad, to give them, not the wisdom to assist the progress of their own country, but the folly to obstruct its intercourse with foreigners to the utmost.

A COOLIE employed as watchman in Murayama, Uzen, whilst going his rounds through the village lately, saw a "suspicious looking body" coming along the road, wearing a long sword. He demanded his name, but the body answered evasively and continued on his way. Nishimura, the watchman, ran after him, in order to cross-examine him, (our translation reads "close ex-main"); whereupon the suspicious looking body drew his sword and cut and slashed at poor Nishimura, who, though wounded, nevertheless contrived to defend himself with his clob (club), and ultimately succeeded in arresting him. "Afterwards"—to continue in the words of our native cor-

respondent—"as the prisoner was ascertained to be a great offender, just as had been suspected, the above watch-man was praised with seven riyos." A very comfortable and substantial sort of praise, truly!

THE S. S. *Mowtan* has been chartered for the conveyance of the 500 men, whose resignation of police duty we lately announced, to Kagoshima.

THE RUMOURED resignation of Okuma as Finance Minister is untrue. It is at least premature; and we cannot clearly trace how the report became prevalent.

FROM OSAKA we hear (from a native source) that the soldiers stuck a long declaration in conspicuous places in the city and in Kioto, to the effect, that if the ministry were not changed quickly, there would be trouble.

SOME OF the Sangi and other officials have remained at their houses under the plea of illness, since Saturday; and there can be no doubt whatever that the changes we declared would quickly take place, are now on the eve of accomplishment.

IN THE five months, from 31st July to the 28th December, 1873, the number of special applications to Sa In (Parliament or Council of State) on the part of the general public, was 103. Of these 11 have been passed on to Sei In, 12 have been discussed in Sa In, 13 are not yet enquired into, and 67 were returned.

ON THE 27th Dec., a proclamation signed by Sanjo Daijin was issued to the effect that hereafter all family or hereditary salaries allowed by government to the Nobles and the Samourai, will have to pay income tax; but that salaries for services will be exempt.

A LETTER has been received from Osaka, stating that the Kobe railway is finished; and that it will be opened at the end of January. The Kioto and Osaka railway is commenced, and the Kioto people are rejoicing in the prospect of soon having all the facilities of commercial communication which they consider to have been heretofore monopolized by Tokei.

THE PORTRAIT of His Majesty the Emperor which was sent to the Kencho of Ibaraki, in common with all other Kens, was suspended on the first three days of the present year, in a Public garden, that all persons might see it.

THE FEAST of the New Year, called Shinnen-yen Kai, was held at the Imperial Palace at 4 p.m. on the 5th instant. The Emperor honoured the occasion with his presence, and all high officers of the first and second rank were invited. Officials above the 7th rank who are in the provinces, held the feast in their several Kencho; and the officials called Sonin Kan, in Tokei, were also invited to their respective departments.

On the 6th instant His Majesty invited the high Kazoku or nobles and received them himself, sitting down to the feast with them. And these festivities have been greatly enjoyed by all privileged to share in them.

NATIVE PAPERS dwell upon the rapid progress made by the military students under the French Military Mission. The Officers arrived only in 1872; but their judicious teaching, combined with strictness of discipline, has already borne excellent fruit.



Several of the pupils have received commissions in the army; and many have so far advanced as to receive certificates of competency.

WHEN THE Empress visited the Young Ladies' School under the care of the Mombusho, a few weeks ago, several of the girls were promised prizes for proficiency in study. During the New Year's holidays these promised gifts were presented, and the kind chosen speaks well for the good sense and knowledge of the fitness of things of Her Majesty. Instead of sugar jelly, sweet cakes, pieces of silk or boxes of eggs, each of the five first-prize scholars were given a handsome copy of the large illustrated Japanese-English dictionary. The second-prize scholars received each a copy of "Smiles' Self-Help," translated into Japanese, by K. Nakamura."

FOREIGNERS ARE apt to talk a good deal about matters connected with *satz*, and what is and what is not in circulation; but we take it that few know anything whatever upon the subject. In the six weeks between the 18th September and the 31st October, for instance, the amount of *satz* burnt at the official burning place, Idzumi-bashi, totted up to the small sum of rios 4,771,631 and yen 1,126,625, besides Okurasho bonds yen 10,770. Of these there were:—

Daijio-kwan kinsatzu .. . 4,656,583  
(these were the original sinking fund, the whole to be paid in 13 years.)

Old Mimbusho (ishin and nishin)	165,405
Damaged <i>satz</i> changed for new	24,470
Kaitakushi <i>satz</i> (Mitsui) .. .	86,620
Old Han <i>satz</i> .. .	1,012,535
Okurasho bonds .. .	10,770

THERE WERE 27 fires in Yedo between the 1st and 20th December, of which the origin of no less than 14 is reported as doubtful.

HIS MAJESTY the Mikado held a review on the usual parade ground on the 8th instant, and paid his annual New Year's visit on the 9th (yesterday) to the Naval College. On both occasions he appeared in *better* state than he has ever done before. His carriage, drawn by four black horses, was exceedingly well appointed, and the principal ministers of state and other officials were in attendance.

THE CELEBRATIONS attendant upon New Year's in the capital were, if anything, a little more quiet than on the two or three previous like occasions. For several days previous the regular chosen localities were made lively by the bustle attendant upon the erection of booths for the sale of straw ornaments, evergreen decorations, and new household and kitchen utensils. On New Year's day the spectacle, so strange and unusual in Japan—except on New Year's day—of an utter cessation of traffic, was witnessed. The usual number of tipsy folk was observed toward nightfall. The high government officials in bullion and cocked hats, and the shivering company of employes in funereal black added to the gloom of the slushy streets and forbidding skies. The fine weather succeeding the first day of the month brought out thousands of gaily dressed girls with the battledoors, and showed that the old custom which the Yeta women have had of playing the samishen and gathering cash has not wholly died out. Another of the old relics of by-gone days which has not entirely faded is that of the *Man Zai* (Ten Thousand Years). Men attired in a rather loud style of ancient dress, and with the old *eboshi* or black lacquered paper cap of ceremony on, go round singing the song of congratulation for the New Year, wishing "many

returns of the same." These fellows, who do not disdain either cash or *satsu*, are all (except the imposters or "opposition" upstarts) from the province of Mikawa, and are welcomed pecuniarily by a few people, though it is quite evident that they do not reap rich harvests as of yore, and will soon cease to find a welcome.

WE HAVE several times called attention to the gorgeously colored illustrations published as broadsides, which do duty for illustrated newspapers. In these pictures, which issue thick and fast from the native press, we see the artist's pencil, the engraver's burin, the colorist's gay tints, and the pressman's "printing press" of flat boards, all called into requisition to depict most flamboyantly the course of current events. The week before New Year seemed to have been the occasion of a fresh issue of cartoons on every subject in which the Japanese artist delights; and the picture shops, with their new spoils daily changed and adorned to highest advantage, remind one of huge kaleidoscopes. We have a new edition of portraits (?) of favorite actors, some fresh lampoons on the rabbit, several chromatic caricatures of foreigners, a view down the boulevards of Tokai, a "View in London," an illustrated itinerary showing the 53 stations from Tokai to Kioto, and, finally, some illustrations of the methods now in vogue of teaching the young idea how to shoot. The school room of the present day is shown, and the new methods of instruction are portrayed. A connoisseur might pick a few flaws in the execution of the pictures, and it is quite certain that art critics would object to the coloring. Several of the pupils have their hats on while studying, and the native teacher has the old sword in his belt. The first mistake is far in advance of fact or time, and the second is out of date. Spite of defects, the cartoon is a spirited representation of the advanced state of pedagogics in Japan.

ON THE 19th December, His Majesty the Emperor visited Sanjo Daijin at his country seat at Hashiba, (about 2 ri from the castle) and kindly expressed his deep regret at the illness of Sanjo. He urged that he should return to the business of his office, as he required his help urgently; the business of the country being very heavy and important.

Sanjo replied on the 23rd that, in accordance with his Majesty's wish, and to shew his gratitude, although he had been so long ill and confined to his bed, yet he went to his office; but he found that things were not in accordance with his views, especially in matters he had explained to His Majesty. He therefore asked permission to resign his office of Daijo Daijin.

The same day, 23rd December, the Emperor replied, earnestly desiring him to continue to hold his office, and giving him an assurance of the perfect confidence he reposed in him.

It is quite evident that there will be another change of ministry before many weeks pass.

There is now little chance of war. That idea will be given up by all parties. But Saigo Kichinoske still keeps away from Tokai, having, as we reported, gone to Kagosima, directly after the change of ministry. The Saigo who is still in Yedo is his brother.

Better days are in store for foreign intercourse; and our readers may rest assured that much of the obstructiveness they have lately witnessed will pass away for ever.

The visit of His Majesty to the Naval Department was intended as a kind of ceremonial opening of the year. He arrived at Kaigunsho at 10 A.M. and at once proceeded to the college, at the entrance of which he was received by native officers above the 7th rank, and by the

Foreign officers. The band of the Imperial Marines played the "National anthem" as he alighted. The Chrysanthemum ensign was hoisted, and a salute of 21 guns fired; the men-of-war at Shinagawa also taking up the salute. Among the proceedings was a boat race between boats belonging to the Japanese men-of-war; the three first boats getting prizes.

At noon His Majesty took luncheon, and at 1 P.M. he listened to a short explanation of Naval history. At 2 P.M. His Majesty reentered his carriage, and, as he drove off, another salute was fired. His Majesty seemed highly interested with all that passed.

One thing struck us as most incongruous. The day was cold, and many of the officials in attendance on His Majesty wore the dress of ceremony of the present day—foreign evening dress with black "bell-toppers." Oh! how cold and unhappy they looked. Why are they not allowed to wear great coats on such occasions? It made our teeth chatter to look at them. Ever since New Year's day, when the officials were moving about in the heavy snow, paying their ceremonial visits in the same cruel fashion, these unfortunate men have had to endure this torture; and if they could but see themselves as foreigners see them, and if they realized their "ghastly" appearance, surely they would forswear foreign clothes for the remainder of their days. Cannot the Court tailor invent a ceremonial great coat?

THE GOVERNMENT has ordered that the families of the late Tokiyeda Gontenji of Fukuoka Ken, and of five other officers killed in the rising of that clan about the middle of last year shall receive sums of money varying from 150 to \$100 yen.

A NEAT robbery was lately committed at a bathhouse. A young "white faced" fellow, having the appearance of a student, entered, went to the room on the first floor, and sat down as if to rest before bathing. Presently a gentleman named Yamakawa came to the same room and having placed his gold watch and chain in his hat, divested himself of his garments and descended to the bath room. Having completed his ablutions, he returned to the room. He found no one there, but his pouch containing 14 yen 3 boos and his gold-watch and chain were absent. He called out, and the old woman who was employed to watch the upper floor declared in a tone of great surprise that it must have been stolen by the first mentioned youth. He went to her almost immediately after Yamakawa had left the room, and asked for some bathing tickets, as he should return to-morrow, having already bathed elsewhere that day; and on receiving the tickets and paying for them he quietly left the house. Of course there is no trace of the thief. The watch cost 92 yen, and its number is 12,950. The chain was of Japanese make weighing 15 mommé. Who shall say there is no "Swell Mob" in Japan?

THOSE who purchased on credit the brick houses on the South of Kiyo-bashi, Tokai ought to have paid one third of the purchase money a few days back; but as they represented that in consequence of the road not being completed, they had not yet had any business, Tokai Fu put off the payment until the beginning of next year.

A YOUNG fellow a day or two back entered an eating house in Sarukaku cho, and after finishing his meal, and being left alone in the room, he took a short sword and cut his throat. The waiter going in shortly after found him quite dead. The police were informed, and



after inspection by the proper officer, the body was taken to the temple of Igo-in at Riyogoku, where all dead persons whose names are unknown, are buried.

Just about the same time a young damsel drowned herself in a well in Ura Jimpocho; and as the two places are close to each other, a touching little romance is made of the circumstances and the two suicides are bound up in it.

ON THE night of Thursday last, the 8th inst., a policeman on his beat saw a heap of rubbish burning as if recently kindled behind the temple of Quanon Sama at Asakusa. As he looked at it he heard the noise of wooden clogs as if worn by a person running. An old woman approached at the moment, but she had no shoes on, and though she had a bundle of joss sticks in her hand, her manner and speech were such as to convince the policeman that she was a mad woman, and had nothing to do with this attempt to set the great temple on fire. He thinks that it must have been the footsteps of a man that he had heard, and who having been disturbed by his approach, ran off as fast as he could. Speculation is now rife as to whether the same incendiary was he who set fire to Daikiyoin at Shiba. It certainly looks suspicious.

On the 25th instant, Jiuni-i Hisamitsu Shimadzu was appointed Nai-kaku-komon (Home Minister). This is the most mysterious move yet made by the new government; and at the first blush it would appear that all thoughts of a Korean campaign were at an end; for the Kagoshima and Kochi men were supposed to look to him to head their movement. Still it must be remembered that when the Mikado won him over by his well-timed appointment as his personal War Adviser Shimadzu then replied, that his effort would be to keep Japan at peace. If the appointment means any thing, it must be that Shimadzu is true to his promise made under the impulse of gratitude for the Emperor's kindness. It remains to be seen what may be the effect of his joining the cabinet (as it may be called) with regard to Foreign questions, but speaking generally, he immensely increases the ministerial strength.

SANJO DAIJIN resumed active duties on the 25th instant. It is hoped that the restoration of his health may be permanent.

H. I. H. Yoshiakira Higashi Fushimi no Miya, and H. I. H. Sadayoshi Fushimi no Miya, both relations of the Emperor, having expressed a wish to serve their country by joining the army, the former has been appointed a Shoi, (officer of 7th rank), as he has already studied military exercises abroad. The latter has also been ordered by His Majesty to be diligent in military studies, that he may ultimately receive an appointment.

IN ADDITION to the many cares, anxieties, and responsibilities of the editor of an Anglo-Japanese newspaper, which is read by men of two different races and nationalities, the great danger of being constantly mistaken ever threatens to disturb the peace of mind which an editor should have. The Japanese have itching ears to hear, and eyes to read what the foreign newspapers say, and whatever is printed in sober, matter-of-fact, and dry-as-dust language, can be understood and appreciated fully by them. In fact when the language is framed after the model of an advertisement, or some other very plain statement in which the indicative prevails over the subjunctive form of ex-

pression, they can catch its meaning with very fair success. Indeed, whatever is driest and least suggestive to a foreigner is most easily read by a Japanese. The fewer idioms, allusions to literature, questions, etc. there are, and the barer and balder the language, the better. When, however, the average Japanese "interpreter" attempts to translate an ordinarily idiomatic article from one of the foreign newspapers, the caricature of it which is produced in the native newspaper is very trying to the risibilities of a foreigner. Some of the native newspapers when literally translated by a first-rate translator,—especially when the articles taken from the foreign papers are retranslated into English and compared with the original—are as funny as *Punch*. The most serious part of the fun however is, that in many cases, paragraphs from the foreign papers which are meant for jokes, are translated and set forth with all gravity as sober wisdom in the native reprints. We can easily imagine the expressions on the faces of the native editors who ponder gravely over what they suppose to be oracular statements. To be perfectly fair, however, we must acknowledge that many items of Japanese news when turned into indifferent English are often equally misapprehended by foreigners, and many things that strike the foreigner as grotesque are, in reality, very ordinary and sensible affairs. Perhaps, too, many Japanese sayings and writings which we take to be solemn fact may be meant for wit and fun, and so the inhabitant of the land of the gods may laugh in his long sleeve at the hairy foreigner for knitting his brows and lengthening his face over something in print that was meant to make his visage as jolly as that of Momus and as broad as that of the merry household gods of Japan!

ON THE 5th December, 1873, the Mikado signed the appointment of Honno, the first secretary of Gaimusho, as his commissioner to make postal arrangements between Japan and Great Britain.

On the same day His Majesty signed the appointment of Takagi Saburo, as Japanese Vice Consul in San Francisco.

FOR MANY years the name of Awomori, as a port on the extreme North coast of the island of Nippon, and its nearest port to Hakodadi, has been well-known to foreigners. The following information respecting it, taken from a native newspaper may prove interesting to our readers:—

"Awomori received its name from the abundance of deep green pine trees, which surround it. The fisherman of old called it by this name which means green woods, and it has ever since retained it.

"The entire circumference of the harbour of Awomori is only about three miles, and the greatest depth of water is 24 feet. It is 10 cho long by 6 cho wide; and often as many as 400 Japanese junks are anchored within it. It is directly opposite to Hakodadi, from which the distance is 28 ri.

"The *Komei-maru* and other small steamers ply twice a week, and sometimes three times, between Awomori and Hakodadi, and thus the trade of the place is always increasing.

"The town contains over 2,300 houses, and the population is about 11,200. There are plenty of wine shops and eating houses, but everything is very dear; and fuel, whether charcoal or wood, is scarce. Its general characteristics are like those of Niigata, as to houses, roads, position, and the local aspect; but the women of Awomori are far inferior in beauty to those

of Niigata. Its most famous production is Amé, or Awomori jelly, and a good trade is done in this with Yesso. In so cold a clime of course no sugar grows, but the steamers now bring a considerable quantity, and fears are entertained that this will interfere with the Awomori jelly trade."

It must be but a very inexperienced man, one should think, who can only speak of the "Awomori jelly" as the staple product of a town of 11,000 inhabitants: though it must be of some importance, judging by the fact that the writer alludes to the apprehensions lest the importation of sugar into the town should injure it. But a town where an average of 400 junks are anchored, and to and from which from 8 to 12 steamers ply every month must have a much larger import and export trade; and we have set enquiries on foot to ascertain more correctly what the nature of its trade really is.

ON THE 22nd of December in the Ashiwa river, Tsuruga Ken, a boat laden with rice, while on its way to Mikuni, one of the seaports of Yechizen, sunk in the river, and went down so suddenly that the three men, composing the crew, were drowned. Seventy bags of rice were lost, which seemed to the owners of the craft the heaviest part of the misfortune. Whether owing to the absence of life-insurance societies or of correct moral notions on the subject, human life does not seem to be a precious commodity in this country.

THE 'very ominous' paragraph in the *Gazette* of a few weeks ago, that "two milliners were coming out from London to make European dresses, millinery, etc., for the Empress, Princess, etc.," needs supplementing. It is true that while the Embassy were in London, they made arrangements for the milliners to come out to Japan for the purpose above specified. Since that time, however, a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of the chief Lady of the Realm, and there is at present no probability that the Court ladies will adopt European dress. The Udaijin Iwakura has succeeded in persuading Her Majesty and the officers of the Imperial Household that such a step would be most unwise, impolitic, and fraught with great danger to the business of the country. Such a step is not only wholly unnecessary and would involve great trouble and expense, but would render unsaleable the large stock of native dress goods, paralyse native industries, and seriously derange the entire textile business of the country. These and numerous other reasons, that need no detailed explanation either to a foreigner or native, have prevailed with Her Majesty, and native costume will remain in fashion for some time to come; private ladies may dress in foreign style if they desire, but no official example will be set by the ladies of the court. This information we have from one very near the person of both the Emperor and the Udaijin, and we believe it to be perfectly true. We have no doubt that nearly all foreigners will hail the news with delight, and thank their stars, that their eyes will not be pained by the soul-rending spectacle of the Japanese women attempting the mysteries of foreign female apparel. If one could see a Japanese lady after ten or twelve years of experience in foreign dress and among foreign people, the sight would perhaps be very agreeable; but to be doomed to spend several years in viewing the native maiden or wife pass through the transition stages from *obi* and *kimono*, to Paris bonnets and the miracles of trimming and panniers, *Vigogne* mantelets, and the successive inner strata of fine raiment of needle work, is something to be shrunk from as not only comic and annoying, but positively painful.

**THE KIITO ARATAME KUAISHA.**

We have been favoured with a copy of the following correspondence:

Yedo, December 31st, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has passed between us, relative to the illegal proceedings of the Silk Guild called the Kiito Aratame Kuaisha, I have now the honour to forward to you, on the part of the Foreign Representatives, whom you addressed on this subject, and for the information of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, a copy of a note in which the Foreign Representatives have stated the result of their discussions with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the abuses of which you complained. I also add a translation of His Excellency's reply in which he informs the Foreign Representatives that those abuses have never received the sanction of the Government, and that the said association cannot interfere with the transactions of other merchants, nor oblige them to bring their silk or silk-worms' eggs to the said Kuaisha for inspection. His Excellency also forwards a notification, of which I enclose a translation, in which interference on the part of this or other Guilds with the free action of dealers not belonging thereto is distinctly forbidden, and he adds the assurance that the Japanese Government will diligently take measures for the removal of those obstructions to trade of which the Foreign Representatives have complained.

I think it desirable to forward to you this correspondence in Japanese as well as in English, and I should observe that the Foreign Representatives will be glad to be kept informed of the result of the above mentioned proceedings, which they trust will be to confine the operations of the Kiito Aratame Kuaisha to legitimate channels, and to free foreign and native trade from similar interference in future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

HARRY S. PARKES.

A. J. WILKIN, Esq.,

*Chairman of the Yokohama General  
Chamber of Commerce.*

(Copy.)

Yedo, December 15th, 1873.

On the 15th ultimo the Undersigned Representatives of the Treaty Powers held a meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the purpose of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the proceedings of a Japanese guild established at Yokohama called the Kiito Aratame Kuaisha. The Undersigned informed His Excellency of the complaints they had received that this guild interfered with the freedom of trade which is guaranteed by the Treaties, that it compels the Japanese dealers in Silk and Silk-worms' eggs to bring all their produce to the Guild on arrival at Yokohama, that it assumes the power of inspecting such produce, and of levying inspection fees, that it lays down rules for the management of the silk business of the port, imposes heavy fines upon native merchants who do not observe these rules, and stops the trade of those who do not pass their goods through its agency.

The injury thus done to native and foreign commerce is fully set forth in the Memorial which the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce addressed the undersigned and

which they placed in the hands of His Excellency. A copy is subjoined to this note for convenience of reference.

His Excellency admitted that the said guild had no right to interfere with trade in the manner complained of, and promised that the Japanese Government would issue such decrees as would prevent similar interference in future. In considering the question further with the Undersigned His Excellency has also informed them that the said guild has no authority from the Government to inspect silk or silk-worms' eggs belonging to those who are not members of the guild, that the guild cannot oblige any Japanese merchant to enter it or to remain therein without his consent, and that it is not permitted to exercise any restraint over the dealings of those who do not belong to it.

The Undersigned having thus the satisfaction of finding that the views of His Excellency are in accord with their own on this subject, they have agreed to an exchange of notes which shall record the resolution of the Japanese Government to redress the abuses complained of.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,

*H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

" BERTHERMY,

*M. P. P. de France.*

" JNO. A. BINGHAM,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary of the United  
States of America.*

" M. VON BRANDT,

*Minister Resident of the German  
Empire.*

" VON WECKERLIN,

*Minister Resident of His Majesty  
the King of the Netherlands.*

" B. LITTA,

*Chargé d'Affaires d'Italie.*

" EMILIO DE OJEDA,

*Chargé d'Affaires d'Espagne (a. i.)*

His Excellency,

TERASHIMA MUNENORI,

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

(Copy)

TRANSLATION.

December 24th, 1873.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the communications dated the 15th instant signed by the honourable representatives of the Treaty Powers, stating that the Kiito Aratame Kuaisha (Silk-Inspection Guild) established at Yokohama has in violation of the Treaties obstructed the commerce of that port.

I have attentively considered the contents of your letter and the statements set forth in the Memorandum of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, and I beg in reply to state as follows:—

As to the establishment of the said Guild, the production of the Raw-silk which has from past times been a chief (celebrated) staple of our country has year by year become careless, and its quality deteriorating its reputation has decreased and the exports to foreign countries have fallen off. Our merchants consequently petitioned for leave to enter into mutual combination in order to bring the production to the highest state of perfection, and to take complete precautions against this

state of things for the future. Sanction was consequently given, but the Japanese Government has not for a moment sanctioned such illegal acts as the placing of restrictions on other Silk-merchants, the making them bring their Silk or Silk-worms' Eggs to the said Guild for inspection, or the compelling them to submit to the rules of the said Guild.

All Guilds being established at the option of the parties forming, they cannot force (others) to become members or forcibly detain them as members of a Guild if they do not break its regulations. As all merchants are not members of the said Guild they have the right of trading freely with natives and foreigners without having their goods examined by the Guild. The Japanese Government has already issued the enclosed Notification and will diligently take measures for removing those obstructions to trade of which the honourable representatives have complained.

With respect,

(Signed) TERASHIMA MUNENORI,

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

His Excellency,

SIR HARRY S. PARKES,

*&c., &c.*

Note.—The same letter has been addressed to the other Representatives.

Copy.

TRANSLATION.

NOTIFICATION.

TO THE *Fu* AND *Ken*:—

Whereas it has been stated that some of the Silk-Examination-Guilds established in various places have sometimes forced independent merchants to enter them or have placed restrictions on the business of persons not belonging to the guilds, notice is hereby given that as the guilds are established on the principle of mutual agreement alone, not only is it at the option of each individual that he enters the guild, but he may leave it if he do not violate the guild rules, and may also freely enter into dealings with natives and foreigners whether he belong to a guild or not. Further, no obstacles are to be offered to the dealings of persons not belonging to a guild in respect of the transmission of their goods to an open port.

(Signed) OKUMA SHIGENOBU,

*Minister of the Treasury.*

December 18th, 1873.

Asiatic Society of Japan.

A Regular Meeting of the Society was held on the 22nd December, 1873, in Room 19 at the Grand Hotel—the chair being taken at 8.30 p.m. by Dr. Hepburn, President of the Society.

The minutes of the previous Meeting were read and approved, and the names of the new members were announced as follows:—

Hon. John A. Bingham, Rev. A. C. Shaw, and Messrs. J. H. Gubbins, Jas. Davison, John A. Fraser, Jas. McRitchie, E. F. Kilby and H. Macarthur. Also Hon. Arinori Mori—being the first Japanese member of the Society.

The Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws reported progress.

The Committee on the Library and Museum announced that Room No. 8 at the Grand Hotel had been fitted up and was ready for the reception of such Books and Specimens as might be presented. The Room is to be opened daily from four to six o'clock; and donations in money for the increase of the Library would be especially opportune at this time.

Mr. Brunton then read a paper on "Constructive Art in Japan;" for which the President returned him the best thanks of the Society; remarking that the only point to which he would venture to take exception was as to the comparative frequency of earthquakes in recent times. He was inclined to think that the more frequent mention was owing to greater carefulness of observation and record.

Mr. Syle inquired, whether it could be made to appear that the Japanese followed any "type" in their buildings as did the Chinese, who took the tent as their model, and hence the unmistakable catenary curve in all their roofs: also the construction, as of wood-work, though the material might be stone, in all their memorial gateways. He suggested also that the prevalence of typhoons, as well as earthquakes, might impose conditions which would influence the architecture of Japan; he inquired whether it was true that the Japanese were ignorant of the proper season for felling timber?

Mr. Brunton replied that there seemed to be no predominating type of building; and that as to the liability to typhoons as affecting the architecture, a greater annual force of wind-storm was felt in the British Islands than in the Japanese. With regard to the felling of timbers, while great recklessness was witnessed now, there must have been better care formerly, as evidenced by the entire soundness of many wooden structures which were erected hundreds of years ago. At present it was difficult to get seasoned timber. He had pleasure in presenting to the Society's Museum specimens of various kinds of wood to be found in the Island of Yezo.

Dr. S. R. Brown remarked on the slightness of the supporting timbers in many temples, while the roofs were immensely heavy—the Japanese themselves giving as a reason for this, that the whole structure was less affected by earthquakes.

Mr. Mori stated that in former times thatched houses were universal—not only the roof but the sides also being of thatch; the tent-form structure came from the South. He remarked also that, as to the occurrence of earthquakes &c., the earlier Japanese records were not considered reliable.

Mr. Boyle said that Japanese workmen were excellent joiners, but not such good carpenters; still less, architects. In their work, though often well put together, there was much waste of material, and faulty distribution of strain. This applied also to their structures in stone, and they showed much want of knowledge as to how to make the best use of their very valuable quarries.

Mr. W. H. Smith spoke of the excellent lumber which was procurable here some few years since; and argued that in earlier times, when the demand for building-materials was more moderate and steady than of late years, there must have been both skill and knowledge exhibited in providing it.

Mr. Howell remarked with satisfaction that the name of a Japanese gentleman had been inscribed on the roll of members. Mr. Mori has shewn himself anxious to promote the cause of education and progress in this country, and though the speaker had not been so fortunate as to agree with Mr. Mori in the scheme with which his name had been prominently connected, no one could doubt the earnestness of his views and efforts. Whatever we might bring to the Japanese, it was certain that much of that information which we sought here must come from them, and it was thus encouraging to find them coming among us for the purpose of such discussion and investigation as was the object of the Society.

After the termination of the discussion, a question was raised as to whether or not it would be better for the Papers to be printed, or made accessible to members previous to being read. On the motion of Mr. Boyle, seconded by Mr. W. H. Smith, the consideration of this question was referred to the Revision Committee.

### CHURCH MEETING.

The adjourned General Meeting of subscribers to the British Episcopal Church Establishment of Yokohama, was held in the Court Room, British Consulate, yesterday afternoon. There was not a large attendance. Russell Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, occupied the chair, and, after stating the object of the meeting, which was to receive the Report of the Trustees of the Church, together with the Treasurer's statement for the current year, called upon Mr. E. D. Murray to read the Report and Statement of accounts.

The report was then read; we give a synopsis of it as follows:

General Report of the Treasurer and Trustees of Christ Church, Yokohama, for the year 1873.

To Russell Robertson, Esq., H. M.'s Consul, Kana-gawa.

Sir.—The Treasurer and Trustees of the British Episcopal Church Establishment at this port, in closing their year of office, beg to present their Report, and the accounts for the past year, which they trust may be found in order.

The accounts may be summed up as follows:

The "General account" shewing total receipts inclusive of the Government Grant for 1872 and all monies and subscriptions received during the year from British and other subjects ... .. \$5105.85

Against total expenditure ... .. 5317.35

Leaving a balance due the Treasurer ... 211.50

It may be stated that in the sum total of expenditure is included the Chaplain's Salary, interest on debt \$132, and a balance due on last years account of \$430. Deducting the account of interest as well as the sum really belonging to last year's accounts, and a sum of \$225 remitted to the Rev. Mr. Bailey, the incidental expenses for the year only amount to about \$750.

The contributions from Pew Rents during the year have been

From British subjects, ... .. \$2,293

" other than do. do., ... .. 570

and these amounts are much the same as last year,

From British subjects, ... .. \$2,245

" other than do. do., ... .. 570

Before passing from the accounts we may notice that the sum promised to the Revd. Mr. Bailey, as compensation when giving up his chaplaincy at this port, was finally paid off in Sept. last, when the last remittance was sent home.

The Report then goes on to notice the appointment of Revd. Mr. Syle, who come over to take the place of Mr. Bailey; calls attention to the removal to the Organ to another portion of the Church, under the superintendence of Mr. Syle, (without cost of the Church), and takes the opportunity of tendering the thanks of the Committee on behalf of the Church community, to Mr. Howell and the other gentlemen who have kindly given their services in conducting the musical services. The Sunday School, it appears, has been well attended since its opening last year. The Consul is desired to convey to H. M.'s Government the best thanks of the Committee for the liberal way in which it has responded to the appeal made by them last year.

The Committee then call attention to the important fact that on payment of the sum of £800, (the Government contributions of £400 per annum for the years 1873 and 1874), the grant in aid by H. M.'s Government will cease.

The Report concludes as follows:—"The Trustees ask special attention to the foregoing, as it will be a very important change in the working of the Church Establishment, and earnestly crave the cordial support of all interested in the Church, and the serious consideration of the meeting as to what steps must be taken to meet the exigencies of the future."

T. JACKSON, Treasurer.

E. D. MURRAY, } Trustees.

J. M. SMITH, }

After some general comments it was proposed by Mr. J. Mackrill Smith, and seconded

by Mr. A. J. Wilkin, that the Report and Treasurer's statement, as read, be adopted.

Carried *nem. con.*

The Chairman said that although the business of the meeting was purely formal, and called for the purpose of receiving and adopting the report, he thought (that having been done) that there could be no objection to a proposition which Mr. Cargill, in the course of a conversation he had with him, had made; that the meeting should consider what should be done after the Government grant to the Church had been withdrawn, which would be at the end of 1874, as notified through the press some short time ago.

Mr. James said, in anticipation of the remarks of the Chairman, he had put together a few ideas or suggestions for the carrying on of the Church after the withdrawal of the grant, which he would, with his permission, read. The proposition for the future maintenance of the Church is briefly as follows:—

Put aside the government grant for the years 1873 and 1874, amounting to £800 sterling, the equivalent, in round members, being \$3600, and pay off the debt on the aisle, \$2000, and on the organ, \$1600. This would not only free the Church from debt, but also save an annual sum of \$432 for interest.

Raise the pew rents (the only source of income) from 1st January, next, to \$25 per annum for single sittings, and \$130 for whole pews; a few pews near the organ being excepted from this provision. Taking the present number of sittings let as a basis, the amount of income would be about \$4400 per annum. The current expenses hitherto have amounted, on an average, to nearly \$5000 yearly; but with a few modifications and careful management, they could be reduced to under \$4500. The present income of the Church from sittings amounts to \$2760. There are 43 pews in the Church, 6 of which are free: but if the all the pews were let at existing rates they would still be inadequate to cover the Church expenses.

Mr. James concludes with an expression of opinion that, if the Church going community will look at plain figures, they will find that unless the pew rents are raised the Church cannot be carried on, and feels sure that for the sake of a few dollars extra, yearly, it will not be allowed to fall to the ground.

Mr. James having explained the details of his plan to some of the subscribers who desired particulars,

Mr. Cargill said he agreed in the main with the proposition of Mr. James. He also thought that the British Government would be likely to pay up the £800 (due at the end of 1874) at once, if the case were properly laid before them. This had been suggested by another gentleman present, and he thought it worthy of consideration. It seemed that the amount received for pew rents at present was hardly sufficient to pay the clergyman's salary. Then there were the expenses of lighting the church, and other items. The question then arose as to whether they should raise the pew rents or go round for subscriptions.

At the suggestion of the Chairman the proposition of Mr. Cargill was put formally, and

It was then proposed by Mr. James that the Government subscription of £800 (to be received) be applied to the liquidation of the present standing debt of the church.

Mr. Cargill seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilkin suggested the adoption of a sliding scale of pew rents, which he thought would meet the approval of many who had not sittings in the church at present.

A shew of hands was asked for on the motion of Mr. James, when it was found to be carried by a majority of 5. The numbers being 8 against 3.

Mr. Cargill moved that H. M.'s Consul be requested to ask the British Government to give the promised sum of £300 in one payment, to enable the subscribers to take over at once the affairs of the church.

Mr. Jackson seconded; carried unanimously.

The Chairman pointed out that a meeting of subscribers would occur next month, for the election of office bearers, and suggested that, by sending a telegram to the home authorities, an answer with respect to the £800 might in all probability be received before the meeting.

Mr. Jackson then proposed that H. M.'s Consul be requested to send a telegram to the Foreign Office, soliciting the immediate payment of the sum of £800.

Mr. McDonald seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Cargill suggested that, in the interval between this and the ensuing meeting, Mr. James' proposition be considered. In the meantime perhaps it would be well if a Committee were formed to discuss and report on the matter.

Mr. Winstanley moved that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Cargill, Mr. James, and the present Church Committee, be formed, to report fully on the matter, (more particularly with respect to Ways and Means) and on the scheme suggested by Mr. James; for consideration at the meeting to be held in January.

Mr. Wilkins seconded, and the motion was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Wilkins said before they separated he should like to mention the great obligation the Committee were under to the Choral Society for the assistance rendered by them; their thanks were also due to H. M.'s Government for the prompt response they had made to their appeal.

The Chairman said this was embodied in the Report.

Mr. W. H. Smith, before the meeting closed, would like to say a word or two. He thought it advisable that Mr. James' proposition should be thoroughly discussed and ventilated before next meeting. He fancied the expenses of the Church might be materially reduced. There were many young men taking orders at Oxford and Cambridge, who would be glad to accept a salary of £300 a year, with house, and other privileges. This would admit of a saving of \$1,500 per annum; that with the \$400 for interest saved, would make up \$1,900, about the amount granted by Government. This would do away with the necessity of raising the pew rents from ten to twenty-five dollars per sitting, which was altogether too much.

The meeting separated after some general conversation.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock an enquiry was instituted by Russell Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, to ascertain the cause of death of William Wishart, a Ship Carpenter, who was found dead in a cell at the Police Station, at about half past four o'clock yesterday morning.

The jury—which was composed of Messrs. William Curtis, John Farmer, and Joseph Higginbotham—having inspected the body, which was lying at the Police Station, proceeded to the Consulate and the enquiry was proceeded with,

Kuramochi Sadayiro, Japanese Police Constable, No. 498, cautioned:—Yesterday at five minutes past four was on duty in the neighbourhood of No. 93. Saw a foreigner lying on the road. Raised him up, but he could not stand: nor did he seem able to speak. Put him in a jin-riki-sha and had him conveyed to the police station; the two jin-riki-sha men assisted me. Have recognised the body as that of the man I conveyed to the police station. His eyes were much discolored when I picked him up, and his lips were purple. There was foam issuing from his mouth.

To Jury.—The man appeared to have been prostrated by sudden sickness. Delivered him over to the Sergeant of Police. Did not mention to him my impression about the man's sickness; merely delivered him in to the Sergeant's charge.

W. T. Buckle, M. D., sworn:—At the request of H. M.'s Consul made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of the man now lying at the Police Station. There were signs of contusion about the eyes and mouth of deceased. On examination found the lungs to be congested, especially the right one. There was a state of fatty degeneration of the liver and kidneys; also a fatty degeneration of the heart. These appearances were quite sufficient to account for death; especially if the man had been in a state of intoxication previously. (To Jury.)—It is possible that death might have been hastened through deceased having been put into a cold cell. It would have been better had immediate medical advice been taken, but it is difficult for a police officer to determine the necessity for doing so.

Mr. Higginbotham said deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson until Dec. 17th. He came to their office at the end of the month looking very ill. When he (Mr. H.) heard of the affair, he sent a man down to the Police Station, and found deceased lying in a cell, covered with a thin piece of blanket.

Dr. Buckle, to Coroner:—The immediate cause of deceased's death arose from congestion of the lungs. Could not decide from the *post-mortem* whether he had been drinking; if he had been it would be an additional cause of death.

Police Sergeant Francis Chester, sworn:—Yesterday, about four o'clock, the man was brought to the Police Station in a jin-riki-sha by the Japanese Police, charged with being drunk and asleep in the street at No. 93. Took the charge and confined him in a cell. Between 7 and 8 o'clock he woke up, and asked for a drink of water. It was given him, and he laid down and went to sleep. Visited him at half past ten when I returned from going the rounds. He was awake, and asked for a drink of water then it was given to him. The constable who came off watch at 11 o'clock also visited him; it is a usual thing to do so. The officer who came off watch at 10 minutes past three p.m., also visited him. About half past 4 o'clock had occasion to get up, and visited him; found he was dead. At once sent a constable for a doctor. The doctor did not come then. Dr. Buckle came at half past nine this morning.

To Jury:—The man spoke to the policeman who visited him at 11 o'clock, but not to the one at 10 minutes past 3. He seemed to be sleeping very soundly. When the man was brought to the station he appeared to be very drunk; as if he had been drinking for several days. When he got out of the jin-riki-sha we had to lead him into the station. When he asked for water he made no complaint. After he had a sleep, he seemed to be quite

rational; quite a different man. He did not complain of cold. Didn't complain of anything. He had a blanket as covering; it was given to him, he did not ask for it. Folded up some waterproof capes and made him a pillow. The policeman who went into the cell at 10 minutes past 3, and thought he was asleep, saw him afterwards when the doctor was sent for. He saw him in the position in which he died. Deceased did not ask for water after 11 o'clock. When he was brought to the Police Station did not imagine he was sick at all, simply thought he was drunk. He did not speak to the man who visited him at 10 minutes past 3. When he was brought to the station he had on a dark coat and trousers, a muffler round his neck, and wore a peaked cap. He appeared to be warmly clad. He was given one blanket, a thin one. The cell would be rather cold for anyone lying there. When I visited the cell at a quarter past four it did strike me as being cold, but there is a fire in the office, and the cell is at the other end of the room. Think the blanket is supplied by the Japanese Government. There is only one thin one. There are two cells. If 3 or 4 men were brought to the station I would send the soberest of them to the prison. Five is the outside number I have had in the two cells. There would only be the one blanket for the 5 men. Cannot be sure whether it was supplied by the Government or not.

To Coroner:—Was not surprised at his speaking rationally after being asleep. It is a usual thing with runken men after having had a sleep; the cold refreshes them. When deceased was brought to the station, asked him his name; he told me, but I could not properly understand him then. Do not know the man; have never seen him before to my knowledge.

To a Juror:—If it be a fine night so that the officers don't require them we usually give the prisoners some waterproof coats for pillows. Did not put the pillow under his head as a necessity owing to his state of intoxication.

Joseph Connor, constable, sworn:—At 10 minutes past 3 this morning came off duty. It is a usual thing to visit any prisoner who may be confined in the cells; did so in this case. He appeared to be asleep, and breathing freely; bolted the cell door. Have seen the body, and recognise it as that of the man in question. Am positive he was not dead when I saw him. He appeared to be breathing; I held the lamp to his face. The cell seemed cold. Deceased had a blanket and a couple of oil coats; he did not complain of the cold. There were a couple of coats under his head.

To Coroner:—Think he had a coat over him; in addition to the blanket. Did not see him when he was brought to the station. Saw him at 7 o'clock; he was standing up in the cell and asking for water. Did not think he was sober, from the way he talked and staggered about.

To Jury:—He was not at all wild. He did not make any complaint or want to know why he was locked up. (To Coroner:) Have seen the man before, about Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson's premises.

John Ronald, sworn:—Don't know much about the man. First met him about 2 months ago; have been in his company several times since. He belonged to Scotland, and was working for Whitfield and Dowson for some time. Yesterday morning saw him in the street. He was just recovering from a fit, and two people were holding him up. Don't know the name of the street. Saw him on Tuesday night. He told me two persons had been quarrelling on the previous night (Monday), tried to separate them, and was struck in the eye. Never saw him the worse for drink. On account of the



New Year's holidays he had been drinking more than he had used to do before. Never had been much in his company. Never saw him so much under the influence of drink as to be staggering about.

To Jury:—Am positive he was not under the influence of drink when I saw him yesterday morning. First saw him, yesterday morning, at 9. When he had the fit it might be about 10 or 11 o'clock.

Benjamin Thomas Ford, sworn:—Saw the body of deceased this morning at the Police Station. Recognize it as that of Wishart.

To Jury:—The cell struck me as being very cold. Thought it a miserable place. The body was covered with a piece of an old rug, or something of that kind. A policeman had come up to Whitfield & Dowson's, asking for someone to go down to the station to endeavour to recognise the deceased. I went down for the purpose. Deceased was working about a week at Yokoska.

The Jury, having considered their verdict, found as follows:—"The deceased, William Wishart, died on the morning of this, the 8th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 3.10 and 4.30 A.M., at the municipal lock-up in Yokohama; death resulting from natural causes."

The following rider was added:—

"The Jury feel it their duty to draw attention to the inadequate supply of blankets provided at the station, and request H. M.'s Consul to bring this matter to the notice of the proper authorities; as also the desirability of keeping the cells at a fair temperature of warmth during cold weather, and of seeing that there is proper ventilation in summer."

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

As your sporting representative, I attended at the old Coffee House on Christmas Day, to witness the meet for the Pony Paper Hunt; and a grand and exciting scene it was, I can assure you. By three o'clock p.m., the road was blocked up by a crowd, composed of the élite of Yokohama; some in carriages, some mounted, whilst the greater portion were on foot, ready to take short cuts and view as much as possible of the proceedings, and get rewarded by seeing a spill or two.

At the word "go" a field consisting of Messrs. Buckle, A. Brent, Hudson, Bennett, Sandwith, Hungerford, Graves, Sharp, Blanchard, Hayne, Black, and a few others whose names I do not know, (but all more or less ambitious of winning the Silver Cup presented by the Stewards of the Race Club) went off at what I call a most leisurely pace. The scent-paper was soon found, at a well known old corner, famous, in many a previous hunt; but, the first bank looking decidedly ugly, and a rapid sifting took place, which reduced the numbers considerably.

Messrs. Bennett and Buckle, who were as usual well mounted, here gained a fine start; the remainder of the field, losing the original scent at the rope walk and finding a new one, went for a ride on their own account, only checked in their wild career by the cliff overhanging the Canal.

The paper was laid from the rope walk down to the wishing bridge; thence, across the road, on to the hills over the Rifle Range across to the right, twisting and turning about in a marvellous manner; now down a continuous terrace of banks, thence over the paddy up on to the high ground, eventually coming through

the plantations, were there were some good stiff banks, down on the Rifle Range close to the Butts. The water jumps finished a fine fair run, and Mr. Abbott, (who rode his famous steeple-chasing pony *Haut-ton*, of Shanghai reputation), deserves the best thanks of the hunt for laying such a capital course. Mr. Bennett, who rode *Kingcraft*, and Dr. Buckle on *Swop*, finding that they had the race much to themselves took it easiay, finishing in the order named—I am afraid it must have been somewhat 'ARROWIN' to the feelings of Mr. A. Brent who came in third.

After a long interval a series of be-draggled objects made their appearance, whose racing down the flat forcibly recalled to my mind younger days at *Hampstead* and *Blackheath*, where everyone rode another's animal, and the last was wont to be the winner. I cannot say that I saw the other hunt, but, from what I hear, everyone claimed to be the winner; so, to avoid disputes, it will come off another day. In the first mentioned hunt, 20 minutes was the time and something between 3 and 4 miles the distance. You may depend on my attending the next meet which I hear spoken of as likely to take place about New Years Day—when we may hope for another good run.

Yours obediently,

"SPORTING TOM."

Boxing Day,  
1873.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

YEDO, 7th January 1874.

SIR,—I purpose shortly giving two lectures, both here and in Yokohama, of which due notice will be given in the public press; the result of a six years' patient research and travel in the country, including Nagasaki, Shimonoaki, Osaka, Kobé, Kiyoto, Nara, Yamashiro, Bansho, Yamato, Awaji Sima, Yedo, Mito country, and Iwasaki Ken—about 135 miles to the north of Yedo—and the surrounding districts of most of those towns; which places include the early locations of all the Mikados from Jinmu Tenno down to the present time; and should you have space in your paper I will be much obliged by your kind insertion of the result of my labours; the first part of which I now send you, as it will give your readers an opportunity, after a perusal of my collection of facts, of judging of same, and arriving at a logical conclusion for themselves.

I remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

N. McLEOD.

The identity of Jinmu Tenno, his samurai and their descendants—the Mikado, Miya, and Kugé Sama, and the nine oldest Kokushiu and their relatives, the Tozama Princes—with the ten lost tribes of the Children of Israel, beginning with a short account of the different races in Japan.

### CHINESE.

At a very early period a colony of six hundred young men and women arrived in this country from China, hence the Chinese features occasionally to be met with; but they cannot by any means be termed the national features of the country. For some years I have noticed the pilgrims on their way to Isee, and the two summers the Exhibition was opened at Kiyoto—where I latterly took a house and remained for some time—I had daily opportunities of seeing people from all parts of the country, and I cannot say that I saw much of the Chinese cast of countenance; and, wherever

I have seen it, there could be no mistaking the form of the eyes and Chinese expression. There are more Chinese features to be seen about Nagasaki than in any other parts of Japan; and Kaempfer had good grounds for scouting the then current opinion that the Japanese were of Chinese origin. I think all the historians who are of the opinion that the Japanese are of Chinese descent must have based their opinion on from what they saw in Nagasaki, where a colony of Chinese have been established for a very long time; and few of them had the opportunities that Kaempfer had of seeing the country, with the exception of the Jesuit Fathers.

### COLOURED OR BLACK MEN.

At a very early period a colony of black men were said to have settled in Japan. The Japanese are said to have rooted them out, but I have met several Japanese, especially in Bansho, with the woolly head and Negro type of countenance. The Japanese termed the coloured men "black devils," and afterwards, as a mark of distinction and to show their high opinion of christians, they likewise termed them devils; in contra distinction to the degraded opinion they then had of themselves, as when angry they call each other "Chi ku shiya," (beast). The Jews always called all Heathen nations *dogs*, and brought no Idols of wood or stone to Japan with them, and not till afterwards were they introduced; and we can only suppose that in Jin-mu Tenno's time they were not unacquainted with the well known fact that all Idolaters are brutish, or they would not have called the aborigines of Japan "Ainos." These two words may be said to have the same meaning, as the serpent, the devil, in the garden of Eden before he deceived Eve was termed a beast (Aahi Yotzu, or a quadruped).

He may, with truth, be termed the most distinguished foreigner in this heathen land, and I am thoroughly persuaded that, until he receives his credentials and marching orders and becomes Inkiyo,—that is, confined to his house or retires from business, under the title of the most Extinguished Foreigner—that both Japanese and foreign merchants will have a heavy amount at the left hand, his side, of the ledger. I rather suspect he has been throwing dust in the eyes of the latter; but of course they would not credit it, he is such a venerable book keeper.

It has been a most ancient and time honoured custom in Japan for the Emperors, when they wanted to get quit of an ugly customer in the shape of a powerful Daimio whom they could not make a head shorter, to create him Kubo Sama, and under this title he became Inkiyo. Most of them were long headed customers and deserved the title; but sometimes a long sword is an irresistible and charming persuader, and the only necessary qualification or recommendation to such a high honour. If the Japanese would only take the hint and make Beelzebub a Dia Butz Kubo Sama, and send him to the king of the Koreans with the title Ko-no Diabutz—formerly sent them from that country—all his fatherless children would soon come to grief in Japan, and the treasury would soon begin to fill, as the Japanese would no more spend their money in buying foreign toys and Chinese vermin. And when the coin did go out of the country there would always be value received, which, if necessary, could at any time be re-exported and again turned into coin with the light of day on it, instead of the visage of the prince of darkness, whose majestic form may be seen everywhere; on the kinsatz above the temples and Miyas, shewing the poor deluded people his way to heaven. I wonder the Japanese



never smelt brimstone, when Isanami, the mother of Ten shin-go-dai shin, took that road to Heaven and landed in the other place, termed by the Japanese "the dirty regions." As she did not come back, her husband Isanagi (who had evidently smelt the mineral,) had more sense than to take the broad road. He knew all the ropes and was too old a sailor for that! Catch him make any treaty with the powers of the lower regions without some back doors to it! But evidently he did not make a long stay, only a fivine visit. He sent up his card, and, like the Irish midshipman who was blown up in an engagement, and left in such a hurry that when he descended through the skylight into the Admiral's cabin he politely apologized to that dignified personage for not having had time to finish his toilet. Isanagi did not let grass grow under his feet, with his Xantippe, accompanied by all the thunderers, and the whole army of the dirty regions after him; and he never stopped to wash his face or change his apparel till the light of day and distance lent enchantment to the view.

The study of that old serpent the devil in all his shapes and forms is not uninteresting, and in the land of the rising sun his name is legion. In one temple in Kiyoto there are no less than San-man-san-shen-san-biya-ku-san-jiu-san (33,333). These are all in the shape of Idols, a whole army of them; one thousand gilt generals and the rest rank and file, each one at the head of his company. The father, or rather the grand-father of these, is called Nara Dia Butz, which may be termed another name for the father of lies; and whenever a Japanese spins what Jack would term "a long bender" the Japanese say "Nara hodo," and to a long Saghalien ditto, Nara ditto. He came here from the Corea when a very small boy, and the country air seems to have agreed with him, but of course he has had plenty of time to grow. He must have consumed an enormous quantity of his favorite mineral mixed with treacle and put in with the spoon, for on sounding him there was nothing in him. The Dia Butz at Kamakura may be termed the Nara Dia Butz noko, or his offspring, and his mother must have died when he was very young. At all events he could not have sucked much of his mother's milk; and I rather suspect the young scape-grace must have tried to suck his father, that is, to pick up all the cash; and not unlikely he was sent to suck the Shoguns while the father sucked the Emperors; and perhaps that was the way the Emperors left and went to Kioto, and the Shoguns to Yedo; but history doth not narrate. The number of ko no Dia Butz (Dia Butz children) in Japan perhaps may account for the scarcity of milk in the country. They are the driest, and the Bonzes (vulgarly termed Böös) the thirstiest lot in Japan; and, to use a vulgar expression, so soon as the Japanese find out that their enemies the Coreans by sending them Dia Butz have sucked them in, he and all his fraternity travel; and so long as the Japanese retain him in any of his forms he will weaken their hands and divide their counsels for good. A bundle of rods in the Devil's hands must come very heavy on the fool's back. When the samourai of Jin mu Tenno first came to this country the horn, or horns, of the Devil were lifted up on high; see early pictures, where, in the shape of a firey horned serpent, he is carried as an ensign held above the Emperor's head. He might in this form in truth be termed Kubo Sama, or keeper of the Emperor's head. The ancient Kings of Media also used him as a war standard, their crest being a biting serpent. In some Miyas he may be seen with a sword, biting it with his teeth. He may also be seen in this form in old pictures on Japanese helmets; and the Empress in olden times wore him as a head dress.

His most popular form, however, is the dragon; in this shape he has transformed himself into an angel of light, and in China and the Corea he is represented with a claw extra; and truly he has all these countries in his clutches. After a long and careful inspection of his mouth I came to the conclusion he was a very ancient customer, and, if off the chain, no very canny; and from the number of times he had changed his skin he, I concluded was very aged, no less than 5877 years old, (see 3rd chap. Genesis). He was then compelled to eat dust, which he has been busy ever since throwing into the eyes of all—the foolish, and wise, and prudent of this world. See also 18th chap. of 2nd Kings, 4th verse; where the Israelites worshipped him as a brazen serpent since the days of Moses, and good King Hezekiah broke it in pieces and called it Nehushtan Brass.

No wonder, then, with his long pedigree he has been admitted as a most distinguished Foreigner and guest of the proudest nobles ever the sun shone on; and it is just because he is such a very ancient customer that the Japanese pay him so much reverence. They have exalted him above their Temples and Miyas with the Shishi or Meteoric Stone, which may be said to have two meanings, one as an emblem of authority or sovereignty given him from Heaven, and the other as a light. This stone or light, then, may be said to be his credentials, but, alas, unfortunately it is not the true light. It has been proved to be the false light, as it directs all its victims to the left hand, which in Japan is considered the place of honour. For 2500 years he has been throwing dust in the eyes of the Japanese and made them stone blind to the truth.

This is a subject I would be the last to treat with levity. On the contrary, we ought all to sympathize with the Japanese, as our forefathers were just as foolish; see the remains of the large serpent made of stones, in the south of England, which our forefathers worshipped. And they also were then sunk in a low degraded state, and with truth could likewise be termed brutish until the Bible, the truth, entered in; and from being painted savages inhabiting islands like Japan the sun may now be said never to set on Her Britannic Majesty's dominions. And I trust I shall be able to prove that that book which the fore fathers of Jin mu Tenno discarded, the early part of which was written by the prophets of their ancestors, is their own book, which has made England and her early sons America, a great and happy people; and they would be truly ungrateful and not worthy of the name of Christians if they did not obey the command God has given to the Nations to proclaim the truth to the lost tribes of Israel, to be found afar off amongst the gentile heathen in the Isles of the East, and who at present worship God as the Unknown God (but not righteousness and truth) under the same titles as in the book of Daniel, and who have the old Jewish temple instruments, the Psalter, Harp, and loud Timbrel. But ever since Jin mu Tenno's time this worship has been defamed by the Sun worship, and the erecting of Miyas or Misasaki where the carcasses of the dead Emperors are buried along side of the Shin tau Temples, and have defiled them. These are an exact facsimile of the high places in Israel of old, which I will prove, with the exception of the Golden Calves, and these may be said to be in Tenjin-sama Miya.

In Japan, like Israel of old, crucifixion is only a murderer's or malefactor's punishment; and all samurai when guilty of those crimes commit Hara Kiki, to avoid such an accursed death: which saves their family from reproach and ruin.

I would not have taken so much trouble in describing the devil in many of his forms, but that it is necessary thus early to unmask him, and show him in his true colours, that the saddle may be put on the right horse.

I was much struck with the remarkable coincidence in the similar words put into the hearts of the Jews of Judah by the Prince of Darkness, when they said of our blessed Lord, "He hath a devil, away with Him, crucify Him." The Jews said of the Samaritans, "they also had a devil:" also "no man spoke openly of him for fear of the Jews."

No Japanese dare speak openly of Christ out of any foreign settlement, for fear of the Jews.

A foreigner may address them, and everywhere obtain an attentive audience, but a single whisper, and all immediately vanish for fear of the Jews.

Before the powers that be were strong enough, many Japanese Christians were crucified.

And to this day they say of every Christian "he hath a devil." The national belief is, that Christians can become invisible and change their bodies.

B.C. 730 the ten tribes were carried into captivity, and, if you take 660 B.C. from that date, you have 70 years as the result, so that their captivity may be said to have lasted the same time as that of their brethren of Judah, as B.C. 660 they arrived in Japan.

Kaempfer mentions that the distance between Babylon and Japan could be travelled in six months. I have been able to trace the lost tribes to B.C. 660, and, three years after they arrived in Japan.

At the date of the Captivity, B. C. 730, Jin Mu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan, was only a child. Here they have remained ever since B. C. 660, each tribe separately, in their walled cities with their nobles at their head.

The ancient kingdoms of Assyria, Egypt, and Media, and the more modern ones of Greece and Rome, during that time have all passed away, and even China has several times changed her dynasty; but the Mikado of Japan is the only living potentate who can show his pedigree in an unbroken line from Hosea, the last king of Israel, down to the present day, of which I have undoubted proofs. And they, long lost Israel, stand a living evidence of the truth of the Bible.

Some years ago it was told the Marines that, when a certain distinguished foreigner arrived in the Corea the Bras Band began to play, and doubtless the King of Corea must have thought, from the amount of Brass, (bounce) gold lace, &c., &c., about him, that he was entertaining King James the First of blessed memory, or some other distinguished Royal personage with a fleet at his back lying outside.

This little episode occurred before the Coreans smelt French powder or tasted Yankee pills; and, if that aristocratic Beefeater had only had H. B. M.'s credentials after having had his soup well peppered, and with his paper fleet outside, he might have bounced them into a Treaty that would have thrown all the foreign Ambassadors completely into the shade, and sent them for the good of their health to luxuriate in the Parks. But these big bugs may be said to be always in clover, no matter how trade is. If they were all made sleeping partners in the different foreign houses a sleeping partner would be a curio in Japan after some years of bad trade and heavy engagements to meet. Sleepless partners have rather been the order of the day. Though the principle, as a rule, is very bad yet they would learn to know all the ropes and become very ancient, even the Inquisition could not tell them anything they did not know. The Japa-

nese noblemen now do not consider it *infra dig*, to become Nipon Baba. A Minister, to be able to speak eloquently, must be able to speak feelingly.

Truly some of the manners and customs of these two ancient Eastern countries are peculiarly interesting to those not immediately concerned.

In Japan whom the Emperor delights to honour he makes a Kubo Sama, a head longer; but in the Corea the custom is quite the reverse, all the Ambassadors sent there are made a head shorter, which may be termed an extinguishing title.

Beelzebub, if sent to the Corea as Ambassador, would doubtless be received, and if the King of the Coreans politely took his hat off it is only to be hoped the head would be in it. After that we might heartily wish him all the honours the Corean court could confer on him.

#### THE AINOS

May with truth be termed the aborigines of the greater part of Japan, as the same kind of features, more or less, may be seen scattered nearly all over the country.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—There is no such word as Sintoo in the Japanese language; the fact of it not spelling with the Kata Kana is a proof of this. The proper word is Shinto (Shindo). Shin means "god" and Do "way," and it is applied to God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth. Shin-to then means the "way of God," but the word is spelt in Kata Kana *Shi n ta u*, but pronounced Shinto.

### Law Reports.

#### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Actg. Asst. Judge.  
Friday, January 9th, 1874.

J. R. Lucas, Master of the British Barque *Vanguard*, was this morning charged, at the instance of the Japanese Government, with having, on the 31st December last, unlawfully broken certain seals which had been placed on the hatches of said vessel by the Custom-house officials; in contravention of the Trade Regulations laid down in the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

Mr. F. J. Lowder, Barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Customs authorities. Capt. Lucas conducted his own case.

Defendant, in reply to Court, admitted the charge, but denied any liability.

Mr. Lowder, in stating the charge against defendant, said that, on the evening of 30th December last, the hatches of the *Vanguard* were duly sealed up at sunset by the Custom-house officials, this being the usual course of procedure; and, that, on the following morning (31st) before sunrise, said seals were broken by defendant, or with his consent and by his orders, and the hatches opened for the purpose of discharging cargo.

At the request of Capt. Lucas the charge was laid against himself; the Chief Officer being really the person guilty of the alleged offence.

Adatchi, a Custom-house officer, cautioned, said he remembered the evening of 30th Dec. last. Was on board the *Vanguard*. It was his duty to seal up the hatches in the evening. Did so. Went on board the *Vanguard* again on the following morning. Left the Custom-house at 6 o'clock in the morning to go on board. Went by a Japanese boat, containing three sendoes. First went on board the *James S. Stone*, then it the *Corea*, and after that to the vessel in question. Could not be positive but thought to would be seven o'clock when he first reached the

*Vanguard*. His duty was simply to go on board and break the seals. (In reply to a question by Mr. Lowder witness here stated that, when he first reached the *Vanguard* it was 15 minutes past six.) Went purposely to break the seals, but when he reached the vessel found they had already been broken, and about a Japanese cargo boat full had been unloaded. There was no European officer of the ship on deck; asked the headman of the Coolies for the Captain; saw him. The Captain asked him what was the matter. Replied, "I find that the hatches, which were properly closed last night, have already been removed; how is that? I have come to open them." Witness does not understand English very well, but understood the Captain to say it was a mistake. It was not witness's duty to do more than break the seals, and therefore concluded to hold no further talk with the Captain. Came ashore and reported the circumstance to the chief of his Department, Siunura Sanzun. Returned on board the *Vanguard* in the steam launch with two other officers; the sun was not then up.

By Captain Lucas:—Does not particularly know the time of reaching the *Vanguard* on the first occasion, believes it was about a quarter past six.

By Mr. Lowder:—Thinks it could not have been more than a quarter past six when he reached the *Vanguard*, as the regulations are that they should leave the Custom-house at 6 o'clock, and he looked at the clock there when he left. The *Vanguard* was only the third ship he had visited.

Gonjoro, Custom-house officer, cautioned:—Remembers going to the *Vanguard* on the morning of the 31st December last, in company with Adatchi and Fujda Momoko, two other officers. When they got alongside the *Vanguard* the sun was not up. From the elevation of the Hatoba judges the sun rises at about 15 minutes past 7. As he went into the cabin to see the Captain the clock just struck seven.

By the Captain:—Heard the clock strike 7, and pulled out his watch to verify the time. Is certain it was the clock that struck.

Defendant here stated that they had no clock on board that struck the hours; and, furthermore, that they were at breakfast when this witness came on board, at a quarter past 8.

Fujda Momoko, custom house officer, cautioned:—Went on board the *Vanguard* on the morning of 31st Dec. Observed the clock on board, the hands were pointing to seven. The Captain was engaged, in a side room, writing a statement that the hatches had been opened by mistake.

By His Honour:—The Captain had told last witness (Gonjoro) that he was writing the statement.

By Mr. Lowder:—Brought the letter ashore, to the Custom House authorities.

By the Captain:—The Captain's family were inside the room at breakfast.

Mr. Lowder here handed in to the Court the letter referred to.

William Cozens, Chief Officer, *Vanguard*—Remembers the morning of 31st Dec. First saw the Custom-house officer at 22 minutes to 8, by the clock. On former occasions they always came before half-past 6. Remembers a conversation he had with the Captain on that morning, with reference to the officials being so late. Went to the Captain at half-past seven, stating that they had not arrived, and ask him if the seals might be broken. He demurred awhile, but at last said. "Well, all right, do so; they seem to have forgotten us." Had the hatches lifted. On one or two occasions the hatches had been closed so that they could not be lifted without breaking the seal,

but generally they could be opened without the necessity of touching it. (To Capt. Lucas) You pointed out to an officer, on a former occasion, the farcical way in which the hatches were sealed. There is no clock on board which strikes, to my knowledge. It was a quarter past 8 when the steam launch with the custom house officers came alongside. Am certain of this; the hands had gone to breakfast some time before that.

By Mr. Lowder:—Knew it was 22 minutes to 8 when the officer came on board; looked at the clock. The Captain's family usually sit down to breakfast a few minutes after 8. Eight o'clock is the usual hour.

William Hyde, Compradore, sworn:—Remembers going on board the *Vanguard* at half past seven on the morning in question. The Captain was just having the hatches taken off; remarked to him that the Custom-house people must have forgotten to come on board.

By Mr. Lowder:—It struck seven bells before I got alongside. Saw no Custom-house officers on board. The mate and the hands were taking the hatches off.

James Middleton, Carpenter of the *Vanguard*, sworn:—Recollects the morning in question. As near as he could guess it was about half past 7 when the officers came aboard. Heard the steamer's bell strike. When the steam launch afterwards came alongside was at breakfast; the hands were also at breakfast. Knows of no clock aboard the *Vanguard* which strikes the hours.

Wm. Hyde, recalled:—(To His Honour.) When I said I heard seven bells struck I referred to the bells of other vessels.

Jas. Middleton (examination continued):—I heard the man-of-war strike 7 bells. Don't know whether there had been any cargo discharged into the cargo boat before the officers arrived; should have seen it if there had been.

Capt. Lucas, in reply to court, admitted breaking the seals about half past seven.

William Cozens, recalled:—The vessel had been discharging cargo 5 or 6 days before this happened. The Custom House officers came off every night and sealed the hatches, and broke them again next morning.

Capt. Lucas, in defence, said:—On that particular morning there was a nasty, short sea. The cargo boat was alongside. The mate came and said—"The Custom House people must have forgotten us, other ships are discharging and cargo boats going ashore loaded. It's coming on to blow, don't you think we'd better take off the hatches?" Replied,—"There can be no harm in that, as the sealing appears to be done in such a loose manner; especially as it is coming to blow. The Custom House boat has to pass the *Vanguard* to reach the other vessels, and therefore they must have forgotten us." The first hatch was taken off at 25 minutes to eight. The Custom House officer who first came went away immediately, and returned soon after with two others. Explained the circumstances and apologised to the officer, who said, "Well, write a letter to the Commissioner of Customs and explain the matter."

Mr. Lowder, in reply to a question by His Honour, said he was not instructed in the matter, but believed that no copy of the Harbour Regulations were put on board vessels.

The Court here adjourned until 3 o'clock.

On re-assembling

Mr. Lowder, in reply to His Honour, said it was the contention, on the part of the Customs, that if the hatches were opened after sunrise the defendant would still be liable.

His Honour then proceeded to read his decision, which was as follows, viz:—

"I think that, under the wording of the Order in Council, and the Trade Regulations forming

part of the Treaty of Great Britain with Japan, I must find the Defendant guilty of an offence against the Treaty. I further consider that I ought, unless the Custom House refrains from asking it, to inflict the full penalty specified in the Trade Regulations.

I do not consider that the Defendant's excuse that he was ignorant of the Rules he was infringing is a valid one. He knew he was coming to Japan, and it was his business to acquaint himself with any such Regulations as might exist. Moreover, for four or five days the officer sealed the hatches at night, and opened them in the morning; so that, in fact, he must have been aware of the existence of such a Regulation as he is alleged to have infringed.

I think that his proper remedy, if an officer is late in coming to break the seals, is to complain through his Consul; and I do not think that a Captain of a vessel has a right to break the seals himself. The words of the regulation are plain, (His Honour here read Article 2 of the Trade Regulations)—I must however point out that I can see no special reason for the Custom-house asking for the infliction of the full penalty in the present case. I would also point out to the Custom-house authorities that it would be a just, and I believe it is in other ports a usual thing for them to serve on the master of a vessel entering the port a copy of the Regulations he is expected to conform to."

His Honour further remarked:—I understand that the question in hand has been differently decided by other consuls. If the Captain wishes, therefore, I will submit the case, for further consideration, to the Supreme Court at Shanghai; although I have no doubt in my own mind as to the legality of this decision. The full penalty of \$60 will be therefore enforced unless a special case be applied for within 14 days.

Mr. Lowder, addressing the Court, said he was not instructed with respect to the enforcement of the fine, but he would not fail to lay the matter before the Custom-house authorities for consideration.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Tuesday, 23rd December, 1873.

WILLIAM ALEX. SMYTH, Japanese Light-house Service, was brought up on remand, charged with having, on the 5th day of November last, assaulted the wife of Kondo Komei, at Nabesima, with intent.

This case was originally brought up for hearing on the 12th inst., and adjourned to following day, when it was finally remanded by consent for 10 days, to allow the parties bringing the action to appear—the steamer not having then arrived.

Prisoner was defended by Mr. F. V. Dickins. Mr. J. R. Davidson appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Japanese Government.

Nai-i, wife of Kondo Komei, was cautioned to speak the truth, and was about to give her evidence when

Mr. Dickins objected: Witness should either be sworn, or required to give substantial proof that she is aware of the gravity of the affirmation she takes.

His Honour, said he was not aware that such an objection had ever been raised before; it was the invariable custom in dealing with Japanese witnesses. He would, however, take a note of it.

Mr. Dickins pointed out to his Honour that there was no Japanese law against perjury, nor punishment for it.

Mr. Davidson replied, shewing that in England, a declaration was in many cases considered amply sufficient. It was impossible to swear present witness, unless it could be shewn that she understood the nature of an oath and believed herself bound by it.

Nai-i, at the suggestion of Mr. Dickins was examined by Mr. Davidson, and deposed:—On the night of November 5th, was sleeping in her room. Smyth came off duty and her husband Kondo went on duty, at twelve o'clock that night; was sleeping alone. Had fallen asleep, when she felt Smyth catch hold of her hand and propose to sleep with her, (Mr. Dickins here requested that the other witnesses be required to withdraw). Opened her eyes, being very much astonished to find anyone come back. Smyth caught hold of her hands, and said, "Sleep with me and I'll give you a present." Was frightened and called out to Ikonoitsi. Smyth then put his hand on her mouth, and she was so frightened that she covered up her head in the blankets. Smyth then repeated his request and offer. Witness cried through fear. Smyth again put his hand upon her mouth, and told her not to make a noise. Smyth again asked her to sleep with him, and said it was all right, there was no fear. He then put his hand upon her breast, through the clothes; called out for Ikonoitsi again. Smyth expostulated with her for being so noisy. She was crying. Smyth said, "Why do you cry, and make such a noise?" He then asked her not to report the conversation to Kondo; replied that she would. Smyth said it would be dangerous for Kondo if she did; she answered, "No, it wouldn't." Smyth called her a fool, for crying, and Ikonoitsi then came into the room, and asked her what was the matter, coming over to her bed. Did not know Smyth's name then, but replied that a foreigner had wanted to sleep with her; told Ikonoitsi that she was much confused, and didn't know what to do; asked him to run over and bring Kondo. Ikonoitsi then went to the light-house to replace Kondo, that the latter might return to the house. Kondo then came to the house, and asked her what was the matter; replied that a foreigner had come to the house, and witness then recounted to her husband (Kondo) the particulars of what had taken place in the manner just stated in evidence. Kondo then went and endeavoured to awaken Smyth, but the latter wouldn't get up, and they had difficulty in arousing him. This is all she had to say at present, and is the substance of what she said some time ago.

(In reply to Mr. Davidson):—Smyth's room was next to hers (in the passage) in the foreign building in connection with the Nabesima Light-house. The building is a short distance from the lighthouse. When Smyth came into her room her husband was on duty at the lighthouse. There are two doors to the room she was sleeping in that night; Smyth came in at one of them. Witness slept on a foreign iron bedstead, the blankets were also foreign. The bed would be about 3 feet from the floor. (Mr. Dickins objected to a question here put by Mr. Davidson—"Did Smyth get upon the bed"?). Smyth rested at the side of the bed and put his face down to hers, touching it: pushed away his face.

Mr. Dickins objected strongly to Mr. Davidson's mode of examining this witness; the proper way would be to ask her what occurred, and not to suggest to her leading questions.

Mr. Davidson said it was the usual way of elucidating facts; he had heard identical questions to these put in Courts of justice.

Mr. Dickins quoted the Rule (Procedure in S. O.) referring to the examination-in-chief shewing that Mr. Davidson was not justified in putting such leading questions as he had complained of.

His Honour said he would note Mr. Dickins' objection as to the propriety of Mr. Davidson's mode of examination. The Court then adjourned till two o'clock.

# REGINA versus SMYTH.

The case being resumed:—

Mr. Davidson, addressing his Honour, said he had taken measures to acquaint himself, that the punishment which might be inflicted on a Japanese witness guilty of perjury was a year's imprisonment; which might be modified by the official passing the sentence.

His Honour, referring to the "leading questions" (complained of by Mr. Dickins) put by Mr. Davidson, said there was no doubt in his own mind that if the questions put—for instance, "Did the prisoner get on the bed"—were not leading questions they partook of that nature. The only thing to be said on the other hand being, that it was almost impossible to examine a Japanese witness in any other way. His Honour, however, requested Mr. Davidson to modify his system of examination.

Mr. Davidson assented, but pointed out that his questioning saved a great deal of time, and was warranted by precedent; citing Roscoe on Evidence in support of his practice. If the Court, he said, at any time thought he was in error in his mode of examining a witness, he would, of course, bow to that decision.

Mr. Dickins replied, combating the arguments of his learned friend. It was doing his client a great injustice to compel him to submit to the putting of such pointed questions, to which the required answers were as clear as daylight.

Mr. Davidson said he would endeavour as much as possible to avoid leading questions.

Nai-i said:—Accused put one hand on her mouth, and the other behind her neck, with violence; she struggled and thrust away his hand. (Witness was here about to reply to a question put by Mr. Davidson.)

Mr. Dickins again emphatically protested against such positive questions; the answers were actually put into her mouth.

Mr. Davidson contended that according to English law he was entitled to ask a witness questions as to whether she was assaulted or not.

Mr. Davidson (to Nai-i):—Did Smyth, in the course of the struggle on the night referred to, endeavour to embrace you?

Mr. Dickins objected to the question. His Honour said, upon consideration, he would allow the objection, the question, he thought, being a leading one.

His Honour said he was inclined, in the main, to agree with Mr. Dickins as to the manner of questioning. As far as he could see, unless some basis of understanding was agreed upon between the Counsel engaged, these disputes and objections would be interminable.

Nai-i (continued to Mr. Davidson):—When accused came into the room on the night in question the first thing he did was to catch hold of her by the wrist; was sleeping at the time; woke with astonishment, not expecting anything of the kind, whereupon she heard Smyth saying Okami-san, Okami-san. Was excited and alarmed and cried out Ikonoitsi-san, Ikonoitsi-san. Smyth then put his hand on her mouth and told her to stop her noise. Ikonoitsi is a light-house keeper at Nabesima; he is no relative of hers; he sleeps in a room next to hers, separated by a passage. Whilst she was crying out Smyth said "hold your noise," and put his hands over her mouth, and under her neck. He tried to kiss her, she repelled the attempt; he then put his hand in her breast, under her night dress.

By Mr. Davidson:—Did Smyth attempt to tear off the bed-clothes?

Mr. Dickins objected to this, as a leading question.

Mr. Davidson in the interests of the government he was there to represent, and in the interests of English justice, would emphatically protest against these continued objections.

His Honour, allowed the objection of Mr. Dickens, on the principle before laid down.

Nai-i:—Rolled the bed clothes about her, and Smyth attempted to take them off; resisted him. When she had the blankets rolled round her, Smyth again put his hand on her breast, and she again called out for Ikonoitsi. Smyth again put his hand upon her mouth. He then bent down over the bed, and requested her not to report the circumstances to Kondo. He was standing at the side of the bed when he bent down, and was leaning over the bedclothes.

By Mr. Davidson:—Did Smyth threaten, on that occasion to take her life, if she told her husband what he had done?

Mr. Dickens objected; she had said nothing about that yet.

Mr. Davidson said it was in the charge, and quoted from deposition, "did threaten to take the life of."

Court suggested the question—"Did he use any threats?"

Nai-i:—Smyth said, on that occasion, "If you tell your husband your life will be in danger." In answer to Counsel, witness said she had related all that took place on that occasion.

Mr. Davidson, addressing Court, said he had put various questions to the witness, and had elicited her statement; but, he had before had some conversation with her, and knew that, from nervousness, or from the peculiar nature of the position she was placed in, she had forgotten other circumstances, in which he could refresh her memory. Was he allowed to put those questions?

Mr. Dickens:—Most certainly not; why, it would virtually amount to the manufacturing of a charge.

His Honour remarked that he had taken down every question which had been objected to *seriatim*, and the objections raised should receive due consideration.

Mr. Dickens again raised an objection to another question put by Mr. Davidson; after some argument between Counsel, His Honour said he would allow Mr. Davidson's question.

Nai-i (by Mr. Davidson):—When Ikonoitsi came in he asked what was the matter, replied that a foreigner had entered the room whilst she was asleep, and asked her to sleep with him; described to Ikonoitsi the circumstances. There were two doors in the room, Smyth went out at one as Ikonoitsi entered at the other; Ikonoitsi saw Smyth's form as he went out. Sent Ikonoitsi for Kondo; was up when the latter came, and she repeated to him the circumstances of the case as given in evidence by her. Did not know prisoner on that night, as Smyth; there were other foreigners employed at the Nabesima light-house. Smyth (pointing to the prisoner) is the man. The night in question was the first on which she had slept at the Station. Had come that day from another small island, Yosima. Was married to Kondo on that day, 5th November.

By Mr. Davidson:—In the course of the struggle referred to, did Smyth, &c.

Mr. Dickens objected.

His Honour said he would put the question on his own responsibility.

Nai-i:—It was probably with that intention Smyth came, but she put her head under the blankets.

By Mr. Dickens:—Kondo is her first husband. There are two doors to the room; the door at which Smyth went out was locked. He unlocked it. Does not know whether the one at which Ikonoitsi entered was locked or not. It was dark, there was no light in her room, but it was a moonlight night, and she was enabled to discern Smyth's form by the moonlight which came in at the window. The

window was at the foot of the bed, but not in a direct line with it; a little on one side, (position indicated on paper.) The bed is in one corner of the room. The moonlight did not shine directly on her face. The side of the house where the window is, is a little to the north, but west. The moon was full, it was a 16 day moon. Smyth had on a long mantle; could not tell the colour of it, being so confused. The floor of the room was covered with matting. Could not see (being in bed) whether the man who entered the room had boots on; did not hear the sound of boots. Has no children, not one; never had any. Before she married Kondo lived in a house where they sold charcoal, was engaged there in the housework. Knows that prisoner is the man who entered her room because he is the only foreigner at Nabesima; there is no doubt about it being Smyth. At that time did not know whether it was Smyth or not; there was no mistake about it being a foreigner. (The Consulate Interpreter here explained that he had made an error in interpreting that portion of witness's evidence which said there were other foreigners at Nabesima.)

By Mr. Dickens:—Smyth and his Chinese boy were the only foreigners there. After the 5th Nov. until she left Nabesima to come to Yokohama, frequently saw Smyth, but had no conversation with him after the first mentioned date. Her husband never told her anything about Smyth. Had seen Smyth before her marriage. Does not know particularly whether Smyth and her husband were very bad friends; had some conversation with a Japanese boy about it but could not gather whether they were on bad terms or not. Went once to the lighthouse previous to her marriage. Kondo never told her that he had been frequently reported by Smyth to the lighthouse authorities for being incompetent and insubordinate. Had never heard of Kondo's being reprimanded by Smyth for sleeping on his watch. On the night of the 5th Nov. does not know what o'clock it was when she woke up, but it was the time when Smyth and Ikonoitsi came off watch, and Kondo and Matsmoto went on watch. Was confused when she woke up, and does not know what time it was. Went to bed at 8 o'clock; Kondo left at 12 o'clock and she was left alone. Kondo slept with her that night until 12, when he went on watch. Was awake at that time. Was so frightened that she could not say how long Smyth was in the room. Is not acquainted with the measurement of time by watch. Does not know even by Japanese time how long he was there; perhaps about one hour, or thereabouts. On reflection thinks it could not have been so long; it might have been a Japanese half hour, but was so confused, could not be sure. Remembers no smell of a lamp burning; there was no lamp burning in the room in which she slept; there was no such smell proceeding from any other room. When Smyth came into the room he had trowsers on. Could not speak minutely as to their colour or material; did not even notice whether they were light or dark. He had a sort of mantle on, rather a long one. Did not pay particular attention to what he had below the hem of his mantle. When Kondo went out he left one of the doors open, Smyth could not have come in by any other door but this; the other door was locked. When Kondo heard the whistle denoting the return of Smyth and Ikonoitsi, he got up, and went and unlocked one of the doors. Kondo told her the door was locked. Cannot say how long a time elapsed after Kondo went out, and the man came in. Had fallen asleep, does not know at all—cannot speak positively having awoke confused. Has no means of judging. Was so sleepy that she fell asleep almost immediately after Kondo left, and did not even know of Ikonoitsi's having

come back. No other foreigner lived on the island of Nabesima: only Smyth.

December 24th, 1873.

Ikonoitsi, duly cautioned to speak the truth:—On the night of the 5th Nov. was on duty with Smyth, and came off watch at midnight and went to bed. Shortly after heard a woman's voice calling out "Ikonoitsi-san, Ikonoitsi-san." Immediately got up and opened his own door, and saw Smyth leaving the room. Went in; the woman told him that Smyth had entered her room, kissed her, attempted to embrace her, and put his hand on her breast; that she had resisted and was very much annoyed. She requested him to go to the lighthouse and call Kondo. Went to the bottom of the stairs at the lighthouse and called Kondo, and took his place on watch that he might return home. At half past 12 Kondo returned to the lighthouse, thanking him for having kept his watch whilst he was absent. Witness then returned home, and went to bed.

By Mr. Davidson:—When he left his watch and went home, he went to sleep. Was aroused by the cries of the woman. That (pointing to prisoner) is the man witness saw in the woman's room that night. When he went into the room the woman was in tears, and her hair was dishevelled. Reported the affair to the authorities on the following day (6th). When Kondo spoke to Smyth, on the following morning, about going into his wife's room, he said "I have witnesses to prove it;" he referred to witness. Smyth denied being in the room; Kondo said, "anyone who would act in such a manner is no better than a brute. Smyth then clenched his fists in Kondo's face, telling him to take care, and immediately a struggle ensued and they both fell down. When they got up went to separate them. Nabesima is an exceedingly small island; just large enough to accommodate a house. There is another island, called Yosima, near. There are no Europeans near the island. Smyth was the only European on Nabesima. It is in the province of Sanuki, Island of Sikok', Natto Ken.

By Mr. Dickens:—Knows it was Smyth who was in the room; saw his face. There was no light in the room, but it was a moonlight night. The outside shutter was open. The moon was not shining on Smyth's face; could distinguish it without. It was a side view witness had of his face: was at the door when he saw him about returning to his own room. Smyth had the door half open, and was just about going out when witness caught sight of him. Does not remember particularly how Smyth was dressed, having gone there in a hurry. Knew his face, being in the habit of seeing him. Does not remember a kerosine lamp taking fire on that night. When Smyth and witness came off duty on that night they returned to the house together. They parted at the doors of their respective rooms. Witness went to bed at once. Thinks it was about five minutes past 12 when he got to sleep; cannot say particularly. Generally returns about 5 minutes after 12. The whistle blows at 5 minutes to 12, to change the watches. It takes witness about 2 minutes to go from the lighthouse to his dwelling. Sometimes falls asleep at once; did so on this occasion, being tired. Does not remember distinctly whether he fell asleep at once next night (6th). When Smyth and he return from the lighthouse witness blows the whistle himself, at 55 minutes past 11. Smyth does not generally wear a mantle, nor a dress coming down towards his heels. Cannot say, accurately, what time the moon rose that night; thinks it rose about sundown. It was not a cloudy night. Does not know whether the woman has had any children. Is sure he never told Smyth she had. If Smyth was



told so, it must have been by the other man, who knows all about her, being a native of Yo-shima. Had heard from the latter, whilst on duty, that the woman had had a child, or children.

Mr. Davidson objected to this as evidence. Court noted the objection.

Ikonotsi:—Was not aware that any quarrel existed between Kondo and Smyth. Sometimes they had altercations about matters of duty. There had been a reprimand to Kondo on the part of Smyth for neglect of lighthouse duties by the former. That is, when Kondo was doing something in an improper manner Smyth corrected him. Is not aware that Smyth ever reported Kondo to the authorities for neglect. Remembers Mr. Fisher, a lighthouse official, coming his rounds in August. Does not know whether Smyth reported Kondo to him. Had seen the woman at the lighthouse previously; on one occasion before the day in question. The struggle which Smyth and Kondo had, on the morning following that of the day in question, took place in front of the door of the lighthouse: this was at about 9 or half-past 9 A.M. Smyth left Nabesima on the 7th of December. Between that date and the day of the alleged assault there was no special difference in the nature of the relations between Smyth and the others. Never saw Smyth speak to the woman after the day referred to (Nov. 5th). When witness came up to Yokohama Mr. Davidson examined him once as to the affair; the examination lasted three hours. This was the examination of the three witnesses. They were told to come again next day; witness did so, but there was no examination. Went away, as he had some work to do. Never saw or heard of any hurt on the woman's body, nor heard of her clothes being torn. Kondo once gave witness a beating. Smyth was not then present; but, at night, witness told him of the circumstance, and Smyth then gave Kondo a beating. This was last month; after the occurrence with regard to the woman, but does not remember the date. Did not tell Smyth that he had reported the affair of Nov. 5th at the chief office. Kondo made a written report of the affair to the office, and he, himself, as a witness, also wrote what he had to say.

By His Honour:—You stated that the woman's hair was dishevelled; was that brought about by violence?

Ikonotsi:—Thinks it was done by rubbing against the pillow, and was not done purposely by Smyth, in the struggle. Yo-shima is a small village of about 80 houses. It is inhabited mostly by peasants, with a few fishermen. Did not know Nai-i in the village, before her marriage. Had met her twice before; the first time was at the lighthouse at Nabesima; and on the second occasion, at her next door neighbour's in Yo-shima. Nai-i is the only woman at the lighthouse.

Kondo Mitsoaki, Lighthouse keeper, cautioned:—Reported the circumstances of this case to the authorities some time ago; they were as follows. Witness's watch is at 12 o'clock, the whistle generally blows at 11.55. On the 5th Nov. got up at 11.55 to go on watch, went at 12 o'clock. A short time after he had commenced duty heard Ikonotsi's calling him, from the foot of the lighthouse steps. Thinks it was about 12 or 13 minutes after 12, but didn't see the watch. Went down the stairs, when Ikonotsi told him that a person had come to his house and was making a row there. Asked him what sort of a row. Ikonotsi replied "A person has caught hold of your wife and kissed her, she is crying." Did not wait to hear much more, and went to the house. When witness left his wife her hair was beautifully done up; when he returned it was all tossed and she was in tears. She told him that, after he had left, she was awakened by feeling a hand on her; she was

astonished, knowing that Kondo could not be there; was alarmed and put her head under the bedclothes; the man attempted to kiss her, she was alarmed, and cried out for Ikonotsi. The man told her he would make her a present, attempted to embrace her, kissed her, put his hand on her breast, and caught hold of the bedclothes; she was so annoyed that she cried and put her head under the bedclothes. Witness though his, a monstrous thing, and that he ought to speak about it. Went to Smyth's room and called "Smyth-san, Smyth-san." Smyth, who ordinarily rises quickly, would not get up. Finding this the case, returned to the lighthouse and told Ikonotsi to blow the whistle, and then went back to the house. The whistle sounded three times; heard a sound as of Smyth getting up, but he did not appear. The whistle was at the end of a pipe (speaking tube) running from the lighthouse to the dwelling. Heard the noise of Smyth's taking the whistle out of the end of the tube. Called Smyth, but he would not make any response. Put off further conversation till the morrow, and directed his wife to go to sleep again, and to call Ikonotsi if any further disturbance occurred. Returned to the lighthouse with the intention of speaking with Smyth after work was done, next day. In the meantime Smyth had told witness's wife that if he (witness) reported the affair his life would be in danger. Had omitted to state that, before he went to the house, Smyth had told his wife this. During work hours didn't attempt to speak to Smyth about this. After work was finished and witness had put everything in order, went out and said to Smyth, "What did you go to my room for last night; what were you going to do to my wife?" "Smyth replied," "What! I go to your room?" "I said to him," "You went to my room, kissed my wife, put your hands on her breast, and attempted to take hold of her." "Smyth seemed astonished, and said he had done nothing of the sort. Witness said," "Yes, you did, my wife told me, and besides Ikonotsi saw it and told me." Smyth replied, "That cannot be, call Ikonotsi." Did so, and Ikonotsi came; said to him, "Is it true that you saw Smyth last night?"—when Smyth interrupted them and said "It's a lie," and swore at Ikonotsi in English. Witness again questioned Ikonotsi, who replied "Yes, I did." Smyth said they were lying, and abused them both in English. He then got very loud and abusive, and witness rejoined, and said, that a man who would come to another's house and kiss his wife was a beast. Smyth shook his fist in witness's face and told him to take care. Smyth rubbed his knuckles against witness's teeth. Witness made no counter-demonstration, but said, "If you wish to strike, strike away." Smyth then ceased and walked away; but returned and again abused him in English. Witness then called Smyth a beast, and he came back, and raised his clenched fist, and there was a scuffle, and they fell down. Did not make any attempt to avoid Smyth's blow, or to strike him. Ikonotsi and another lighthouse-keeper were looking on, and they came up and separated them.

On resuming, the examination of Kondo Mitsoaki was continued.

Kondo:—On the night of the occurrence wrote out report of it, at the lighthouse, and sent it off to the authorities on the following day. No Europeans live on Nabesima except Smyth. There are none nearer than Kobe, or Simonosaki, 120 or 150 miles. When witness went to the door of Smyth's room and endeavoured to arouse him, no answer was made.

Mr. Dickens wished to call the attention of the Court to the fact that during the examination of Ikonotsi, an official of the Lighthouse Department, Mr. Brunton, with his Japanese interpreter had gone outside, and communicated with the witness Kondo. Mr. Davidson could not see any objection to such a course.

Kondo (examined by Mr. Dickens).—Heard of Nai-i's having come to the lighthouse on one occasion before their marriage, but did not see her then. She never came to see him at the lighthouse before his marriage. Never directly met Nai-i before his marriage; had seen her, but entrusted the negotiations for the marriage to the usual go between (Yobi). Never heard that she had had any children before her marriage. Would be very much surprised to hear that such was the case. Knows nothing of the character, of his wife before marriage. There may be people who say she is a bad woman, but witness thinks she is a proper person; her general reputation is good. Has heard incidentally that she bore a good character but never made any pointed enquiries on the subject, considering that shameful. His wife was in an uncle's house before marriage. When witness went to arouse Smyth, he rapped and tried the handle of the door, but found it was locked. There was a kerosine lamp in Ikonotsi's room, but does not know whether it was burning. Does not remember anything about a kerosine lamp smoking or bursting. Heard from Smyth something about it on the following day; was asleep at the time. Smyth simply said, "Last night there was a lamp burning;" the lamp referred to was in Ikonotsi's room. Thinks this conversation was probably after the affair of the 5th Nov., cannot be sure. The hour of the conversation would be at about the time of lighting up, in the evening. That is how he recollects it was at night, but cannot recollect the exact day. Thinks it cannot have been on the 6th. On the 5th Nov. was on watch from 12 at night until dawn (6 o'clock). First saw Smyth after the assault on his wife on the following day at dawn. Spoke to him at, perhaps, 8 o'clock. Merely closed the door of the room where his wife was sleeping when he left her to return again to the lighthouse. Did not lock the door; told her if any other attempt was made by Smyth to call Ikonotsi, to let him know. The window shutters were open on the night in question, and the moon was shining in. The window faced west and north. Before the assault witness and Smyth occasionally had words, but otherwise they were good friends. Mr. Clarke was instructing them in their duties for about three months before the lighthouse was opened; after that only Japanese were left. Witness was not specially reprimanded by Smyth; the latter occasionally complained, but witness did not write it down in his memorandum book. On 21st June was reprimanded by Smyth for sleeping on his watch. Witness was nearly asleep, and was ordered to go to his house; this was at 4 o'clock, not the usual hour for the change. The watch was changed and Matsumoto took his place. Was not aware that Smyth came into the house, was awake when Smyth came in, but had been asleep; Smyth did not find him asleep. On 23rd July Smyth's woman came to the lighthouse. Did not see the woman at all on that day. About the end of July boatloads of woman repeatedly came to look at the lighthouse. Did not set his dogs on any of the women; was not reprimanded by Smyth for doing so. Remembers Mr. Fisher coming to the island about the 6th July. Is not aware that Smyth complained of him to Mr. Fisher. Was not specially reprimanded by Smyth in the months of August, September, and October, for negligence and insubordination. Is not aware that Smyth reported him to the head office in the month of September. Does not remember what the interpreter said this morning when he left the Court to speak to witness; he was told to speak the truth.

Mr. Dickens:—(to witness) What else did he say?

Mr. Davidson, said the communications referred to by Mr. Dickens were private, from himself to this witness, and contended that by the law of England he, as a lawyer, was privileged to communicate with his witness; he therefore objected to such questions.

Mr. Dickens contended that the person with whom Mr. Davidson communicated was not the plaintiff, but merely a witness; and shewed that the very object of sending the witness out of Court was to prevent their evidence being tampered with.

Mr. Davidson replied; and said that he was perfectly justified in consulting with his witness, in the interests of his clients.

Mr. Dickens said his learned friend had produced nothing in justification of the course pursued, but his own *ipse dixit*. The very object of sending the witnesses out of Court was frustrated, and important communications were no doubt being sent out to them.

His Honour said he would allow Mr. Dickens to put the question.

Kondo (by Mr. Dickens):—Mr. Davidson had sent out to ask him if he and Ikonotsi had had a quarrel, and what the nature of the quarrel was. Explained the nature of it to the interpreter. It was about the lighthouse boat, which on one occasion was overturned through the fault of Ikonotsi, who was drunk at the time. The latter, Smyth, and witness



were in the boat. The quarrel did not take place on that occasion, but on another, when Ikonoisi again got drunk, and, brought two strange men and shewed them over the lighthouse; also telling the sendos to take the two strangers back in the lighthouse boat. This was all the interpreter asked him. The boat affair occurred last month Nov. 8th) after this affair of the assault. Ikonoisi, witness, and Smyth went out in the boat to look for the latter's gun, which had been lost. Smyth offered them 10 rios to recover it. It was Smyth's duty to instruct them, but he never gave them any instruction. Smyth's predecessor did.

December 25th, 1873.

(Conclusion of the evidence.)

His Honour, in his revision of Kondo's evidence, said that witness had somewhat modified portions of his statement. He acknowledged having met his wife several times before his marriage, and also corrected his evidence with respect to what occurred when the boat was upset; witness was not in the boat at the time, only Ikonoisi and Smyth. The boatmen were drunk, and witness reprimanded Ikonoisi for permitting them to get drunk; the boat was not injured.

The depositions of the witnesses being closed.

Mr. Davidson, for the prosecution, proceeded to address the Court. He said it was unnecessary for him to re-capitulate the evidence, as it was no doubt fresh in the mind of His Honour. Three witnesses had been examined, and the evidence of the two men corroborated in the main (in fact nearly word for word), the evidence of the woman; which was just exactly what might have been expected from a female placed in the position she was in with respect to this case. The evidence had been heard by His Honour, and that evidence had been brought forward with the object of obtaining a committal, and he should ask His Honour for a committal. He characterised the attempt of the prisoner as a most atrocious one, which should meet with the severest punishment. It was not at a tea-house, or any place of that kind, but in the woman's own house, on the night of her marriage, and whilst her husband was absent on duty, that the prisoner entered the woman's room, and was guilty of great indignities towards her; making use, too, of dangerous threats. Living as they do on small islands and isolated rocks it was imperative that the native employees of the Department should be protected from violence and indignity, such as this case presents. The employees of the lighthouse service were selected from the better class of natives, they were not coolies, and unless they were assured of protection from insult and injury at the hands of the European servants, it was not likely that the Public Works Department could expect them to come forward to fill the offices of the service. In the interests of the Public Works Department, and in the interests of every European nation whose vessels came to these waters, it was imperative that the lighthouse service should be properly conducted, and that, as a consequence, such cases as the present should be severely dealt with. On these grounds he would leave the case in the hands of His Honour, and ask for the committal of the prisoner.

Mr. Dickens, on behalf of the accused, said, (with reference to the remarks of his learned friend as to the Public Works Department,) he really couldn't see that this Court had anything to do with the Department. Mr. Davidson had spoken at some length about the necessity of protecting the Japanese servants of the service from insult and indignity, but he would like to point out the danger that Europeans were subjected to who were sent to these isolated places as employees, where Japanese women were allowed. His Honour would no doubt recollect the innumerable cases with which the English newspapers were filled some years ago, in which gentlemen travelling in railway carriages were charged by females (who made it a business,) with the most abominable crimes; for the sole purpose of extorting money. What are the facts that have been proved, admitting that they have been proved? The statements of the witnesses (which bear on the face of them a most marked resemblance to each other) shew that the prisoner entered the woman's room, asked her to sleep with him, kissed her, and put his hand on the bed clothes. Nothing more; no violence was used, nor was it shewn that any was attempted. Do the statements of the witnesses bear out the charge, which is that of attempting to commit a rape?—most certainly not. Counsel here cited a case in point; shewing that, even taking the statements before the Court as true, there was not shewn any intention on the part of the prisoner to have connection with the prosecutrix. Is there anything more shewn than a soliciting on the part of the prisoner? Nothing of the kind. Supposing the facts to be true there was nothing more than a soliciting, which, no doubt, was wrong. Counsel's

argument, therefore, was that no such charge as had been laid against his client had been proved. No attempt at force, or anything approaching it, had been shewn in evidence. Even supposing it to be true that he threatened the life of the woman, or of her husband, it was only to prevent her telling tales. Nothing was produced in evidence to show any actual intention of such violence. Prisoner could not, therefore, be committed for trial on the charge laid. In the second place, counsel contended that it had been indubitably shewn that the whole thing had been made up amongst the parties with the intention of ruining his client, with whom they had a quarrel. The law required the most undoubted evidence in order to warrant a committal on such a charge. The evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution agreed almost word for word, evidently shewing that they had laid their heads together in order to get rid of his client. The evidence produced was mainly that of the woman. Ikonoisi's evidence was doubtful; it was proved that the moon could not have shone sufficiently in the room to enable him to distinguish the face of his client.

In fact the evidence of the three witnesses was not to be relied upon, the whole being evidently a trumped up story. The husband of this woman had spoken of his wounded feelings, "he considered it a monstrous thing", and yet after the assault alleged, he admits having left his wife alone, in a room next to that of the man who was said to have committed the assault; left her to his mercy, and did not even take the trouble to lock the door of her room. The warrant was also informal; it was, in the first instance, really issued on the statement of a person (Mr. Davidson) who knew nothing at all of the matter, and it was quite impossible that Mr Davidson could have made himself acquainted with the truth of the deposition to which he swears.

The evidence laid before the Court was that of witnesses of the lowest class, and in such a serious charge as the present, certainly not to be relied upon. There was no *prima facie* evidence of the prisoner's intention to commit the offence alleged; on the contrary it was clearly evident that the charge was simply trumped up. With these remarks, Counsel would leave the case in His Honour's hands, feeling satisfied that he would dismiss the charge against his client.

Mr. Davidson replied, This was only a preliminary examination, and the facts elicited in evidence would have to be submitted to a jury for decision. It was shewn that the prisoner had gone into the woman's room, and proceeded to various indignities, which were interrupted by the entrance of Ikonoisi into the room; it would be easy to guess what the result would have been otherwise.

His Honour, in summing up, said, after hearing the evidence, he did not think there was sufficient to convict the accused of the assault laid down in the charge, but thought there was sufficient to warrant him in committing prisoner for trial on a charge of indecent assault. Would the accused plead guilty to that charge?

Mr. Dickens, having consulted with his client, said that neither on the 5th November nor at any other time had his client committed any offence of the sort; he therefore refused to plead guilty to the charge of indecent assault.

The case was then remanded until Friday, 26th inst. at 11 A.M. Mr. Dickin's bail (Mr. Kirby being absent) being accepted.

Friday, December 26th, 1873.

W. A. Smyth was brought up on remand this morning, and the case was again adjourned to the following day.

Saturday, December 27th, 1873.

Wm. Alex. Smyth, on remand for assault with intent was brought up for final examination this morning.

His Honour read over to prisoner the depositions of the various witnesses, and after administering the customary caution, asked prisoner if he had any thing to say in his defence.

Prisoner replied that he had nothing to say.

Court then committed him for trial, on the charge of indecent assault. Bail allowed; prisoner in his own recognizance in \$500, and one surety for a like amount.

### In the United States Consular Court.

Before Messrs. GEO. N. MITCHELL, Consul, and

E. A. SCHROYER & GEO. L. MONTGOMERY,

(Assessors.)

Tuesday, January 13th, 1874.

Frederick H. Penoyer was charged with embezzling certain monies, the property of the Directors of the Temperance Hall.

Wm. St. George Elliott, M.D., Dentist, sworn:—There are no Trustees to the Yokohama Temperance Hall. I am Treasurer. The accused first entered the Institution about November 1st, when it was first opened, as a boarder. He continued, but was not able to pay the charges. He was frequently requested to pay his account. The Institution was intended for such as desired to give up their drinking habits, and they were encouraged to reform. It is managed by a Committee of four or five citizens. Mr. John Henderson is Secretary. The Committee meet every Saturday to consider the cases of those boarders, who are unable to meet their accounts with the Hall. There were many such, and it became necessary to take into consideration the best means of grappling with them. A resolution was accordingly passed by the Committee that defaulters should have a week's notice to pay up, or get employment; and in the event of failure to do so, they were to be requested to leave. Mr. Penoyer, I believe, had notice to that effect. One of the Committee offered to pay a week's board for him, as he said he was likely to get employment on the *Saco*. In the meantime the affairs of the Institution were getting into a deplorable condition, and everything was very dirty. The Committee taking this into consideration, debated the desirability of getting rid of the then manager, who hearing of this, tendered his resignation. Penoyer was then spoken of as his successor, but his antecedents were by no means favourable. He was, however, a most excellent penman and book keeper, in which respect the retiring manager was very deficient. The Committee ultimately passed a resolution that Penoyer be requested to take the position for a day or two. The Committee had been recommended a man employed in the English Navy, but there was likely to be some delay in getting his discharge. Penoyer, in the meanwhile, therefore took charge of affairs, got the books into order, and in a very short time the receipts were quadrupled, shewing that the interests of the Hall had before suffered at the hands of the retiring manager, who must have failed to collect dues and fees belonging to the Institution. The capital with which the Hall started, \$1000, being so small, there was all the more necessity for attention to its receipts.

The Christmas holidays being at hand some of the sailor boarders resolved to get up a subscription dinner at 50 cents per head, and Penoyer offered to take the management of it. The Committee demurred to this, but the matter was finally left in his hands; it being understood that the cash received was to be kept in a separate account, so that the Institution should not be called upon to become responsible in any way. The dinner was very successful; so much so that, on New Year's night, when the society of "Good Templars" gave a dinner to their friends at the Hall, Penoyer was also given the management of it. On Friday night, (2nd inst.) at 11 o'clock the manager of the institution (Accused) left, according to the testimony of one of the sailors boarding there.

On the Saturday I was requested to attend a committee meeting, and was told that the manager had cleared out. Was astonished and annoyed, being, as Treasurer, responsible. On entering the Committee room the first person I saw was Penoyer, who was engaged in balancing his accounts. Told him to square them up, as the Committee wanted to look at them. Examined his books, and remarked to him that there was a very large bill for 10 days. He replied that it included bread, beef, washing, &c. He was called before the Committee and asked if the accounts entered were paid; he said they were. He was then asked by one of the Committee if he had not received \$50 from a Mr. Wilson for board. He admitted it, and

said, in explanation of his not having entered it, that he did not know where to put it. According to his books he was indebted to the Hall about \$23, or, including Wilson's amount, \$73. He was then asked for details of the expenses of the Christmas dinner, and replied that he would go down stairs and get it. He went down stairs, and walked out of the back door, and that was the last that was seen of him. Witness here handed into Court a list of charges against accused, as follows, viz:—Received from Wilson and not entered, \$50, Stentz, Harvey & Co's account \$16.84, and Bread account \$21.28, entered as paid; items of marketing &c. entered in Cook's book, and marked as paid, \$16.40. The exact defalcation amounted to \$151.72; the difference between expenditure and receipts being \$47.20.

Penoyer did not leave until January 3rd., but there were no entries in his books after 31st December. There may possibly have been other sums collected by him, of which there is no information. For instance, there was a sum of \$5 subscribed by a sailor, which was not entered.

John Wilson, officer in the Merchant Service, sworn:—I am a boarder at the Temperance Hall, Yokohama. Am acquainted with prisoner. Have known him since November 22nd, when I first went there to board. Penoyer took the management of the Temperance Hall about two days before Christmas. On the 30th Decr. I paid him \$50 in one bill; got no receipt for it, it is not customary to do so. This sum was partially in advance. I was indebted for 8 days board when I paid the \$50, at the rate of \$1 per day. There was thus \$42 to my credit. Penoyer understood this, and agreed to give me credit for it in the books of the institution. Since then I find he has failed to do so, and has not accounted for the money. In reply to accused, witness said he had no one to prove that he had paid him the \$50.

John T. Henderson, sworn:—I am Secretary of the Temperance Hall, and am acquainted with prisoner. About 9th Decr. the old manager sent in his resignation, and we asked Mr. Penoyer to take charge for a day or two, until we could obtain the services of another man of whom we knew. He did so, and succeeded so well that we agreed to continue him for a few weeks, until we had heard something definite about the other man, with whom we were in treaty. Mr. Penoyer did very well until the end of the month (December.) On Saturday, 3rd Jany. Mr. John Ballagh, one of the committee, came to my office, and told me the manager had absconded. I went to the Hall and looked over Penoyer's books; one of them I couldn't find. I looked at the expenditure and thought it very high. At 5 o'clock went round to the Committee meeting, and found that Penoyer had put in an appearance at 20 minutes to 4. Asked him in presence of Dr. MacDonald, the President, where he had been. He said he had been ill and was obliged to take Morphine, and had fallen asleep in consequence. We examined his books and found that he had taken about \$150. Asked him to bring up his book, which he did. Found some other entries in it in pencil; such as the butcher's and the baker's bills. Dr. MacDonald asked him if he had paid those bills. Do not know whether they were separately read over to him; one of them was Stentz, Harvey & Co's. He was asked if he had received the \$50 from Wilson, and replied "Yes;" also saying that the other bills were paid. He was then asked if he had any balance of cash; he said he had. We gave him a quarter of an hour to produce it. Mr. Ballagh then went down to look for him, and one of the sailors said he had gone out of the back door.

To Court:—He gave no reason for not entering Wilson's \$50. He said Stentz, Harvey & Co's account was paid. The books were examined by the Treasurer, Dr. Elliott, after Penoyer had left. We found that Stentz, Harvey & Co's account—entered as paid, had not been paid. We keep a debt book (produced), Wilson's \$50 is not entered. (The Consul remarked that, according to Penoyer's own account, he was indebted to the institution \$37.02.) He was called upon on the Saturday to produce the balance of his cash, and the statement of the Christmas dinner. He was told to bring these, and went to do so. Did not return. He was supposed to enter everything received in that book. The books were examined by the Committee at intervals. There may have been other sums collected by him for subscriptions (a few dollars) and not entered. Don't know of any others. In rendering his accounts he was supposed to shew vouchers for all payments. He was not supposed to take receipts for wood, marketing, boy's wages, and such like. Such disbursements were closely watched, and anything apparently too heavy had to be explained. The President, Secretary, Treasurer, Mr. Ballagh, and Mr. Kilberry were present when accused was asked for the balance together with Mr. Wilson's \$50. He said he had it, and went down stairs to get it but did not return. Cannot say whether he had to give receipts for any monies he received. He only got one amount \$22, from the Treasurer, in advance for the Christmas dinner. As a rule I did not interfere with his books; left that question entirely to the Committee.

Alexdr. Clark, employee of Stentz, Harvey & Co., sworn:—Supplies beef to the Temperance Hall. Presented a bill to them for \$16.84 sometime between the 1st and 5th of January. This was the December account, up to the 31st. Asked for the manager, and was told that he has absconded. Afterwards went to Dr. Elliott's office and he asked me if I had been paid the \$16.84. I said no. He then told me to call again, and he would pay me; did so, and got the amount.

Court.—Penoyer's account shews that he paid you \$16.84 on 31st December.

—That could not be so, as we never present bills until the end of the month. It was between the 1st and 5th January when I called for the account; it might have been the 2nd. The prisoner paid me one bill in Dec., for \$12.48, for the Nov. account; this was the first month we had supplied the Hall. Did not see the prisoner between the 1st and 5th Jan. I collect all bills for Stentz, Harvey & Co. Have since received from Dr. Elliott the amount in question. Will swear I did not receive the sum of \$16.84 from Penoyer on 31st Dec.

Dr. Elliott, recalled:—The cook does all the marketing, and therefore the sums of \$1 and \$5.50, entered by Penoyer on 28th, have not been paid. We keep only books for Receipts and Expenditure, nothing else is entered. If any one pays cash, such as the \$50 referred to, we looked to Penoyer to enter it. There must necessarily be a certain amount of confidence reposed in such an officer. The cook's accounts and prisoner's agreed; I examined them. The Committee is only capable of judging of the alleged expenditure; which seemed to them high, for the number of boarders. All large sums are paid by me, for which I hold vouchers.

The Japanese cook of the Temperance Hall, being cautioned, said:—Works at No. 114 (Temperance Hall). Does the marketing. Knows prisoner. During the month of December received orders from prisoner to purchase, at the market, things for No. 114. Also to buy coal, wood, &c. When prisoner first took charge of the Hall, witness used to present his account, and was paid by prisoner, every morning. The

latter afterwards kept putting him off, promising to pay him, but did not do so. From Dec. 31st to Jan. 3rd received nothing. Once or twice (before that) received payment for two or three days in one sum. There was nothing due him on the 30th; up to then had been paid. Made no purchases on the 30th. Received cash on the morning of the 29th, \$23, for the purchases of the 28th. Received his wages, at the rate of \$7 per month, from prisoner on 31st December.

Richard Willis, seaman, sworn:—Formerly belonged to the *Idaho*. Since 4th Jan., have been temporary manager of the Temperance Hall. Am acquainted with the prisoner; last saw him on the night of the 2nd Jan. Know nothing of his accounts. Paid the baker's bill, \$21.28, on the 7th Jan. It was presented, on the 4th or 5th. (Bill produced.) The bill is for the month of Dec. When it was presented I was told it had not been paid. Was not present when Penoyer was examined by the Committee.

Prisoner, in reply to Court, said he had no statement to make. He was then sworn, and examined as follows:—

Court:—You have heard the statement of Mr. Wilson that he had paid you \$50, and asked you to place the \$42 to his credit.

Prisoner:—He said nothing of the sort.

Court:—You have entered here \$16.84, as paid to Stentz, Harvey & Co.; did you pay it?

Prisoner:—No.

Court:—Did you pay the bread bill, \$21.28.

Prisoner:—No.

Court:—Why did you enter it as having been paid? How do your accounts stand?

Prisoner:—I entered it in pencil to shew how the accounts stood. I don't know how my accounts stand with the Hall.

Court:—What have you done with the money you collected on account of the Hall? According to your own account you owe the Hall \$27.02.

Prisoner:—I have no money belonging to the Hall. Don't know how much I owe it.

Court:—Do you deny all about the \$50 Wilson says he paid?

Prisoner:—I don't deny all about it. Have no recollection of the amount.

Court:—Were you manager of the Temperance Hall?

Prisoner:—I was in charge of it; was not regularly employed. I collected monies that came in through the day. To the best of my knowledge I accounted faithfully for all the money I received.

Prisoner, said in answer to court, that he was born in the State of Maine, has no trade, and has been at sea most of the time.

He was then found guilty, and sentenced to be confined in the goal of the U. S. Court for the term of two years, with hard labour.

H. P. LILLIBRIDGE and CHARLES DRAKE,  
(Assessors.)

Wednesday, January 14th, 1874.

ANDREW LEWIS (colored), was charged with having, on the 17th December 1873, between the hours of 9 a.m., and 2 p.m., assaulted with a knife with intent to kill one Daniel Robertson, alias "Ice Cream Bob."

A plea of not guilty was recorded.

Daniel Robertson (colored) sworn:—I am a British subject; was born at Sierra Leone. Am a cook, now out of employment. Formerly vended Ice-creams. Am slightly acquainted with prisoner. On the 17th Decr. met him in Benten, with a bundle of clothes in his hands. He wanted to sell them to a clothes dealer; the latter refused to buy them, but ultimately lent him 1½ boos on them, which he was to return afterwards. Prisoner asked me where I was

going, and if I had any money. I said I had a few dollars. He said "let's go for a stroll." There was a Manila man present, but I objected to his going. We went to Yoshiwara. Prisoner said he wanted something to eat. We went to a restaurant and I ordered something for him. I offered a dollar in payment; the man said it was not a good one. I gave him another, and received the change. We came out of the restaurant and went into another, and had some gin. Prisoner then proposed that we should take jin-riki-shas and go to Kawasaki. We did so. He said, "let's stop until dark, and go home then." I refused to do so. I called for something to drink, and a bottle of gin was brought. We drank; prisoner urged me to drink. I drank four or five times. When we got up I gave the dollar to the Japanese proprietor of the house. He went to get change, but came back saying he couldn't change it. I then paid him out of the change I had before; prisoner took the dollar and then proposed to go to Yedo. I said "give me the dollar." He replied that he had not got it. His hand was then in his breast. I again asked him for the dollar. He said "Here, take it," and immediately stabbed me in the side. I took up a stick and knocked away his hand in order to throw off the knife. He ran away and a policeman caught him. The latter put us both into jin-riki-shas and brought us to the police station. I was bleeding very much, and they sent for a Doctor who attended to me and ultimately sent me to the Hospital. Whilst we were in the police station prisoner threatened to kill me, and also said he would go to my house and kill my child.

By Court:—The knife with which he stabbed me was a small Japanese knife; he shewed it to me before. This man (prisoner) stabbed me. Am sure of it. He stabbed me three times. I was not altogether drunk at the time. Prisoner was not drunk at all. Never had any words with him. Had neither quarrel nor words with him before. Did not strike him before he stabbed me. Struck him with a stick on the hands, to knock the knife away, when he stabbed me; also struck him once on the face. Before this, prisoner gave me a little shut up knife, and he had an old sheath knife. I swear that Lewis is the man I met in the clothing store; the man I took to the tea-house at Kawasaki, and the one who threatened to kill me. Lewis had a Japanese dagger, a shut-up knife, and a sheath knife. First met him between 8 and 9 in the morning. We arrived at Kawasaki between 11 and 12. After he stabbed me he ran away. I saw a Japanese policeman take him as he was making for Yokohama. There were only Japanese present when the stabbing took place. The women of the tea-house ran away when they saw it.

By prisoner:—Did not ask the Manila man, who wanted to run away, to come with us. Did not ask you to go away with me. You did not tell me that you had to go on board the *Sico*. Did not jump on and strike you at Kawasaki. Was not so drunk as to fall down.

Japanese Constable, cautioned:—The two foreigners were present at Kawasaki, at a tea-house. They were disputing, and the proprietor sent for the police to clear the house. Witness, as he was going thither, met prisoner calling out "Police, Police!" Went on towards the tea-house, and met Robertson, who required him to take prisoner into custody. Chased him to Kanagawa. Sent a coolie on ahead to direct prisoner's jin-riki-sha to take him to the Police Station at Kanagawa, which was done, and he was arrested there. He tried to get away from the jin-riki-sha when it reached Kanagawa, but he was taken into custody and forwarded to No. 6 Police Station, Tobé; the sergeant there sent him on to Yokohama. When witness first met prisoner he had

already got into the jin-riki-sha, and the coolie had just commenced to run. Did not see prisoner with a knife, but another person shewed it to him. When complainant spoke to witness about arresting prisoner he did so in Japanese; hardly understood him. He shewed witness where he had been stabbed, but he had already seen the blood coming through his coat. Robertson was tottering about. First met him about 2½ Cho from the tea-house. (A knife was here shewn witness.) That is the knife complainant was stabbed with. Knows it is, because Robertson told him that was the knife. Prisoner did not resist when they brought him to Yokohama.

Proprietor of the Tea house at Kawasaki, cautioned:—Has seen both complainant and prisoner before; in his own house at Kawasaki. They entered his house, and asked him to boil some beef. Did so, and gave it to them. They eat it, and then asked the charge; told them 1 boon. Asked prisoner for payment, as he saw he had a dollar; he did not pay him. Complainant then told witness's wife not to be afraid of the money, as he would make prisoner pay. They then began to quarrel and push each other. Witness ran to the police station, and when he returned they had left the house. Did not see prisoner stab Robertson. Prisoner struck him first; does not know on what part of the body. Did not see prisoner with any knife, but saw the blood on the man's. They began to struggle in the house, but finally got through the wall. They both fell down. They were so "mixed up" that he could not say who was uppermost. Witness's wife was in the house but did not see prisoner stab the man; she ran away. Does not remember how many times prisoner struck the other man. The latter struck back, with his fist. Did not see any stick in his hand.

Japanese Constable, (to prisoner):—When you were in the jin-riki-sha, coming to Yokohama, you might have requested me to take you to the American police station. I do not understand English.

The Court here adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The case was resumed at two o'clock.

D. B. Simmons, M.D., sworn:—I am a physician practising in Yokohama. Remember attending on Daniel Robertson on 17th Dec. On that day I was called by a policeman to see a man who was reported to have been stabbed. This was at about 8 o'clock in the evening. Found him at the police station, lying on a bench. He was bleeding profusely from a wound in the side. The wound was a small one, external. I concluded, from the symptoms, that the instrument with which it had been made had penetrated the wall of the chest, and that he was bleeding internally. Not being able to give him proper care at the police station I applied a simple dressing, and recommended his being sent to the Hospital. I was told that the patient had been drinking, although he did not seem to be very much under the influence of drink at the time. I could not determine whether the constitutional symptoms which he then shewed were the result of the injury or debauch.

By Court:—I probed the wound about an inch, but not into the chest. I found a slight scratch on the other side. The principal wound was caused by some penetrating instrument. From the position of the wound it is possible, but not probable, that prisoner could have made it with his own hand. It is possible, but I should say hardly probable, that Robertson, in carrying a knife in his own pocket could have inflicted the wound. (Knife exhibited.) The knife produced was shewn to me at the time; I am under the impression that it could have inflicted the wound.

J. J. R. Dalliston, M.D., sworn:—I am a physician, practising in Yokohama. Daniel Robertson has been under my care. When I first saw him the wound had been dressed. It was

on the left side, penetrating the lung. I had him under my charge in the Hospital. His symptoms were, for a time, serious. He had much fever, and was in great danger for some time. He was delirious, and I had to put him into a straight waistcoat. The air had escaped into the wound and lungs. He had *emphysema*. The wound was well dressed when I first saw him, and therefore I did not interfere with it, to probe it. I think the wound had been made with a knife with a narrow blade; say, an inch wide. It is possible, but not likely, that the wound was self-inflicted. If the man carried an open knife in his pocket, and fell to the ground, it is possible, but not altogether probable, that the stab might have been self-inflicted. The wound was closed when I saw it. From the fact of the wound being near the position of the coat pocket I judge it to be quite possible that it might have been produced in falling. (Witness here examined the knife). As the knife was carried in the left coat pocket (the wound being on that side) it was quite possible. There were no other knife wounds on the man; I examined him, and found bruises only. The cut was nearly a straight one, upwards and inwards. Did not probe it.

Dr. Simmons, recalled:—I probed the wound. It was upward and inward. Since giving my evidence, and after noticing the position of the man's pocket and seeing the knife as it is bent (the point projecting through the sheath) I am now under the impression that it is not at all unlikely that the knife might have been open and cut him as he fell. My impression is now stronger on that point. (Here the Doctor examined the coat which Robertson wore on the occasion, and compared the cut in it with the position of the wound). The wound could have been made by a Japanese dagger. Supposing the sheath knife to have been in the right or left hand coat pocket of prisoner it is possible that, in the scuffle, it might have entered the side of Robertson.

Joseph Connors, European Constable, sworn:—I am attached to the Municipal Police force. Was at the station on the night of December 17th, when Lewis was brought in, charged with an assault on Robertson with a deadly weapon. Prisoner was first brought to the station, in a jin-riki-sha, by a native constable. Was informed by the latter that there had been a row at Kawasaki between the two foreigners. Prosecutor followed soon after, and shewed only a small wound in his right side. He was put into a cell. About 7 o'clock opened the cell door and found him bleeding very much. Went for Dr. Simmons, who soon after came and dressed the wound. He was afterwards taken to the Hospital. Prisoner was slightly under the influence of liquor; Robertson was also drunk. The latter accused Lewis of stabbing him with a knife. He said they had had a bit of a scuffle.

Prisoner, being asked whether he had any statement to make, after being sworn deposed as follows:—I came into Benteu about 7 o'clock on the morning of 17th December. A Manila man who belonged to a ship was with me. I had a bundle of clothes in my hands. Met Bob, (Robertson is known as "Ice Cream Bob"). He said, "Where are you going?" Replied that I was going on board the *Sico*. He said "Come out into the country; I have shipped. I can't get a living in Yokohama." Went with him. Told him I had no money. Robertson said he had some money. I left the clothes with the Japanese and got 1½ boons lent on them. The clothes were given me by some sailors of the *Monoway*. I went away with Bob and we got drinking at Kanagawa. We stopped at Yoshiwara and had breakfast, about half past seven. Arrived at Kawasaki about 11 o'clock. I had made a proposition to go to Yedo, and he

wanted me to go. I wanted change. Bob gave me a dollar, which I gave to the Japanese to go and get changed; he stopped away a quarter of an hour. Bob asked me for the dollar. I said I hadn't it. He then jumped on me, and we rolled outside. I got up and ran away, hollering "murder." I saw the knife sticking in his side; he was bleeding. I got away from him. Saw him lifting his clothing to look at the wound. He didn't know till then that he was stabbed. I got into a jin-riki-sha to go to Yokohama. On my way saw a policeman and told him there was a man stabbed. I was sober. Saw Bob with two knives; one of them a sheath knife. He had previously drawn a knife on me to stab me; it was a black handled knife, with a blade 4 inches long. When we started from Yoshiwara I saw him put it into his coat pocket. We had always been good friends before. I have stopped at his house. I swear that I did not stab Bob at Kawasaki on 17th December. Do not know who did it. He must have done it himself when he tumbled down. I had no weapons on me when I started. I was half way to Yoshiwara when I stopped the policeman and told him of the row. I stopped of my own accord at the police station at Kanagawa, that they might take me to the European police station. I met the police about two miles from Kawasaki. Went of my own accord to the police station at Kanagawa. Waited there a quarter of an hour till the police came to take Bob and I to the European police station. I was in the jin-riki-sha when I met the policeman; was half-way; had ridden about 2 miles. The policeman was coming behind in a jin-riki-sha. The knife produced is Bob's; it is the one he had. I saw him with it at breakfast; I know it by the sheath. I saw him with a similar one. I had no weapon at all on me. I had only 1½ Boos, which I spent. The dollar I had from Bob I gave to the Japanese to get change. After the fuss in Kawasaki the Japanese give it back to me. The fuss occurred because, before that, Bob wanted me to give him the dollar, and I had not then got it; the Japanese had it. I afterwards put it into my pocket and offered it to the jin-riki-sha to take Bob and me to Yokohama. I gave it to them at the European police station.

Jos. Connors, (to Court):—We searched prisoner at the police station, and found the dollar and 2 or 3 tempoes on him.

(Defence resumed):—I had 6 bottles of lemonade and one glass of gin between the time we left Benten and our return to Yokohama. Do not remember saying to Mr. Robertson (in the deposition) that I had drunk 4 glasses of gin at Kawasaki. Had only one there. I hollered "murder" three or four times. The Japanese stood at the door; they were too frightened to come in. Bob was only three minutes behind me in reaching the police station at Yokohama. The police brought Bob in a jin-riki-sha to the police station immediately after I arrived.

Jas. Connors, (by Court):—The knife produced was found on prisoner at the police station. Both of the men came together.

G. W. Elmer, sworn:—I am gaoler to the U. S. Consular Court in Yokohama. When Lewis was in gaol, a short time ago, on suspicion of stealing some goods from Mr. Anglin, he threatened, in my hearing, to take Bob's good life; saying that it was his fault that he was then confined. To-day, when the Court was adjourned, I allowed him to warm himself, and he said, also in my hearing, that he didn't care a—, that the Japanese testimony was all true, but Robertson's was not; and that he did not care a— if he hung for it.

Prisoner:—That is not true.

In answer to Court, accused said that he was

born in Philadelphia, was 25 years old, by trade a barber, and never was in prison before.

Mr. Mitchell, after commenting on the serious nature of prisoner's offence, addressed him as follows:—

The Court finds you guilty of the prime charge, and the sentence of this Court is that you be confined at hard labour in the Consulate gaol of the Court for the term of two years.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

HAKODADI, 6th Jan., 1874.

SIR,

It is reported here—whether truly or not—that Governor-General Kuroda has applied to the Central Government for the moderate sum of ten million, seven hundred thousand rios (R. 10,700,000), to allow him to carry on the so-called colonization scheme for Yezo. He has in the three years just passed expended about six millions (R. 6,000,000). Should the Government be foolish enough to accede to his request, it will only re-establish the mismanagement and speculation which has marked the system hitherto pursued by the Kaitakushi, for which they ought to know whom to hold responsible. Let the Government pause and reflect before they renew the lease of life of the Kaitakushi, and ask themselves, or General Kuroda, the following questions:—

- 1.—What material advantages have resulted from the expenditure of over five millions of Rios by the Kaitakushi on Hokaido?
- 2.—Are the people in Hokaido better pleased with the Government now than they were before the establishment of the Kaitakushi?
- 3.—Has the population of Hokaido increased to any considerable extent during the Kaitakushi Government?
- 4.—Why has the military defence of Hokaido been entirely neglected?
- 5.—Has the trade, and consequently commercial prosperity, of Hokaido increased to any great extent during the operation of the Kaitakushi?
- 6.—Has the production of the valuable fisheries of Hokaido developed much since the Kaitakushi scheme has been in force?
- 7.—Why has agriculture not developed itself in Hokaido?
- 8.—Is Sapporo the proper place for the capital of Hokaido?
- 9.—Has the Kaitakushi benefited by using the steamers purchased for them by the American Commission; and were not these steamers extraordinarily dear?
- 10.—Why has not a general preliminary survey of the whole country been made by the American Surveyors?
- 11.—Has any inducement been held out to capitalists to open mines in Hokaido?
- 12.—Why has the Kaitakushi allowed the valuable Sea-Otter (rakko) fishing ground to be invaded by foreign vessels and collected no duty?
- 13.—Is there one road in Yezo fit to travel on in bad weather?
- 14.—Why have the coal-mines of Yezo not been worked to any extent; and the Kaitakushi and navy vessels, consequently obliged to purchase imported coal at Hakodadi?
- 15.—Has the foreign trade of Hakodadi increased; and why has not the Kaitakushi assisted in developing a direct trade between Hokaido and China?

- 16.—Why has the Kaitakushi allowed foreigners to supply the Government dockyard of Yokoska with timber from Hokaido—and not attempted it themselves?
- 17.—Is the Kaitakushi farm in Tokei of any advantage to Hokaido?
- 18.—Why does the Governor-General of Hokaido reside nearly all the time at Tokei?
- 19.—Why has not the Kaitakushi encouraged foreigners to commence farming on Yezo, on a system suited to a northern climate; so that the inhabitants might benefit by their example?
- 20.—Has the Kaitakushi taken measures to prevent the destruction of hitherto productive Salmon Rivers?
- 21.—Is the municipal government of the towns and villages satisfactory to the people?
- 22.—Has the Kaitakushi established any newspapers in Hokaido; or pamphlets for the information of intending immigrants?
- 23.—Are there any proper schools for the instruction of the people in Hokaido?
- 24.—Are the roads and bridges in Hokaido kept in proper repair?
- 25.—Is there any money order office, thro' which persons from one part of the country can remit money to persons in other parts thro' the government?
- 26.—Are there any government Savings Banks?
- 27.—Is the postal service properly performed?
- 28.—Does the foreign office of the Kaitakushi give satisfaction, and are there not constant complaints on this head made at Yedo by Foreign Ministers?
- 29.—Is the revenue collected without great squeezing on the part of officials?
- 30.—Is the Coast, (bashi) duty proportioned, so that unproductive and newly opened districts are more lightly taxed than others, to induce more settlements on the Coast, and greater development of the fisheries, at present the principal resource of Hokaido?
- 31.—Is there anything to prevent an enemy seizing Hakodadi; so shutting the gate between the East and West seas of Japan?
- 32.—Why does the Kaitakushi favour such ridiculous schemes as those of Railways from Tokei to Awamori, and Hakodadi or Mororan to Sapporo?
- 33.—Why does not the Kaitakushi keep large stores of rice in order to guard against a scarcity in Hakodadi?
- 34.—Why does the Kaitakushi not favour the proposition of the Horaisha to make advances to fishermen in Hokaido?
- 35.—Why have not the Kaitakushi introduced cattle in Yezo instead of keeping them in Yedo?
- 36.—Why does not the Kaitakushi employ some of the former Matsumai officials, instead of bringing up southern men who are unaccustomed to a northern climate?
- 37.—Why does not the Kaitakushi pay their officials partly in land, so as to induce them to settle in Hokaido, and encourage their relations to come to the country also?
- 38.—What are the land regulations of the Kaitakushi for new settlers?
- 39.—Are the hospitals sufficient for the country?
- 40.—Are the laws (*quere*, if any) administered with justice, and has the Kaitakushi established civil courts?

MATSUMAI.



**SAGHALIEN AND RUSSIA.**

HAKODADI, 10th Jan., 1874.

The Steamer *Gembu-maru* (Kuroda) left this, on the 5th, for Kusiukotan, in Aniwa Bay, Saghalien. She carried some Japanese officials, and is understood to have been sent up for the sole purpose of landing them. What their particular mission is has not transpired, but it doubtless has reference to the undecided question of the sovereignty of the country. Do what the Japanese may, however, Russia must of necessity annex Saghalien. It is only a question of opportunity.

Situated as the eastern coast of Russia's Asiatic dominion is, the importance of the command of La Perouse Strait, which separates Saghalien from Yezo, is evident. In time of war, were that shut against her, all communication between her Manchurian ports and those in Kamschatka and the Okhotsk would be blocked, save for the passage of the very inferior craft which might run through the shoal and intricate channel between the mouth of the Amoor and Saghalien. Her vessels of war, once in the Sea of Japan, would be effectually blocked, by the occupation by the enemy of the Strait of Corea, and the Strait of Tsugar (Hakodadi); at both of which places, excellent harbours, as points of aggression, exist. Neither could her Asiatic fleet be reinforced from Europe, even should the relieving ships elude the vigilance of the enemy's cruisers by passing round Cape Horn and across the broad Pacific. But with a fortified anchorage in Aniwa Bay, and stores of coal and other material of war there, Russia's position in the North East would be secure. It should not be omitted that the port of Hakodadi,—which, with some artificial additions to its natural strength, might be rendered a second Gibraltar,—has not been overlooked by those now in power in Japan. It is intended to make it one of the military depôt-centres, as well as a defensible naval port; which, once done, would give Japan and her allies the complete command of one gate of the Sea of Japan. Besides, the want of a harbour of any capacity at the northern extremity of Yezo renders it impossible to hold in check a rival establishment on the northern side of La Perouse Strait.

It is idle to speak of Russia as being actuated in her intention to annex Saghalien by the desire of grasping territory. It is a military necessity; and she will no more abandon it, than vacate her Eastern Asiatic territory and retreat to the deserts of Siberia. She may allow the question to slumber, and to outward appearance seem to retract, but an opportunity will be waited for, and when such occurs immediate action will be taken.

It is a question, therefore, for Japan in her feeble and unallied state, what course to take. And it behoves her rulers to decide, for the future peace and welfare of the country. On the one hand she is offered the friendship of Russia, or may expect her vengeance upon the least provocation; while, on the other, she has subtle advisers who are but playing a game directed by their European masters against the Czar, although their counsel is given with apparent disinterestedness. Japan must look to her individual interest; she must well weigh the question, and then seek to bring about a settlement such as will entail on her neither loss of honour, or of valuable property.

In these considerations the first point will be, whether Saghalien is of any real value to Japan; and it may be said at once that, except for its fisheries, it is valueless. The present government has attempted what is called 'colonization'; but the failure of a Southern and

effeminate race to make war against an inhospitable climate in a barbarous country might have been foreseen. The exertions of the government have availed nothing, and the expense is a constant and not insignificant drain on an impoverished exchequer. Besides, for one Japanese settler, Russian puts ten gathered from the dregs of her population, and accustomed to the use of arms—in fact, soldiers. And if, (as is said,) the present scheme of transporting all the felons of Siberia to Saghalien be carried out, what, in a short time, will the joint occupation amount to? Then again, is not the friendship of such a near neighbour as Russia worth as much, as if not more than, that of two or three of the first nations of Europe together? And lastly, what is the value of the fisheries of Saghalien to Japan?

Having weighed these points, and considered whether Japan could not retire from Saghalien without tarnishing her honour—perhaps not at present the brightest in the eyes of foreign nations—it will probably be her wisest policy to commence negotiations for the transfer of the sovereignty of Saghalien to Russia, in exchange for a good round sum and one or two more of the Kurile Islands; stipulating, in the convention, the right of Japanese to use seas, bays, harbours, and unoccupied or at present Japanese portions of the coast, for the purpose of fishing and commerce; and freedom from all duties and taxes imposed by the sovereign power.

Under such an arrangement Japan would lose nothing save her present half-title to a poor and insignificant territory. She would receive some millions, it may be, of ready money; her fishermen would retain all the rights they now possess; her merchants would be free to trade on the very easiest of terms, and she would be saved the expense of a very costly scheme of government colonization. It may be said that the Czar, having gained Saghalien, would not be content; but keeping his eye on Yezo, would never be satisfied till he had occupied that also: that a Naval Station in the south of Saghalien would be a menace to Japan; and that an early descent might take place from thence on the coast of Yezo. Such misgivings are not only against reason, both from political and military points of view, but are such as Japan need not take into account. Because instead of as now having really no frontier line, and consequently subject at any time to collision with a stronger power, she would then be separated from her northern neighbour by a portion of the ocean. She might cultivate his acquaintance as much or as little as she thought proper, not being in constant contact. She would have acted like a wise general, who, finding himself forced by the moves of his antagonist into a false position, does not endeavour to hold it at a hazard, but, withdrawing to a defensible one, is there able to give battle, if such is forced, at an advantage. She might then settle Yezo and spend a few millions more on that favourite scheme, so continually harped into her ears by those who have a political purpose to fulfil, or by others who use their diplomatic powers in palming off on Japan useless officials of their own governments. The surplus produce of Yezo would find ready market in Saghalien, and the more dependent on Japanese merchants the inhabitants of that country became for their necessary supplies, the greater the guarantee that Russia would encourage no breach with Japan.

Let Japan accept wise counsel in time. Let her act "the better part of valour," which she can now do with a good grace; bearing in mind that by a proud policy—one that it is

impossible she can maintain—she will risk an open rupture with Russia, which she will repent. Doubtless she will be flattered as to her power and encouraged to resist, but the flatterer will desert her at the last moment. *They* have nothing to lose and will risk nothing. Japan has, and Japan must be careful. It would be well for her to call to mind some instances in the history of modern Europe; Italy's Savoy and Nice, Denmark's Sleswig and Holstein, France's Alsace and Lorraine; and think whether she can calculate upon support from those who would be able to give it if they were inclined. Japan's insular position is her best safeguard, and where, as in Saghalien, she is not isolated, she should lose no time in isolating herself.

12th January.

The Steamer *Gembu Maru* has returned from Saghalien, having successfully landed the officials, above referred to, on the ice about a mile from shore.

MATSUMAI.

OMIASAKI, 13th Jan., 1874.

We have just had an awful morning of rain and wind. It has lasted about two hours, blowing from the south-west; I never saw a typhoon any worse. It has now cleared up, but there is still a heavy sea running.

The particulars of the murder, which I mentioned in my last, might be a little more interesting if you had the whole. A woman and her daughter of the peasantry class lived near one another but in separate houses. The daughter, who has a husband and two children, took a fancy to a sendo of the Kii province, who had been driven into the place through stress of weather. The father of the two children, not pleased at this state of things, remonstrated, but the mother and daughter managed to put him out. He, however, returned in the evening, and commenced on the daughter, his wife (or paramour), with a large knife or sword. The mother interfering received a stab about the head, the point coming out about the neck, and causing almost instant death. After inflicting 18 severe cuts on the daughter he left her for dead, but, in all probability, she will recover. The village officer despatched a messenger with the news to the head office of the Ken at Hamamatz, a distance of 16 ri from here. The old woman was lifted into the house by some neighbours and left lying, the blood still oozing from the wound. In this state she lay for four days, until the officer arrived to see her, but, previous to this, the murderer was found in the woods close by, having, it is supposed, committed suicide that same night. The people here seem to think nothing of a thing of this kind, and they have every respect for the woman, the real author of the deed.

The people about this part are like most of the peasantry one sees in Japan, very poor, with no energy; growing as much as supplies their own wants, sweet potatoes, grain, and vegetables; in fact, it is only the better class that can afford rice. Sugar-cane is grown in quantities, but they have no idea of refining. Their houses are mean, their out-offices being generally better than their dwellings. At one time the people of this place must have formerly been some sort of wreckers. At present they are the terror of seafaring men of other provinces; and from what I can hear, they were not overscrupulous with the crews who fell into their hands, but I think those days have passed away.

Near here are extensive Petroleum works; they are expecting refining machinery from America shortly. The establishment belongs



to some of the old Tokugawa yakunins. Shidzuoka, a distance of about 11 ri from here, is the head-quarters of the Tokugawa clan. Many of these officers, who were once of high rank, are reduced to a state of poverty, and some of them are at work here as labourers, at a little more than half a boo per day. On a holiday, however, they come out dressed in their old garb and wearing their swords. I am told that others of the more desperate class infest the Tokaido in the neighbourhood of the Hakoné mountains, and the poor way-farer often suffers, for if any robbery is committed in that quarter, the blame is generally laid at their door.

### THE TEN LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

By N. McLEOD.

*The Ainos; Continued.*

They are either an upper and lower class or two distinct races. To the north of Yedo, including Yezo, (judging from photographs, Japanese sketches, and the Yezo people now in Yedo) all I have seen may be termed the same race, as there is a similarity of features, and the people average more regular or equal height, and are a much stronger and taller race. About Niigata, especially, they are tall and able bodied men. The merchant class all over Japan, and the tradesmen, with some exceptions, also most of the wrestler class, and all the Shita no Samourai of every one of the late Princes in Japan, including all the Tokugawa race, from the Shogun down to the lowest Samourai, may in truth without doubt be termed one and the self same race.

The Royal House Kugé Sama, oldest Kokushio, and the Tozama Princes, had good grounds for calling them all "Shita no Hito," or of low degree, as sprung from the earth; in contradistinction to themselves, whom they termed the people of God, or, heavenly race; and I think the Hi-yakashio, or farmer class, north of Yedo, with some exceptions may also be included amongst them. And I cannot see my way to make any distinction between the Princes of the Tokugawa House, and the average of the merchant class, except where the Tokugawa Princes may have mixed with the samourai of Jin mu Tenno; as many of them took the daughters of the Kugés as wives. With the exception, then, of some of the farmer class, all the inhabitants north of Yedo may be termed of the upper class, including the principal merchants, most of the tradesmen, and the lower class samourai of nearly every Prince in Japan. Before the revolution of 1868 the fact of a low, or shita no samourai only ranking above a common coolie amongst samourai of the Princes of Jin mu Tenno, marks the line of distinction, which was completely drawn by their living within the outside wall of every Oshiro in Japan, next to the merchants and tradesmen; and the upper class samourai would as soon have thought of marrying the daughter of a farmer or coolie, or even a merchant's daughter in these days, as the daughters of their lowest samourai. The nearer to the Prince's citadel the higher the rank and the purer the blood of Jin mu Tenno's samourai. As they generally married the daughters of those of their own rank, and kept a correct register of their genealogy, as did the Jews of old, this is how the races have for 2500 years been kept distinct. Although the Princes of Jin mu Tenno were tributaries to the Tokugawa Shoguns, yet they never dared to separate, or interfere with, the arrangements of the two distinct races in the Oshiros of Jinmu Tenno's samourai, though

they deprived many of them of a good part of their lands. But it was principally amongst the Imperial provinces and several of the early Princes of the royal house, not including the nine oldest Kokushiu, that havoc was made, and also amongst the lands of the earlier Kugés. It was out of their lands that the Tokugawa Princes principally received their provinces, and it may truly be said that the house of Tokugawa robbed the Imperial House, the particulars of which I will afterward fully explain, as this is clearly foretold would happen. I visited the Oshiro of Mito; it is one of the largest in Japan, and there I saw the pure Tokugawa race, who, to a man, did not appear to have one single drop of the blood of Jin mu Tenno's samourai in their veins. There are said to be 6,000 of them, and they turned out pretty well in crowds, so I scanned their faces as closely as possible, and they were the exact facsimile of all the lower classed samourai, the merchant and most of the artisan class in Japan. I saw very little difference between them and the townspeople of Mito, as I remained there for a short time and had a good look at the castle and town.

The proof of these two races may be seen in the list of all the Daimios or Princes of Japan. The word Daimio may be termed of Tokugawa origin, and might be translated Great, Honourable Lord; from *Dai* great, *Mi* honourific, or honourable. All the Tokugawa Kokushiu and Daimios have the word Fudai opposite their names, to distinguish them from the other race, the Princes of Jin mu Tenno; including Hata Moto, and higher samonrai, Iyeyas family, the Tokugawa, and all those who assisted him in his wars. In Iyeyas' time there were said to be 8,000 Daimios, and the Princes of the other race were not permitted to have any say in his councils; most of the Tozama Princes are specially mentioned as having been hostile to him.

The Ainos from being only originally servants to Jin mu Tenno and his samourai, became lowest class or shita no samourai; and many of the principal farmers during the early wars who were also of this class were permitted to arm their servants for their self-protection; being also permitted to adopt the crest of their Prince. And during the earlier wars, and especially of the Hegi and Gengi wars, by distinguishing themselves in battle they gradually rose to rank and power, and received lands as a reward for their services; by the time of Nobunanga they were able to take the field under their own leaders against their former conquerors. He may be said, then, to be the first who broke their power. Yoritomo was a Minamoto, and of the race of Jinmu Tenno; and the Hegi and Gengi wars were simply a repetition of the war of the eleven tribes against Benjamin, and was just as blood-thirsty, and had the same end in view, viz: extirpation. The only difference is, that the Hegi and Gengi war was between two tribes, and the Hegi, to this day, have never recovered from the effects of that war, as they were nearly rooted out. The family of Yoritomo and the aborigines were the principal gainers by this war, as the foundation of their independence was laid by Yoritomo.

Tyeo Sama may be said to have been the first who completely broke the yoke of bondage, which was borne on the necks of the Ainos, and transferred it to the necks of their former conquerors, who had oppressed the people; and Iyeyas completely rivetted this yoke, and made it a yoke of iron. From the Mikado Miya, and

Kugé Sama, oldest Kokushiu, and Tozama Princes, who were compelled to send their wives and families to Yedo to reside as hostages, and they themselves were made Inkiyo in their own provinces. A united rising of them to free themselves of the Mikado would have been death to those dearest to them, the Mikado would have been instantly dethroned, and the Miya Sama, who resided at Uyeno, Yedo, the next heir, would have been made Emperor. The graves of those hostages in Yedo may be said to be one of the saddest sights to witness in Japan, their dust being mingled with those of their enemies the Shoguns, and the *Hyaku-nin-Ishew*, or, Book of Songs, composed principally in Kioto, may well be termed Israel's lament, and the curse foretold in the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy, 36th and 32nd verses, is here strikingly illustrated and fulfilled.

"The Lord shall bring thee and thy King, which thou shalt set over thee, unto a nation which neither thou nor thy fathers have known; and there shalt thou serve other Gods, wood and stone. Thy sons and thy daughters shall be given to another people, and thine eyes shall look and fail with longing for them all the day long, and there shall be no might in thine hand."

The comparison of the Shoguns' graves and the Mi-sa-saki of the Emperors is mournful to behold. The Shoguns, the race of a day, have mausoleums erected over their dead, and Miyas of gorgeous magnificence erected at the expense of their old conquerors; but, in my humble opinion, they cannot compare with the grand old graves of the Emperors of Japan; many of whom may be said to have witnessed the old world pass away, and can tell the tale of about 2,500 years. Many of the oldest Princes of Jin mu Tenno's samourai now in Yedo and at present the dominant race, have but too good reason not to forget the yoke of iron which may be said to have entered into their soul; and, if they are hard upon their former conquerors, it is but human nature that they should retaliate, and cause them to taste of some of their former bitterness. Only a nation composed entirely of Christians could forgive the accumulated wrongs of more than 200 years. To understand the present dominant race and judge them justly we must enter into all their feelings, and know all their wrongs, before we can come to any understanding with them, and to do this properly it is necessary to review their history from the time the first foreigner set his foot on their soil, and take into account their isolated condition, shut out as they have been from the world, and with a due regard to all their manners and customs, and above all to the sure word of prophecy, of which they are living evidences of the truth; and so soon as they know that all the curses in the 28th chapt. of Genesis rest on them, and have been sent by the God of their fathers, whom they ignorantly worship, because they have no true records or Bible which shows the proper *Shin do*, or way of God; or how to worship the God of their forefather in righteousness and truth—not till then will be fulfilled the prophecy which says "Whereas ye were a curse, O! House of Israel, among the heathen whither ye went, so shall ye be a blessing, and the heathen shall know that for your sins ye went into captivity." This the Ainos and the Tokugawa heathen as yet are ignorant of.

The Ainos may truly be termed the sons of Japhet. Taking them all in all they have the features of the European. They are better looking than the race in the south of Japan, and they are the strongest race in Japan;

being cast in a much rougher mould than the samourai of Jin mu Tenno. They are a larger boned race, have larger feet and hands, a different shaped head and cast of countenance, an expansive forehead, a different shaped nose. Almost every one of them, to use a vulgar expression, have their noses slightly snubbed or chipped at the point. The shape of the eye is quite different, and it is deeper set in their head; they cannot be termed such a well proportioned race as the samourai of Jinmu Tenno. This description applies specially to the Tokugawa race, and the merchant and artisan classes.

The two races are as different as night and day, as every one of them has a different shaped nose and eyes from the samourai of Jinmu Tenno, who, to a man, have their noses rounded at the point. Also the form of the eye is fuller, darker, and more or less protruding; and, like the nose, of altogether a different shape.

The probability is that the Ainos descended from the north of Asia, *via* Yezo, and peopled that island on their way; gradually extending themselves as far south as Naniwa, the ancient name of Osaka; which may be said to be the oldest city in Japan, as it was called Naniwa Tokoro before ever the samourai of Jinmu Tenno came to this country.

The farmer race are decidedly the smallest, and in many districts the weakest, bodily race in Japan, especially on comparing them with the Tokugawa samourai and shita-no-samourai all over Japan, and the merchant and artisan class, and, more especially in the south of Japan, they are much smaller, darker skinned, and an uglier race than the farmer class to the north of Yedo. And, while I would not disturb public opinion as to their being a different race, yet many of them have the flat nose that is not much seen amongst the Tokugawa and merchant classes. The Satsuma farmer class have a lower forehead; and many of their southern brethren appear to resemble the Malay; when Japanese and Malay sailors from the south are dressed alike there is a marked resemblance.

The sweet potato is called the Satsuma Emo, and, if the south of Japan has been peopled from Java, which is not improbable, the natives would likely bring that edible with them.

But, until the country is all open to foreigners, I don't think any one can honestly give a decided opinion as to the Ainos being the aborigines of all Japan.

The curse of Ham seems to have rested on the poor farmer race, as they were oppressed previous to the Tokugawa, and now, in the present state of the country, they are more heavily oppressed than ever.

The Ten Tribes in the Holy Land were noted for their oppression of the poor, but I trust the advent of a New Year may see the prophecy fulfilled where it says that Israel would be a blessing instead of a curse amongst the heathen whither they went. It is also foretold that the heathen would know that God had sent them here for their sins. We all know that they told the Ainos, almost word for word, the prophecy of Ezekiel which was written B. C. 587, 73 years after their arrival in Japan; see Ezekiel 20th and following verses—"and when they entered into the heathen lands whither they went they profaned my Holy Name, when they said to them, These are the people of the Lord and have gone forth out of his Land."

And the very first thing they did was to give Japan the name of the land of their forefathers, Kamé no Kuni, "The Holy Land."

## SECOND FOOT PAPER HUNT.

DESPITE THE attraction of the deliciously mild and genial weather on Saturday afternoon, the muster of spectators at the Camp, to witness the Foot Paper Hunt "throw off," was by no means large. This was the second meet of the season, the prize offered being a handsome silver Cup, of the value of \$20. Half past three was the hour appointed for the start; it wanted, however, but seven minutes of four o'clock before the hares were let go, and, fifteen minutes after their departure, the hounds got away, Captain Walsh, R.M. giving the word. The result of this late start was, that the sun had long disappeared ere even the hares put in an appearance at the appointed goal, and it was almost dark before the last of the hounds came in.

The course was one of the stiffest that could well be found: from the Camp the scent lay along the road past Capt. McDonald's, on to Curtis's "Cliff Hotel" (where a halt of three minutes was made) through the paddy fields, over the race-course, and so on to the hills at the back of the targets, and thence along the hills skirting the Range, down on to the Range itself, the course terminating with a tangled piece of scrub and a leap over a ditch.

Some thirty or forty spectators, including a few equestrians, and a number of military gentlemen, known as enthusiasts in everything connected with legitimate sport, were on the ground, which was graced by the presence of several ladies, mostly on horseback.

At 5 o'clock the sun had disappeared behind the hills, and the air began to grow raw and chilly. Just as the visitors had begun to grow somewhat impatient a crash was heard on the hillside, timber flew about considerably and the two hares, (Messrs. J. J., and A. H. Dare) leaped across the ditch, and ran to earth. A few minutes after, Mr. Watson, the first of the hounds, put in an appearance, but unfortunately not from the direction taken by the hares. At twenty three minutes past five, the cry was raised. "They are coming," and the winner, Mr. Hamilton got to grass, amidst the congratulations of his friends, pretty well pumped out with his exertions. Mr. Brent came in at his heels a good second, Lieut. Smyth, R.M., following, third in order. The rest arrived stragglingly. The time, taken by Capt. Purves, R.N., was 1 hour 15½ minutes, and considering the exceeding stiffness of the course (on the selection of which the Messrs. Dare are to be congratulated, altho' we daresay the hounds don't exactly see it) was by no means bad. The competitors were unanimous in the expression of the opinion that it would be almost impossible to cut out a more difficult line of country than was laid out for them on Saturday, the reeds being in some places over their heads. The following is a list of the Hounds:—Messrs. Hamilton, (1), Brent (2) Lieut. Smyth, R.M. (3), Messrs. Sandeman Snow, Longford, Walker, Watson, Corp. Dunn and Private Culley, R.M.

ARRANGEMENTS for a regular mail steamer service between San Francisco and Australia have just been definitively completed. The vessels leaving San Francisco will touch at the Sandwich Islands, Fiji, and New Zealand, and Sydney will be the terminus.

A subsidy has been granted of £80,000 per annum (half from New South Wales and half from New Zealand), and the contractors will also be at liberty to negotiate mail terms with the United States' and French Governments, the latter being interested in the communication with New Caledonia and Tahiti. Four

screw steamers are to be built for the purpose—two of 2,800 tons and 500 horse power each, by Messrs. John Elder & Co., Glasgow, and two of 3,130 tons and 600 horse power, by Mr. James Laing, of Sunderland—the guaranteed speed being 12 knots. The first of these is to be ready by the 1st of October next, but as the service is to commence immediately, a fleet of four new ships, the *Mongol*, the *Tartar*, the *Macgregor*, and another, have been chartered for the purpose.

These steamers were constructed for the China trade, and one of them, the *Macgregor*, is to leave Sydney on or about the middle of December and is advertised to sail from San Francisco on the 27th January. When the regular ships shall be in operation, the contractors will be under heavy penalties to perform the voyage from San Francisco to Sydney in 25 days, but, during the temporary service the time is expected to be between 26 and 28 days. From London to Australia the time with the regular vessels in operation is expected to be 42 days.

The negotiations on behalf of the capitalists interested have been conducted by Mr. H. H. Hall, the U.S. Consul in Sydney; and Messrs. Lawrence, Clark, & Co. are to be the London agents.

## YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Race Club was held yesterday afternoon at the premises of the Chamber of Commerce, the use of which had been kindly tendered to the Club by the Committee. N. J. Hannen, Esq. occupied the chair. The Hon. Sec., Mr. J. A. Fraser, read the Report and statement of accounts, which were unanimously adopted as read.

The retiring Committee were re-elected, *nem. con.* The following is a statement of RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1873.

RECEIPTS.	
Yearly and half-yearly subscriptions, ...	\$1660 00
Entrance fees, ...	2495 00
Subscriptions to Cups, ...	940 00
Matches and fines, ...	25 00
Stalls, ...	610 00
Tickets sold, ...	2030 00
Bettes' and grooms' tickets, ...	55 00
Rent of Refreshment Room, ...	100 00
	<u>\$7915 00</u>
Balance in hand 1st January 1873, ...	1053 14
	<u>\$8973 14</u>

The above is exclusive of presentation cups not in money.

EXPENDITURE.	
Maintenance of Course, wages, etc., ...	\$642 55
Repairs of old Grand Stand, ...	55 00
Temporary Grand Stand and Stables (May Meeting), ...	380 11
Temporary Grand Stand (Autumn Meeting), ...	254 97
Stables (part cost), ...	252 00
New Rollers and Coffee House, ...	166 80
Repairs, painting, etc., ...	85 27
Prizes, ...	3860 00
Expenses of Meeting, ...	512 54
Printing and Advertising, ...	427 75
	<u>\$6636 99</u>
Balance 31st December, 1873, ...	2336 15
	<u>\$8973 14</u>

It is reported in *Tokai* that the police force connected with the *Fu*, is to be increased to 15,000 men; and that the chief officer is to be a man of very high rank.

WE learn to-day that the taunts and insults from Corea to Japan, are increasing. Never a month passes without them; and sooner or later there must be war.

We regret to have to report that almost at the moment of the passing away of 1873, the alarm of fire was raised in Tokei, and it was discovered that the large temple of Zozogi at Shiba was on fire. It was burnt to the ground, with scarcely an effort to save it; and although it is said to have caught fire from the upsetting of a lamp, there are strong grounds for thinking it was the work of an incendiary. It was one of the most venerable buildings in the eastern metropolis, having stood the storms and earthquakes during upwards of 250 years. The bell tower in the quadrangle was also burnt, but all the other edifices are safe.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, a woman was brutally murdered near Omaisaki, and the body of the murderer was found, two days afterwards, in the woods, where he had evidently committed suicide.

A FEW days ago, at Omaisaki, a very poor woman presented her liege lord with three miniature specimens of the genus *homo*. Unfortunately for her the triplets were born outside the bounds of Her Britannic Majesty's Empire, and the bounty granted on such occasions was not forthcoming. Some charitable folk however, resident thereabout, have taken the matter in hand and assisted her with a little cash for her present needs.

MURATA UJIHISA, late Sanji of Tsuruga Ken, whose promotion to a higher position in the Gifu Ken, was noted a few weeks ago, has been called to Tokei, and made Nai-mu-dai-jo, an office of honor and importance in the new Nai-mu-sho, or Home Department. The appointment has given great satisfaction to the people of his native province of Yechi-zen, although they feel the loss of a most excellent officer.

A STRONG force of policemen keeps guard over the residence of Okubo and the other high officers of the Government who are known to favour the policy of Iwakura.

AMONG OTHER articles of "game in season" now on sale in Tokei, fat black bears, wild boar, deer, foxes, monkeys and badgers are ready for native epicures. "Darwinian potpie," "A Natural Selection of tid-bits," would be good names for some of the messes concocted for the palates that will be tickled by the savory flesh of these quadrupeds.

THE PEOPLE in the provinces on the western coast are wondering at the rare spectacle (to them) of a January landscape without snow. Instead of having their fields and streets whitened to the depth of from six to ten feet with snow, they were, up to the 14th of January, rejoicing over bare ground. They will doubtless be snow-bound before the winter is over, as usual.

AMONGST THE native pelt, raw hide and leather dealers, an unusual activity prevails at present, and one large house on the Main Street, Tokei, deals exclusively in pelts. Among others, we notice an unusually large number of rabbit-skins, which, in due time, will reappear on the heads of natives, in the form of the round caps so much in fashion among them. This argues gloomily for the late house-pets (or pests) of the people, but shows the might and speedy operation of the government edicts. In this utilitarian age a useful cap is better than a live rabbit, and decidedly cleaner.

SINCE FOREIGNERS and foreign journals have had their fling and laugh at the hetero-

genous wardrobe of the Japanese who attempt to wear foreign clothes, it is only fair to note that a great improvement has taken place in this respect, and that hundreds of natives now appear in well-fitting, tastefully made clothes which are chosen with an eye to harmony in colors. We were formerly tempted to suppose that native tailors, instead of getting their "latest fashions" from Paris, London, or New York, obtained them from Tokei, in the form of the colored Japanese prints, in which men are represented in scarlet coats, sky-blue trousers, and green caps. It does not so often happen, as in days gone by, that old men are seen with little boys hats on, infants with high boots, and laborers in ladies shoes. We congratulate both foreigners and natives on the changes, which we doubt not, work to the benefit of all parties concerned.

ON THE night of Friday last, or early Saturday morning, the premises occupied by Mr. Hornby Evans at Kudang, Yedo, were visited by burglars, and property, consisting principally of clothing, taken away. There is every probability of the thieves being captured.

#### NI-GATA.

21st December, 1873.

A FIRE occurred during the week in a new tea house in Tera-machi or Temple street, but, owing to there being no wind it was fortunately confined to one house. It was caused by a kerosine lamp being hung too near the roof. Kerosine, which is obtained in great quantities from a spring near here, is largely used in the town, the streets being lighted with it, and the people mostly use it in their houses. It is sold at 35 cents the gallon. The Japanese purify it a little, but it is a very dangerous fluid and is not used by foreigners here. Several cases of explosion have occurred, but fortunately without any serious result. There is talk that next year a company will take over the springs, and import proper refining machinery: there may be something in it as a foreigner visited them this Autumn and was engaged some time in boring, &c.

THE EUROPEAN Staff engaged in the gold mines in the Island of Sado, has been increased, and there are now four foreigners engaged there.

THE PRISON, as well as the Ken, has lately been enlarged, and the inmates of the former appear to be pretty numerous, though mostly confined for light offences. All the prisoners are dressed in uniform of red cotton stuff, and look healthy and strong: very different from the miserable wretches one used to see in the Tobe at Yokohama, not very long ago. The establishment is nearly self supporting, as the prisoners, unless convicted of a serious crime, are allowed to work in the town during the day, but have to return to the prison at night. A small proportion of the money they so earn is given them on the expiration of their sentence.

A DISPUTE has arisen, between some farmers in a village about ten miles from here, about a boundary line. The local officer of the place went out to settle it, but his ideas did not meet the approval of one of the interested parties, and a row was got up. In the *mêlée* the officer got knocked down with a billet of wood, and was killed. A high officer was at once sent to the place from Ni-gata, and he has returned with five of the worst that were concerned in the affray.

7th January, 1874.

THE NATIVE New Year went off very quietly there being a great dearth of the usual decorations and jollity; indeed the only signs of the times were the enormous piles of Muchi or rice cake, to be seen in every house, and a few of the well to do natives airing their new clothes many of which were cut after the foreign style. The weather has been fine and the usual heavy snow appears to be holding off much longer than usual.

QUITE AN epidemic of measles has visited the place and few have escaped its annoying attack.

THE BOILER for the oil springs near here, has arrived. It was brought from Yedo overland and our informant who saw it as he was crossing the Mikune mountains said there were from 250 to 300 coolies engaged in the job, and those who know the route will understand the work and exertion it must have required.

THE JAPANESE intend running a steamer here once a month to commence from March or April next, and to continue it as long as the weather will allow them; the steamers will be in connection with the post office and visit Sendai, Hakodadi and ports in Yesso en route between here and Yokohama.

INFORMATION HAS reached the government from Niigata, that on the 27th of December three large boxes were thrown ashore on the coast of Yechigo. All had the Tokugawa mong or badge, and two of them were empty. The third contained many valuable writings, books and manuscript rolls written by famous Tokugawa people of high rank, and some beautifully illuminated. It is supposed that they belonged to some Tokugawa noble or gentleman, and that being sent by sea, the ship or junk was lost on the voyage.

#### MR. MARSH'S CONCERT

THE Farewell Concert of Mr. Marsh, which came off last night at the Gaiety Theatre, was, as it happened, fixed for a very unfortunate night, for the weather was such that nothing but the most determined good-nature could induce any one to face it. Black as Erebus, and pouring with rain; miserably cold and comfortless. Though the room was but half filled we confess that we were surprised to see even, so many present. The kind feeling of the community towards Mr. Marsh was fully shewn by such an audience on such a night; but we fear that he will not be much richer for it.

We shall not be very critical in our notice: for we hardly think it is demanded of us. There were some weaknesses in the programme which it was difficult to get over, consistently with availing of all the assistance proffered and yet confining the concert within due limits; and thus there were times when the performance seemed heavy and somewhat dragging. There was nothing which was not of itself good, but what was wanting was light and shade. The gentlemen who assisted Mr. Marsh were the same as have done so on several occasions, and, generally speaking, they acquitted themselves as well as at other concerts.

The opening piece was the trio from a septett by Beethoven; and although it was an Allegro it was taken too fast, and much of the effect was marred thereby. The players were less in accord than usual, and it gave the idea of being "rushed." More than once the harmony, which is so smooth and pleasant when the time is properly taken and the performers thoroughly understand one another, was altogether lost.

and appeared like passages of discords; and certainly this was the least satisfactory trio we have yet heard the same gentlemen play. The glee which followed was one of Hatton's, "I loved her." It had plenty of "go" in it, and, with the exception of the first bar, went admirably. Indeed this glee and the one which opened the second part were the best specimens of glee singing we have heard in Yokohama. The latter—Müller's well-known "Maying,"—was as near perfection as amateurs in these parts are likely to attain; the voices well-balanced, the time well taken, the tone well supported, and the painting quite sufficient. The songs were led off by Mr. Jacquemot, who sang *Mandolinata* with his fresh young voice so sweetly as to secure an encore, in response to which he sang, to his own accompaniment, a charming little song which hardly escaped a re-demand.

It is needless to say that Mr. Marsh's harp solo was highly appreciated by the audience, and that Gounod's *Nazareth*, and the German song *Fünf hundert tausend Taufel*, were well sung.

The latter song, particularly, we should like to hear under more favourable circumstances—coming in its place nicely mosaiced with other pieces, to which it might serve as a contrast whilst keeping up the general spirit of the hour. It requires not only a good singer but an audience prepared to understand and enter into it fully; and under such circumstances is well calculated to "bring down the house." The duet between Flute and Piano, by Messrs. Wagner and Marsh, was full of life and melody, and was so effective as to wind up the first part with applause.

The second part was altogether more effective. The glee led off well, and Fesca's song *The quivering star* was exceedingly well sung by Captain Walsh, who, being encored, sang Sheridan's song *The mid watch*—always pleasant from old associations, as well as for its intrinsic feeling. Then came Captain Fletcher, whose appearance was the signal for a perfect shout of welcome; his jolly beaming face evincing the pleasure it afforded him to do Mr. Marsh a service. The song selected by him was one from Mr. Marsh's opera "The gentleman in black." It was entitled *The deep deep mine*, and is a far better specimen of composition than most songs of the same class. Of course Mr. Marsh played it *con amore* and it was sung with great spirit. It received a loud encore and the last verse was repeated accordingly. A duet for harp and violoncello by Messrs. Marsh and Chapman was nicely played and was much enjoyed. But the next song, *Die Forelle*, by Mr. Ohl, was the *meurieu* of the evening. It was delightful to hear the familiar voice again, after nearly a year's interval. It was better than ever, and the song is of that graceful, melodious character which captivates at once. We need hardly say it was encored. The *Jubilee Overture* was next played as a duet for Pianoforte by Messrs. Marsh and Thiemer, and the concert closed with the song of the giant Harapha, from Samson, *Honour and Arms*.

Before concluding our remarks, we must express our regret that Yokohama is not yet sufficiently advanced to allow of so excellent a musician as Mr. Marsh remaining amongst us. We cannot divest ourselves of the memory of the pleasant hours his residence here has enabled us to pass. Not only his own concerts, but all others which have been given, and the musical theatrical entertainments have all had the benefit of his accompaniments and performances; and, whilst we see that it is necessary for him to seek a more fruitful field, and sincerely trust that whither he is going he may

find it, we, like some of old, consider ourselves and our loss, and sorrow most of all that on his departure we may see his face no more.

### MR. PAUNCEFORT'S READINGS.

Wherever one goes there is always to be found a certain class of folk who have conscientious scruples about entering a theatre. These are in the minority, of course, and whilst we pity their taste (or perhaps the want of it) it is hardly fair to condemn it absolutely. And yet these are perhaps the very people who would desire no greater recreation than to sit down before a good fire with a copy of Shakspeare, or a volume of Standard Plays. Mr. Pouncefort's is essentially a Drawing Room entertainment, just the one in fact to please such as we have spoken of. It was a "happy thought" of his to secure the Salon of the Grand Hotel for his first reading before a Yokohama audience; and the room certainly presented a pleasing appearance when the gentleman made his bow last night. There was a good fire burning, the lighting was brilliant and effective, and above all, there was a large proportion of the fashion and intellect of our City to encourage the reader.

The Art of Reading (considered as an Art) is, strange to say, most studiously neglected as a rule, both in our Academies, and in the family. It is an art which may be acquired by everyone, and the good reader carries constantly about with him the means of touching the hearts, and appealing to the finer feelings of his fellow-creatures. Music and painting are to some seemingly impossible of acquirement; and they are often in reality so, where nature has denied the capacity. Histrionic ability is desired by many but attained by few; but the art of Elocution, is one within the grasp of everyone. Many who were present last night, had enjoyed, no doubt, in the "old country" the opportunity of hearing the Great Master himself in his Readings. The writer some years ago had that pleasure, the selection being, on that occasion, the first and best of the Christmas sketches, the one selected by Mr. Pouncefort last night. The story of "A Christmas Carol" is so well known that it is needless to give even a sketch of it here. Let it be said that it lost nothing at the hands of the reader of last evening. A very long experience of the stage, added to an innate aptitude for grasping the intention of the writer; a full, rich voice, a fine presence, a great command of feature, all combine to evoke from him a true interpretation of the writer's ideas. Much practice in the study of dramatic literature has enabled Mr. Pouncefort to dispense with the use of the book, so that the Reading is in reality a Recitation. Yet he adheres closely to the text, excepting in the case of some slight omissions or curtailments, warranted by the practice of the author himself. It is not our intention to dissect minutely Mr. Pouncefort's rendition of the sketch, it is sufficient to say that each character was crisply individualised, and as a whole we think realised the audience's conception of the faults, failings, and good qualities of the *dramatis personæ* of the story.

The reader received considerable applause at the termination of the first portion of the programme, and announced that after a few minutes interval he would present a selection from the American Humourist, Mark Twain.

The selection made was *The Great Beef Contract*, one of Twain's happiest efforts;

it abounds with the very essence of dry humour, and is a most sparkling hit at the endless complications and delays of the U. S. "Circumlocution Office."

Mr. Pouncefort thoroughly identified himself with the inheritor of the unfortunate contract; and the expression of resignation and subdued melancholy depicted in his visage: the result of the legacy which had already been the death of six or seven legatees, was beyond expression sublime; it was inimitable. The story was told in a deliberate, matter of fact way, as though the narrator were relieving himself of an unpleasant duty, and the audience evidently entered thoroughly into the humour of the thing. To our mind, this was the better rendered portion of the programme.

The reading concluded amidst applause; and Mr. Pouncefort, in thanking the audience for their attendance, said he would probably announce through the press, a further selection from the works of the great writers. We hope to have the pleasure of again hearing him at any early date.

### BAZAAR.

NOTWITHSTANDING the length of time that has elapsed since the advent of the *Ijin* into Japan, it has been reserved for the Ladies of the American Mission Home, whose school rooms are situate at No. 212 Bluff, to introduce amongst us that familiar institution, so well-known to both Europeans and Americans, the Bazaar. And, considering the object of this initiatory effort, it could hardly have been introduced at a more opportune moment, or for a more appropriate end; which is, to aid in the support of an establishment designed for the education of Japanese girls and young women. The school is intended exclusively for females, and since its establishment, has grown rapidly; so much so that there is now need of more extensive accommodation, to provide which is in deed the object of the Bazaar. Many of the pupils are received gratuitously; others pay a small sum for board. The work is wholly supported by ladies in America, and the business of the school is under the management of Mrs. Pruyn, who is assisted by four other ladies. The sale commenced yesterday and is intended to continue to-day and to-morrow; the school-rooms, where the Bazaar is being held, being open from 11 A.M. to 8 P.M. each day. Yesterday, the opening day, a brisk sale was carried on, and a great many things, both useful and ornamental, disposed of. The articles for sale are mainly for parlour and toilet use, the handiwork of ladies in America, and are intended to furnish to the Japanese pupils of the schools evidence of the industry, ingenuity, and self reliance of the female sex, a point which the lady directors look upon as of some importance. The Rooms are very tastefully decorated, and there are 7 tables or stalls, presided over by young ladies of Yokohama, who have very kindly lent their assistance for the occasion. We are satisfied that it will not be necessary to do more than mention this fact, feeling assured, from the known gallantry of the gentlemen of Yokohama, that the tables will be cleared of their contents long before the hour of closing to-morrow evening!

### THE "VASCO DA GAMA."

AT NOON to-day the 19th inst., about 200 guests assembled, by invitation, to luncheon on board the C. & J. T. P. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Vasco de Gama*, on the occasion of her opening the new line to San Francisco.



The accommodation and the whole appearance of the steamer was much admired.

After an excellent repast.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES proposed success to the C. & J. T. P. M. S. S. Co.; of which the *Vasco da Gama* was the Pioneer steamer. He believed that it was in no spirit of monopoly that the Company had been projected and trusted that between the two great continents of America and Asia, across the widest ocean in the world, there was room enough for the profitable employment of both Companies; and that whatever emulation existed between them would tend to the benefit of the public, the mutual supporters of both,

Mr. HUDSON responded on behalf of the Agents of the Company, and said that, of course, they must naturally look and wish for the support of their American friends, in San Francisco and elsewhere. And, though their ships sailed under the British flag, he hoped under that flag there was room for passengers of all nationalities. The Company was started in no spirit of monopoly, but wherever enterprise had a chance of success, especially on the seas, there it was natural the British flag should be found. He alluded in graceful terms to the merits of Capt. Rice, and concluded by proposing his health, which was cordially received.

Capt. RICE, in reply, said, that though the spacious saloon was somewhat crowded there were then present even less than the number of passengers he had brought to Bombay; and he believed they all left highly satisfied with the ship. There might not possibly be such ample space as in the large ships of the P. M. S. S. Co. but still he believed that, after one trial, travellers would always be glad to take passage in the same ship again. He thanked the visitors for the way in which his health had been received.

The numerous company then broke up.

### OSHI-KOMI.

ON TUESDAY evening last, (30th ulto.) the tea house called Baraki-ya, opposite the Cliff House, was forcibly entered by an armed man, who drew a long sword, with which he threatened to kill anyone who attempted to resist him, and proceeded to appropriate the money and clothes of the people of the house. As these were only women he had it all his own way, and, after gathering together his plunder, he took his departure, vowing vengeance on anyone who should attempt to raise an alarm.

The same night some men who were bringing fish in from Negishi, taking a short cut at the back of the Race Course near the Grand Stand, came upon the body of a man lying on the ground. On examination he was found to be quite dead, but had evidently just been cut down. On his head there were two deep cuts, on his shoulder a cut and two thrusts, there was a deep cut across his stomach, and another on his thigh, but no tokens of any struggle or resistance having taken place were to be found, and it seemed as though he had been cut down from behind, and the finishing strokes given afterwards.

Next morning, the authorities having taken the matter in hand, the girls of the tea-house where the robbery had taken place were called to inspect the body, the supposition being that it was that of the man who had entered their dwelling on the night previous. On examining the remains, they expressed their conviction that it was really the body of the robber. If this supposition be correct, we may further surmise that he had accomplices, who quarrelled with him—perhaps about the division of the spoil—and slaughtered him with

his own weapon, as no sword was found near the body. His clothes however, were not taken, and the sum of 1½ boos was found in his purse untouched.

The body was not removed from the spot where it had been discovered. On New Year's Eve it was still lying there, but the mayor of the district of Negishi had appointed a man to watch it, and when our informant left, the poor fellow had lighted a fire and was preparing to keep his solitary watch through the long winter night; no very agreeable occupation, under any circumstances, but as the weather turned out toward morning, particularly unpleasant in this case; and without doubt an exceedingly dismal way of watching the "old year out."

### ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

LAST NIGHT, at about 7 o'clock, a quartermaster of the U. S. Store-ship *Idaho*, named William Webb, came to the U. S. Consulate and complained that he had been robbed, knocked on the head, and thrown overboard from a sampan by the sendoes. It appeared from the statement of complainant that he had come ashore on leave at 11 o'clock yesterday morning; on returning towards the vessel in the evening, not being aware of the regulations for booking at the Hatobas, he omitted to register his name at the office and went down to the slip at the French landing place. Seeing the boatmen there who had brought him ashore in the morning he agreed with them to be taken back to his vessel: as he was quietly sitting in the bow of the boat, he was suddenly struck on the head from behind, and his face very much cut and bruised. He remembers no more until he found himself lying on the stones near the iron bridge in the native town: wounded, covered with mud and slime, and minus about \$8 which he had on his person when he entered the sampan.

After resting awhile, although very much exhausted, he managed to reach the U. S. Consulate, where he laid the complaint stated above. He was accompanied by the Deputy Marshal to the Japanese Police Station, the authorities of which sent down an officer with him to the Hatoba. The person in charge of the boat-house, being informed of the particulars, called together the sendoes present, and Webb pointed out a man as being one of the boatmen. He was taken in charge and brought to the Japanese Police Station, but, as Webb could not swear that he was actually the man who assaulted him, he was discharged, the boat-house official undertaking to produce him when required. There were two men and a boy in the sampan. Webb says he had about \$8 and half a boo when he entered the boat; this was in a pocket-book which the thieves emptied of its contents, and afterwards thrust between the trousers and the belt of their victim. The matter is in the hands of the police, but, since last evening, nothing further has been elicited likely to lead to the discovery of the culprits.

THE U. S. STORESHIP *Idaho*, Lieut. Commander Nelson, which has been for a length of time so prominent a feature of our harbour, has at last been peacefully shelved, having gone out of commission on 31st December last.

The United States Government some time ago secured on lease from Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. a large area of land at Nagasaki, with the intention of transferring the locale of the Naval Store Depot thence. The necessary buildings have now been erected and the transfer of the stores effected, and Paymaster

Allen, with his assistants, left Yokohama per s. s. *Golden Age* yesterday, to take charge of the establishment. For the present the Hospital arrangements here will undergo no change, but we believe it is the intention of the U. S. Government to transfer also to Nagasaki, the staff attached to the Naval Hospital here.

We hear it mentioned that, on account of the greater security of Nagasaki as a harbour (real or supposed) American vessels-of-war in these waters will for the future pass the typhoon season there; the choice being made from its sheltered position.

During the repairs at present going on on board the *Ashuelot* the *Idaho* will act as tender and storeship to that vessel; but the latter, we hear, will shortly be put up to auction and sold out of the service. In all probability she will end her days in the useful but inglorious capacity of a coal-hulk. *Sic transit gloria!*

### FIRE AT NOGE.

SHORTLY AFTER eight o'clock this morning the fire bells sounded the alarm, and it was found that the Takashima school building adjoining the Gas works at Noge was on fire.

The wind was fortunately not strong, and from the close proximity of the canal the supply of water was plentiful. A large number of fire engines was quickly on the spot, and the enthusiastic crowd of coolies and policemen manning them worked with a will, and the fire was consequently prevented from spreading. The school building, a two storied one was unfortunately entirely destroyed, and the fire was not wholly subdued until about half past ten. The household goods of the people living by were deposited for safety on board some sampans moored under one of the bridges over the canal, the compound surrounding the burning premises being also heaped up with sundry articles of furniture rescued from the flames. The various engines were in admirable order, and, for a wonder, the hose in every case seemed perfect. The discipline of the firemen (who were under the superintendence of numerous police officials) was, as usual, praiseworthy, and one could not help admiring their indomitable energy and pluck. Some of them were certainly not to be envied, perched as they were on the burning rafters, and drenched with showers from erratic hose. No explanation has been offered, we believe, as to the origin of the fire. We hear, this evening, that two European teachers and one or more scholars were accidentally hurt, but trust the report is without foundation.

A FIRE took place at the U. S. Consulate in Hiogo, about 4. p.m. on the 18th instant, just as the Mail for Yokohama was closing. It commenced in a wardrobe belonging to the Consul, the contents of which were burnt and the wood charred. His loss, including damage done by water, will amount to \$500. Great praise is due to the Fire Brigades, foreign and native, the former having water playing on the burning mass within ten minutes of the alarm being given.

### ANOTHER FIRE.

AT EIGHT o'clock this morning the fire bells again rang out the alarm, the seat of the conflagration being in this instance within the Settlement. The premises destroyed by the second fire of the season, were situate at No. 31, on Water Street, and occupied by Mr. Joseph Thomas as a haberdashery and general drapery store. Just as the establishment was about to be opened, at eight o'clock, the attention of Mr. Thomas was directed to



the ceiling of the dining room which was found to be on fire, near to the stove-pipe. There was but an ordinary fire in the stove, but there cannot be any doubt that the origin of the fire is to be attributed to the overheating of the pipe, although there was apparently nothing wrong with it so far as was seen. The alarm was at once given and willing help was at hand to endeavour to save some of the goods. The premises being of wood the fire of course quickly spread, and the two children of Mr. Thomas, who were confined to their bed-room through sickness, had to be taken out into the frosty air in their night-dresses; Mrs. Thomas having also to effect her escape only partially clad. The Private Fire Brigade Hook and Ladder Company, under the direction of Mr. H. W. Hohnholz, were the first to be on the spot, and did invaluable service; but such was the rapidity with which the fire spread that, although they were on the spot within a very few minutes of the outbreak of the fire, it had then gained a complete mastery, and the building was one mass of flame. The Hook and Ladder men immediately got to work, and by the time the Engines had arrived the burning building had been hauled down bodily. This was fortunate, as from the considerable distance the water had to be forced—the hose being laid down to the French Hato-ba, where the Engines were at work—the stream thrown was very small and feeble. The burning debris being, however, confined in a compact mass between the stone store just vacated by Mons. Bertrand on the one hand and the substantial godown occupied by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. at the corner on the other, it had little or no chance of spreading, and the two Steam Fire Companies with their Engines did good service, assisted by two of the smaller hand engines; so much so, that at a few minutes after nine o'clock the danger was over, and the firemen were preparing to depart. Some small portion of the stock saved from the fire by a number of men-of-war and civilian volunteers, was piled on the further side of the street; somewhat damaged, however, by water and mud. A detachment of French Marines was early on the spot, the European police also being present, assisted by a squad of Japanese. An excited native, who seemed to imagine he had a vested interest in some of the rescued property, endeavoured to get within the cordon of soldiers mounting guard over it, and went so far as to set at defiance a French Marine who was near. He was summarily disposed of, being handed over to a native constable, and passed on to the nearest police station. After the excitement had somewhat subsided the saved goods were transferred to the store just vacated by Mons. C. Bertrand.

The value of Mr. Thomas' stock, we believe, is estimated at \$9,000; he is covered by insurance in an English office, to the extent only of £1,000 sterling, we regret to say. With the exception of the few goods we have spoken of the whole of the stock was destroyed, Mr. Thomas not having time even to save his personal stock of clothing. Although it was apparent, soon after the outbreak of the fire, that there was little danger of it spreading, the authorities of the Oriental Bank Corporation took the precaution to place men, with buckets of water, on the roof of their premises, but fortunately their services were not required. There was a rumour, during the early part of the unfortunate occurrence, that Mr. Thomas was missing, and it was supposed that he might have been crushed in the fall of the building. These fears were eventually set at rest by the appearance of

the gentleman himself, who, however, expressed some apprehension with regard to a man-of-war's man who had been assisting to carry out the goods. Mr. Hohnholz, who was within the burning building just before it fell, speaks with certainty to the fact that it was quite empty when it came down.

The "Independence" (No. 6) and "Volunteer" Fire Companies (steam) with the hand engines, worked well, and particular praise is due to the Hook and Ladder Company, whose services are invaluable in such cases as that under notice where the supply of water is so remote from the scene of the conflagration.

WE took an opportunity last week of looking over the Yokohama Native Hospital on Nogé hill, which is under the superintendence of Dr. Simmons. The beds were clean, and the dormitories light, cheerful, and airy. The Doctor, it is hardly necessary to say, gives his patients all the attention which his skill and great experience in the profession enable him to bestow; and we can recommend the institution to those who may have native friends or servants requiring medical advice; the charges, as will be seen by advertisement in our columns, being very reasonable.

A SMALL robbery took place last night at the Printing office of this paper. The thieves took only two coats, a clock, and all the office lamps. If this should meet their eye, we beg to thank them for doing no mischief with those things that would have been useless to them, but the disturbance of which would have put us to great inconvenience. They left the key of the clock behind. If they will call at the office it shall be handed to them, as it feels lonesome like, and we feel a kind of pity for it—on Christmas Eve too!

The following letter and Report, addressed to Major Kinder, the Director of the Imperial Japanese Mint at Osaka, on the relative assays of gold and silver Yen by the Japanese and British Mints, will no doubt have considerable interest for our readers:—

Royal Mint, 20th Nov., 1873.

SIR,—I have received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury a copy of your letter of the 8th September last, transmitting Gold and Silver assay pieces from Pyx Coins and Ingots of the Imperial Japanese Mint; and, in compliance with their Lordship's directions, I have caused test assays of each piece to be made in this Department.

I have the pleasure to transmit herewith a statement furnished by Mr. Roberts, Chemist and Assayer of the Mint, shewing the results of the assays made. Those results are eminently satisfactory, and I trust that you will allow me to offer you my congratulations on the additional proof which they afford of the accuracy of the operations of the Mint under your charge.

In accordance with your request, a statement of the Mint charge for making these assays, amounting to £2.2.6, has been forwarded to the Oriental Bank Corporation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. FREMANTLE,

To MAJOR KINDER,

Director of the Imperial Mint.

## OSAKA.

Assay Reports on portions of "Pyx Coins" and pieces from "Test Ingots" sent from the Imperial Mint of Japon.

### GOLD.

No.	Japanese Mint Assay.	Royal Mint Assay.
1	1 Yen coin ... 899.9	900.0
2	2 " " ... 900.6	900.4
3	5 " " ... 899.9	900.3
4	5 " " ... 900.1	900.1
5	10 " " ... 900.2	899.7
6	2 " " ... 899.7	899.7
7	5 " " ... 900.0	900.0
8	5 " " ... 899.8	900.0
9	5 " " ... 900.0	899.9
10	1 " Bar ... 899.9	899.9
11	2 " " ... 899.9	900.0
12	5 " " ... 900.2	899.9
13	10 & 20 " ... 899.4	900.0
Mean ..... 899.97		899.99

### SILVER.

No.	Japanese Mint Assay.	Royal Mint Assay.
14	5 Yen Bar ... 800.3	801.4
15	10 " " ... 798.2	798.6
16	20 " " ... 799.5	799.7
17	50 " " ... 800.5	802.0
Mean ..... 799.62		800.42

(Sd.) WM. CHANDLER ROBERTS,

Chemist & Assayer of the Mint.

Royal Mint,

20th November, 1873.

## The New York Agent

FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

The "Nippon Advertiser" a weekly advertising sheet, published in Japanese, and distributed gratuitously in all parts of the Empire—guaranteed circulation 5000 copies;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

Our last report bore date December 24th, 1873, and for some days subsequently no business was transacted, the holidays extending into the second week of the new year, and native buyers disinclined to operate. Since then there has been some considerable speculation in Grey Shirtings, and deliveries have been made at about our last quotations; at which figures Woollen Goods may be nominally placed. Cotton Yarns have declined; Nos. 28 to 32 having been quitted at \$1 under former quotations. In metals there is nothing doing, whilst Sugars are firm, although at lower figures than last reported.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs - 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.17½ to 2.25	Fair demand for 8½-lbs.
8 " do. ... .. "	2.60 to 2.70	
9 " do. 44 in. ... .. "	3.10 to 3.20	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. "	2.40 to 2.65	} Very little doing. Demand.
64 to 72 " do. ... .. "	2.75 to 2.90	
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. "	1.90 to 2.40	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		
do. (Dyed) ... .. "		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. "	1.40 to 2.40	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	2.40 to 2.60	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	9.00 to 9.50	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. "	0.90 to 0.95	
Taffachelass ... .. "	2.40 to 2.80	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.25 to 39.00	
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	40.00 to 41.00	
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	46.00 to 47.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.	14.00 to 15.50	} Enquired for, but no stock.
do. Black do. ... .. "	14.50 to 15.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. "	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. "		
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. "	14.00 to 16.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. "	7.00 to 8.25	
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. "	4.25 to 3.50	
do. (plain) do. ... .. "	3.50 to 3.75	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. "	7.00 to 8.00	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		
Mousseline de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16 to 0.19½	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. "		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. "	0.40 to 0.90	
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.35 to 0.40	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.50 to 5.00	} Business, in small sizes of Nail rod.
" nail rod ... .. "	5.00 to 5.75	
" hoop ... .. "	4.70 to 5.15	
" pig ... .. "		
" wire ... .. "	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. nominal.		} Firmer, but little doing.
Lead ... .. "	5.75 to 6.50	
Tin Plate ... .. per box	9.50 to 12.00	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.	14.00 to 16.00	
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	7.75 to 8.00	
do. 2 ... .. "	7.00 to 7.25	
do. 3 ... .. "	5.25 to 5.50	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. "	4.60 to 4.70	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. "		
do. (Swatow) ... .. nominal	3.60 to 3.70	
Black ... .. "	3.40 to 3.50	} Heavy arrivals.
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. "	15.00 to 15.50	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—In common with our Import Market Exports have partaken of the dullness consequent on the prolonged holidays; added to which the discouraging advices from the markets of Europe tend to paralyse business. Prices quoted below may be considered almost nominal. Total settlements since last report amount to 600 Bales only, inclusive of all shipped on native account.

**SILKWORM'S EGGS.**—Season closed. The *Vasco da Gama* took 19 cases for Havre and 5 for London. No other shipments since our last.

**TEA.**—Telegraphic advices of a probable re-imposition of duty on Tea in the United States having reached here just after the departure of last P. M. S. S. on the 24th inst., our market at once assumed a lively aspect, it being reported that Teas bought and invoiced, on or before a certain date, which seems not definitely fixed, would be exempt from such duty. This caused some two or three of our leading houses to enter the market, which they succeeded in raising, before the end of the year, some \$6 per picul on the average of classes on hand, and completely cleared out native dealers in Yokohama of their stocks. For the last few days a rather slacker demand is apparent; notwithstanding which, settlements since the 23rd ulto., amount to some 13,000 piculs.

The *Vasco da Gama* took, for all ports, 437,639 lbs. and the *Corea*, which will have early despatch for New York, will take about 450,000 lbs. The steamer *Atalanta* is also on the berth for the United States, and will sail about the commencement of next month. To-days' rates close as under, buyers being rather cautious.

Description.								Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>									
Mybash	}	Extra, ..	...	...	...	...	...	\$710.00 to \$740.00 per picul	
&		Best ...	...	...	...	...	...	680.00 to 700.00 "	
Sinshiu		Good ...	...	...	...	...	...	640.00 to 660.00 "	
		Medium ...	...	...	...	...	...	600.00 to 620.00 "	
Oshiu Extra		Inferior ...	...	...	...	...	...	550.00 "	
" Best		...	...	...	...	...	...	720.00 "	
" Good		...	...	...	...	...	...	680.00 to 700.00 "	
Echizen, Medium		...	...	...	...	...	...	630.00 to 660.00 "	
" Inferior		...	...	...	...	...	...	550.00 to 600.00 "	
Hamatski, Inferior to Best		...	...	...	...	...	...	450.00 to 510.00 "	
Koshu		...	...	...	...	...	...	480.00 to 510.00 "	
" Best		...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Medium		...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Inferior		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sodai Best		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hatchoji—Tussah		...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Tea:—</b>									
Common, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 20 to \$ 23	
Good Common, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 24 to \$ 28	
Medium ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 30 to \$ 34	
Good Medium ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 35 to \$ 38	
Fine ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 40 to \$ 44	
Finest ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 45 to \$ 48	
Choice ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	nominal.	
Choicest ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	nominal.	
<b>Sundries:—</b>									
Rice, ...		nominal	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 2.50 to 2.55 per Picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut		...	...	...	...	...	...	2.80 to 3.20 "	
" Fine Brown (no stock)		...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 3.00 "	
" Large Green...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50 to 2.00 "	
Cuttle Fish, (no stock)		...	...	...	...	...	...	11.75 to 12.00 "	
Dried Shrimps, do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00 to 16.00 "	
Mushrooms, do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00 to 40.00 "	
Isinglass do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00 to 35.00 "	
Sharks' Fins ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00 to 50.00 "	
Wax, White ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	13.00 to 15.00 "	
" Bees, (no stock)		...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00 to 50.00 "	
Gall Nuts ... do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
Sulphur, do.		...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20 to 2.70 "	
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pos. per catty)		...	...	...	...	...	...	2.85 to 5.00 per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " )		...	...	...	...	...	...	2.25 to 3.25 "	
Tobacco, common		...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 to 12.00 per Picul	
Rape Oil, (no stock)		...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
Shell Fish, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00 to 39.00 "	
Camphor, no stock		...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00 to 16.00 "	
Beche de Mer, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00 to 52.00 "	
Coal ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00 to 12.60 per ton.	

## TABLES

## SILK

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	4,972	5,043	6,284	1,740	5,119	6,610	3,311
Marseilles ... ..	3,737	3,201	4,429	311	2,259	5,241	2,627
United States ... ..	33	143	41	81	96	680	454
Other Countries ... ..	902	687	337	54	—	19	1
Total Bales ... ..	9,644	9,074	11,091	2,186	7,474	12,550	6,393

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
New York &c. ... ..	7,563,379	7,645,019	7,078,923	6,850,229	4,397,243	7,328,287	5,142,753
San Francisco ... ..	1,990,004	1,891,552	1,472,786	1,520,093	613,004	863,427	574,473
England ... ..	—	—	—	—	74,573	731,407	553,086
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ... ..	9,553,383	9,536,571	8,551,709	8,370,322	5,084,820	8,924,921	6,319,758

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

## EXCHANGE.

STERLING—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
 " do. do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
 " Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 4 d.  
 " do. do. ....Documents.....4s. 4 d.  
 PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.48½  
 do .....3 months' sight.....5.46

PARIS.—Private Paper 6 months' sight .....5.53½  
 do. " 3 " " .....5.40  
 SHANGHAI.—Bank " Bills.....on demand.....73  
 " Private Bills...10 days' sight.....73½  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills.....on demand .....par.  
 Private Bills...10 days' .....1 ¾ cent disct.



## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 25, Brit. ship *Fiery Cross*, Bates, 694, from London, general, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 Dec. 28, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 29, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,400, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 31, French str. *Volga*, Flambeaul, 960, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 Dec. 31, Brit. str. *Cheops*, Jarman, 963, from Hongkong and London, general, to Gilman & Co.  
 Dec. 31, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 2, Brit. str. *Glenroy*, Campbell, 1,378, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 3, German barq. *Lotte*, Hildelvand, from Hamburg, general, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 Jan. 4, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Jan. 5, Brit. barq. *Walton*, Shield, 577, from London, general, to Wilkin and Robison.  
 Jan. 6, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 4, German str. *Atalanta*, Mangelsen, 701, from Shanghai, general, to Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Jan. 10, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 10, French str. *Nil*, Samat, 1,008, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 Jan. 14, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 16, Brit. str. *Vasco da Gama*, Rice, 1,987, from Hongkong, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Jan. 17, Russian str. *Courier*, Lemanefsky, 594, from Hakodate, Jan. 14th, general, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Jan. 19, Brit. barq. *Eastern Chief*, Carr, 401, from Liverpool, general, to Fraser & Co.  
 Jan. 20, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 21, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,200, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 21, Brit. brig. *Georgina*, Mitchell, 222, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Jan. 21, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23, French str. *Nil*, Samat, 1,008, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Dec. 23, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 24, Am. str. *Colorado*, Dearborn, 3,836, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 24, Brit. barq. *Gaucho*, Hawkins, 369, for Hiogo, general, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 Dec. 24, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai & Co., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 26, Brit. str. *Tartar*, Ferries, 1,457, for Hongkong, general, despatched by Aug. Heard & Co.  
 Dec. 28, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 30, Brit. str. *Avoca*, Andrews, 1,185, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 30, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Dec. 31, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,400, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 4, Am. barq. *James S. Stone*, Phinney, 710, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Jan. 6, French str. *Menzaleh*, Mourant, 1,008, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Jan. 6, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 10, Brit. str. *Cheops*, Jarman 963, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
 Jan. 10, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 13, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Jan. 13, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 14, French iron-clad *Belliqueuse*, Libaudier, 2,800 tons, 10 guns, on a cruise.  
 Jan. 14, Brit. ship, *Shalimar*, Walker, 1,538, for Nagasaki, general, despatched by Bavier & Co.  
 Jan. 15, Brit. str. *Glenroy*, Campbell, 1,385, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
 Jan. 19, Russian Gun-boat *Sokol*, Sedeschner, 460 tons, for Kobe.  
 Jan. 20, French str. *Volga*, Flambeaul, 960, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Jan. 21, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 21, Brit. str. *Vasco da Gama*, Rice, 1,987, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per M. M. Co.'s *Nil*, for Hongkong.  
 Messrs. Anton Albers, De Villeneuve, G. Gabriel, Blouet Jules, and Leo.

Per Am. str. *Relief*, from Hakodate.

6 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Colorado*, for San Francisco.

Messrs. Geo. Reimenmyder, H. B. Lemann, Clark, J. de Cordova, Fred. Jenkins, A. Huber, Capt. Geo. Johnson and family, Capt. Seth Doane, H. Rubery, and Lin.

Per Am. steamer *Oregonian* for Shanghai.

J. M. Deal, F. Bevil, Mr. Sherrington, C. L. Grant, and wife, J. E. Winn, E. C. Kirby, C. L. Reinhardt, J. W. Meyers, Paul Roaday, Jas. Budge, A. O. Gay, and 7 Japanese and one Chinaman.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai.

Messrs. J. J. Van der Pol, M. Jubin, Simai, J. Pitman, J. W. Gardner, M. Water, M. S. Cooper, Mrs. Jones, E. U. Inoye.

## FOR BOSTON.

Mr. D. C. Hall.

Per P. M. S. *Great Republic* from San Francisco.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jno. Blythe, A. Kautz, U.S.N., C. H. Gould, U.S.N., Mrs. E. Smith, H. Hart, wife, and child, A. Hotta, W. Johnson, J. Saman, Benj. Roth, Mrs. L. Stone, S. Chiraki and servt., W. Wapuga and servt., Rev. Wallace Taylor and wife, Mrs. M. Hilbert, J. McBride, J. H. Jones.

## FOR HONGKONG.

Mrs. N. Garcia, A. Simpson, Geo. Rogers, wife and son, Chas. Crocker, R. P. Hammond.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Wm. W. Parkins and wife.

Per Brit. str. *Avoca*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. C. S. S. Lynill, Glanvill, D. Vasconceellas, and 7 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. *New York*.

## FOR HIOGO.

Messrs. W. H. Talbot, J. R. Davidson, W. E. Martin, J. G. H. Godfrey, E. Burmeister, M. Woyeno, wife, child, and servt., M. Yoshi and wife, Yamao and friend, M. Parkins and wife, Rev. W. Taylor and wife, Blyth, A. G. McHeaton and wife, M. Etori, Ishibashi, Yoshikawa, Orinori, Kosigawa, Miyasaki, Iwashii, Keola, 16 Japanese officers.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

Mr. Florent and wife, H. P. Andrew.

Per French str. *Volga*, from Hongkong.

Messrs. Sagura, K. Katski, Greeren, Sasaki, Dato, Shyno, Agakama, Moritz, Asada, Atsouka, Yamakouti, Wada, Chanji, and Schmidt.

Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, for Hongkong.

8 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Cheops*, from Hongkong.

1 Officer and 20 men of the R. M. Battalion 30 Lascars.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, from Hongkong.

Miss Moore, Mr. Renton and 7 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, for Shanghai.

Messrs. Charles Crocker, R. P. Hammond, Paymaster Allen, wife and 2 children, Mr. Rae, A. D. Bauduin, Van der Pol, and one Japanese, 50 in the steerage.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. J. M. Smith, Lulief, L. Michel, White, Michel, de Montgolfier, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, servant and child, Madame Aymes, Dr. Forne, M. Pellissier, and 14 Marines and Sailors.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

Messrs. J. M. Vickers, C. A. Schultz, M. De Bellaz, C. McDonald U.S.N., L. C. Heilner, Dr. Dickenson, M. Fischer, E. C. Kirby, F. Bevil, G. S. Charlson, M. Faber, Geo. Sering, and 41 Japanese in the steerage.

Per French str. *Nil*, from Hongkong.

M. Momatz, Matgoma, Kawano, C. Kamatz, Katabatako, Pardin, Sakuto, and 3 Japanese.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. M. Nab, McDachlan, Schnor, Weintraub, and Gertsamayer.

Per Am. str. *Relief*, for Hiogo.

R. V. Boyle, J. A. Roy, and 2 Japanese, 25 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

Messrs. John Bellons, W. B. Walter, and 2 Japanese, 20 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.

Messrs. S. Brush and servant, J. J. Hickley, U.S.N., 1 Japanese officer, John Kelly, U.S.N., Walker, J. H. Nichols and wife, J. S. Fearon, E. Lillipanti.

Per Brit. str. *Vasco da Gama*, from Hongkong.

E. L. Hyde, Mr. Smith, son, and Japanese servant.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai.

Lieut. O. Tracy, R.M.L.I., G. H. Howell, John Maltby, D. A. J. Crombie and servant, A. H. Macomber and servant, C. Wiggins and servant, H. P. Andrew, Mr. Low, W. Cowderoy, and 43 steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

S. S. Gilbert, and 1 steerage.

Per French str. *Volga*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. Lenelson, Chatros, Montague, Heeren, Rena de Balloy, Sonoda, Bertrand, Laiyon, and Mr. Darbier, and wife.

Per Am. str. *Japan*, from Hongkong.

Admiral Parrott, U.S.N., Captain Phillips, U.S.N., Mr. Gamble, U.S.N., Messrs. Reed, Walroby, Porter and Jose Lenardis, 488 Chinese and 8 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, for Hiogo.

Messrs. D. A. Crombie, Inoya Bunda, Hema, Dr. Massais, C. Kempermann, Miss Appleton, E. C. Kirby, 13 Japanese, and 45 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

1 Japanese, and 30 in the steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

6 Chinese.

Per Brit. str. *Vasco da Gama*, for San Francisco.

John W. Walter, C. L. Glover, F. M. Wilbor.—2nd D. Law Jr.—3rd class, Mr. and Mrs. Muir.

## FOR NEW YORK.

A. Bellamy.

## REPORTS.

The Am. str. *Relief* reports strong westerly winds and clear weather.

The Brit. ship *Fiery Cross* reports leaving London July 26th and the Downs on the 28th; met with strong westerly gales down Channel and across the Bay of Biscay, after entering the N. E. trades found them very light; crossed the Equator August 31st, in 24° W., the S. E. trades were strong, hanging well to the southward. Rounded the Cape September 24th, met with strong northerly winds, running the easting down. Off the Cape spoke a Dutch barque the *Britius*, Amsterdam to Batavia, 70 days out. Made the passage round Australia sighting Norfolk Island, Hunter Island and the Ladrões. While near the latter a typhoon passed, the vessel experiencing some difficulty in keeping clear of the land having been hove to for 48 hours. The Captain states that from the Volcanic Island of Assumption a great eruption had taken place very recently, immense quantities of fresh lava being seen, down to the waters edge; he says the crater is about 3,000 feet high. In the Pacific had strong N. E. winds most of the time, the vessel taking on board considerable quantities of water, had to batten down the skylights. November 20th, spoke the British ship *Perth*, from Hunters River to Singapore, Lat. 2 deg. 50 N.; Long. 165 deg. 50 E. Took a pilot on board on the 21th, and anchored here on the morning of the 25th, 150 days from London.

The Brit. str. *Bombay* reports left Hongkong, 28th Dec. at noon.

The Am. str. *Japan* reports strong head winds and a heavy cross sea throughout.

"THE P. M. S. S. *Relief* is ashore about seventy miles north east of Nagasaki. The passengers, mails and specie have been brought back to Nagasaki by the *Golden Age*, which left that port for Yokohama on the 17th. The present position of the *Relief* is considered critical; she is likely to prove a wreck."

Printed and published for the proprietors by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY.

AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

P. M. Str. "Great Republic." TOKAI AND YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents.  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies,...\$2.00

THE

### "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 24TH JAN. 1874, TO 23RD FEB., 1874.

#### MAILED.

At Yokohama, February 6th, 1874, at 4 o'clock, by Captain C. J. McDougal, U. S. N., by the Rev. W. Syle, in the presence of Geo. N. Mitchell, U. S. Consul, Captain CHARLES S. COY to Miss ELLEN EYRE, daughter of Manuel Eyre, Esq., of Philadelphia.

At Nagasaki, on the 25th ulto., by authority of J. van der Pot, Esq., Acting Consul for Norway, by Rev. Henry Stout, at his residence, Mr. HANS PETERSEN, of Drewback, Norway, to Miss MATSU INOSUKI Umakusa.—No cards.

At Yokohama, on the 14th February 1874, by W. van Oordt, H. N. M. Acting Consul, and by the Rev. P. V. Veeder, D. D., Dr. T. W. BEUKEMA to Miss C. TORWATER.

#### DEATH.

Suddenly, at No. 60, Main Street, Yokohama, this day, 23rd January, Mr. JAMES KIMBER, a native of Buckingham, England, aged 37 years.

Suddenly, at Hongkew, on the 12th instant, aged 35, MARTHA, wife of S. A. LORD, Master schooner "Clara."

At Kobe, on the morning of the 20th instant, of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, MAY, daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. J. L. ATKINSON, aged three years and five months.

At Hakodadi, 1st February, suddenly, of Apoplexy, M. BARTOFF, a native of Russia.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, February 8th 1874, at 5 P. M., RICHARD RAMSAY, Engineer, a native of England, aged 31.

At Shanghai, on Saturday, the 31st January 1874, GEORGE WHITTINGHAM CAINE, son of the late Colonel Caine, aged 41.

OUR LAST Mail Summary left by the P. M. Steamer *Japan* on the 23rd January. The following are the home mails arrived since the date of our last;—

The English Mail	Jan.	DUE.		ARRIVED.	
		18	Jan.	26	
" French "	"	25	"	25	
" U. States "	"	27	Feb.	5	
" English "	Feb.	1	"	2	
" French "	"	8	"	8	
" English "	"	15	"	13	

#### Summary.

THE NEWS which this Mail conveys from Japan, although of a sufficiently sensational character, need give no alarm to our readers at home, either for the safety of their friends out here; nor for the financial condition of the country.

THE uneasiness we have so often alluded to as existing among the samourai, has at length found vent. The samourai of Saga Ken, one of the provinces of Kiusiu, have risen; the primary cause of their doing so being the determination to go to Corea, to punish the people of that country for the insults heaped upon Japan by the Corean government.

THE government has taken measures to put down the rebellion; and has sent Okubo Ichizo, the Minister for Home affairs, supported by a military force, to bring the samourai to terms. Many of the military refused to go; and some of those on the spot refused to fight against their countrymen.

ALL that can be gathered is given in our news columns; but no person, be he foreign-

er or Japanese, can tell how things may turn out. It may be in a success for the government. If not—there remains only the alternative of a general rebellion, or a Corean War. If, however, the present ministers would resign, those might take their places who could at once calm the agitation of the samourai.

THE EMPRESS, on the 29th January, received Lady Parkes, Mrs. and the Misses Bingham, and Mrs. De Groote, the ladies of the English, United States and Belgian ministers.

THE EMPEROR has ordered that his own income shall pay tax, equally with his subjects'. The amount of his payment will be over 25,000 dollars.

KIDO, LATELY one of the associate ambassadors, has been appointed Minister of Public Education. He is still, however, too unwell to attend to his duties regularly.

ENNOMOTO, THE former Tokugawa Admiral, who with the fleet took Hakodate in 1866, and held it against the Imperial troops; but who has since been pardoned and held high office in the Colonization Department; has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to Russia.

THE P. M. S. *Relief* was lost near Nagasaki on the 18th January. The enquiry will be found elsewhere in our columns.

1873.

(Continued from our Summary of January.)

**A**MONG THE political events of the year most worthy of remark was the determined action of the government, with regard to Shimadzu Saburo. He had refused to come to Tokei when ordered by the government to do so, in order that he might undergo an examination in connection with the letter he had sent to the Mikado when His Majesty was in Kagosima, during the preceding year. The government sent down a steamer to Kagosima, with sufficient force to shew the old chief that he was now under a government prompt to enforce obedience. He came, therefore, in the steamer; but both he and the retainers who accompanied him were dressed as in days before the treaties were made; with their swords at their sides, and with fierce menacing looks, such as the good citizens had not been used to for many a long day. Having vindicated its authority, however, the government was no further hard upon Shimadzu; but the Mikado, in remembrance of former loyalty, appointed him, in the most flattering manner, his private War Counsellor. His retainers then returned to their own country quietly, and no more was heard of the ronins who were said to be in the city in anticipation of there being a tumult. Soon after their arrival in Tokei, however, several of the retainers sent a letter to their master, asking permission to lay aside their swords like other people, as they seemed to be marked men throughout the city, and could not even obtain entrance to the tea-houses, as all people were afraid of them.

In October, when, in consequence of the war-like policy of the ministry, the opposition of Iwakura, late Ambassador from the Mikado to Foreign Treaty Powers, led to the resignation of the most important and influential members of the Daijokuan or Council of State, great efforts were made to secure Shimadzu as an adherent of the new ministry. Iwakura for a short time seemed to have it all his own way. He placed his late colleagues in the embassy in the Daijokuan, with portfolios, and Terashima, late minister resident in England, became minister for Foreign affairs; and from that moment an obstructive régime commenced, very different from what might have been anticipated by those who went to so much trouble and expense in Europe and America to entertain the Embassy and facilitate the attainment of its objects. Under the old ministry some points in connection with the revision of the Treaties had been discussed and allowed; but the new men shewed a spirit of opposition to the work of their predecessors, and a very unsatisfactory feeling was engendered between the foreign ministers and the head of the Foreign Office; and on more than one occasion the discussions partook of anything but a cordial character. Early in December it was rumoured that Iwakura was desirous of retracing some of the steps taken in the direction of progress, and this idea was a good deal strengthened by the announcement that he had succeeded in getting Shimadzu—the personification of Old Japan—to accept office as head of the newly formed “Home Office.” This lasted but a very short time, however, and, within a few days, Shimadzu resigned the office. At the close of the year, then, things seemed to be in as perplexing a condition as possible. Nothing of any solid importance shewed itself as a part of the policy of the year. The Mikado had a Council who were thoroughly distasteful to him. The government was without a policy.

The army was disaffected, and hundreds were constantly leaving, with or without leave. The clans best known of old as among the fighting clans, were gathering; and the people, generally so regardless of politics, seeing the movements among the soldiers, talked mysteriously, and were filled with anxious forebodings. As to foreigners, all that can be said is, that the revision of the Treaties had come to a deadlock. There was no apprehension of any danger to them; but business was dull, and appearances were in favour of its continuing so. And altogether the situation with regard to them was of that negative character, that, while they had nothing to fear, they fancied they had much to complain of.

We ought not, in our retrospect of the year, to pass over the numerous “risings” which occurred in various Ken, throughout the country. They were, in some instances, of a very serious character; but the government, in every case, succeeded in putting them down with a high hand. They originated in causes which we trust may not occur again; principally, we may safely say, through the remissness of the government officers, in not properly explaining to the ignorant people the true meaning of the government edicts. For instance, in Fukuoka Ken, which saw the largest and most desperate *émouv*, and in which there was great bloodshed before quiet was restored, the origin was entirely in a badly chosen and misunderstood word. The government order was that all young men of a certain age should be liable to be drawn by conscription for military service; except those who were able to pay a certain sum for a substitute. The word used for this substitution fee bore the meaning of blood-money; and some of the ignorant people set abroad the absurd story that the government had made a contract with foreigners to supply them with a quantity of human blood, and that they who would not redeem their blood by the payment of a fee should be sacrificed. At first it was not credited. But when the farmers went to the Kencho and read the word for themselves their wrath knew no bounds. A little judgment on the part of the officials might have prevented this rising; which resulted in the death of many good men, and the punishment of thousands.

Diplomatically Japan has not been altogether idle during 1873. We admit that the great embassy does not seem to be bearing such good fruit as was expected of it; but probably that may be seen hereafter. The mission of Soeshima to China, however, was a marked success; and the arrangement with Peru on the coolie question must also be considered so. It certainly was a feather in the cap of Japan to be in the van in the settlement of the audience question in China, and to maintain his ambassadorial rights as Soejima did. It is no less honourable to Japan that, in the position she had taken firmly with regard to the coolie trade, she was able to hold her own throughout, without flinching from the consequences, whatever they might be. The Emperor of Russia is to arbitrate between Japan and Peru on the subject; and, for the rest, Peru and Japan are now in Treaty Friendship.

Early in the year, the Japanese Government promulgated a marriage law as between Japanese and foreigners. Although there have been two or three instances of Japanese marrying foreign ladies abroad, and one or two marriages between foreigners and Japanese in this country, the privilege has not yet had much effect. We are quite of opinion, however, that such alliances will gra-

dually become of no uncommon occurrence.

The edicts against Christianity may now be considered as finally withdrawn; and all the Christians who had been under punishment on account of their faith have been restored to their homes, and freed from their persecution.

Another very important matter was made the subject of legislation at the beginning of the year—viz: the subject of *la vendetta*. It is worth while giving the proclamation which put a stop to it, *in extenso*.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas it has been an ancient custom, and a privilege given to the people, to personally avenge the crime of murder, committed upon a relative, such privilege shall no longer exist. In olden times, when murder was committed, the son or brother or other nearest relative was allowed to obtain revenge, by personally killing the murderer when captured; but the government now considers this custom a bad one; and therefore orders, when crimes of this kind take place, the murderer shall be arrested and placed in gaol, and duly tried according to law—the relations lodging their statements and complaints at the Judicial Court.

Mr. De Long, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan, at the request of his government, sent in his resignation in March; his term of four years having expired.

The same month Captain Garcia y Garcia, of the Peruvian Navy, arrived as ambassador from Peru to the Mikado, for the purpose of making a treaty, and settling the question of the coolie ship *Maria Luz*. The latter has been referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia; the former was satisfactorily accomplished.

The Kioto Exhibition was opened in 1873 with a display still more interesting than that of the preceding year. It was held in the Gosho, or Imperial palace. Foreigners were, as before, permitted to visit Kioto during the time it was open.

A general system of conscription was established about this time. The plan is, that all males who reach the age of 20 years shall be liable to be drawn by conscription, and to serve three years in either the Army or the Navy. After this term of service has expired, they will form a reserve, and assemble for drill once a year. After two years in this reserve, they will only be called out to serve in case of a levy *en masse*. The Peace-footing of the Army, it was arranged should be 35,500, and the War-footing 51,000 men, including 4880 household troops.

And, by the way, we will here mention an inspection of troops by his Majesty the Emperor, which took place at Kamakura—about 12 or 14 miles from Yokohama. The weather was so bad, that the affair was really a failure; and but for the motive which led to it, we should not notice it. It was, however, the first attempt of the Japanese to play at soldiers under the name of a camp. For some days a regiment was encamped, and was loudly talked of as “The Camp at Kamakura.” The Emperor went thither to see them go through the manoeuvres of a sham fight, under the French officers, who, although then little more than a year in the country, had got the troops wonderfully forward. There has been nothing heard of any intention to form another camp; but in that small affair is seen the spirit of imitation which pervades the nation.

On the 21st July yet one more proclamation of prime importance to foreigners in Japan was issued. It provided for the removal of the prohibition of the Export of Rice, which had theretofore been rigidly maintained—with the exception of a few cargoes shipped on government account in the preceding year. The exportation was permitted ‘free of duty’ from the 1st August 1873. Kebé has benefitted by this more

than any other port. We expect that the bulk of whatever export trade arises, will be done at Kobe and Nagasaki. Already a considerable business has been effected, and several ships have found cargoes, which but for this export would have had to leave in ballast.

The Duke of Genoa, nephew of the King of Italy, arrived here in September; and was received by the Mikado with the same hospitalities as had formerly been extended to Prince Alexis of Russia. In the earlier part of the year also, two princes of the house of Coburg Gotha, passed through; and were received by His Majesty *en route*.

Mr. Bingham, the U. S. Minister in succession to Mr. De Long, arrived early in October, and at once assumed his diplomatic functions. Mr. De Long left by the Mail of the middle of November, having been before his departure invited to a grand banquet by the Citizens of America and the Dutch residents, in Yokohama. The affair was quite an ovation for the retiring Minister.

At the beginning of November His Excellency the Viscount de San Januario, the Governor of Macao, and Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal to China and Japan, arrived in this country. He was lodged at Hama Goten, and received every kindness befitting his rank from the Emperor. Mr. Loureiro, formerly Portuguese Consul in Yedo, was promoted to the office of Consul General.

Thus have we glanced in the most superficial manner at the main events of the past year. And though at first sight it seemed that there was almost nothing of special moment during the whole twelve months, yet we have found as we passed from month to month, that there really has been a good deal of very considerable importance. The movements of the Court shew a certain advance towards the position held by constitutional monarchs elsewhere. The improvements in the Financial Department, and the publication of a budget have had a good effect. The cessation of religious persecution; the withdrawal of the prohibition of the export of rice; the settlement of the Treaty between Japan and China; the legalizing marriages between Japanese and foreigners; and many other things; all have their significance and their peculiar value.

The return from Europe of Iwakura and his colleagues in the late embassy, has, however, been one of the most potential occurrences throughout the year. What the embassy has reported of its visit to foreign countries, we are not informed; but whilst it was anticipated that more enlarged and liberal views would have been gained of foreign affairs, by the members of the embassy, it has proved that the reverse is the case. The leader, Iwakura, is, at all events, more conservative than ever; and lost no time in shewing it. Still, in one respect he did good; viz., in preventing the government from going to war with Corea and Formosa. On this subject he succeeded in causing several of the ministers to resign office, and replaced them with others who appear to take their cue from him. We do not believe that so much unpleasantness has occurred between foreign ministers and the Japanese foreign office, since the days of Sir Rutherford Alcock, M. de Bellecourt and Mr. Harris, as have occurred since the change of ministry; and at the close of the year, it really seemed as if the revision of the Treaties was as far off as ever.

But one evil has resulted from the change of ministry, which, if not quelled, may lead to very bad results. Certain of the clans

who are most eager for war have withdrawn their men from the army and police, and these deserters have not been opposed by the government. They have joined their clans; and now drilling is going on in several directions, quite irrespective of the government. The original intention of those who take the lead in this movement, was openly expressed. It was to go to Corea, with or without government consent. We are of opinion that the government is able to prevent this; but it requires the most careful course of action to guard against bringing on civil strife, and at the close of the year there was a great feeling of uneasiness in the minds of all classes, as to the state of the country.

Writing as we do now, when the month of January is nearly at a close, we are hopeful that something has been done to allay the excitement that existed among the samurai of the discontented clans. A memorial has been presented to SA IN (the lower house) asking for a representative parliament, and freedom of discussion of government affairs. To this a favourable answer has been returned. Although, therefore, no proclamation has been issued, withdrawing the prohibition of such discussion, people already are satisfied that ultimately the will of the nation will be declared on the subject of war or peace, and that their voice will not be altogether unheeded. Besides, a great many samurai are very much scandalized by a barbarous and cowardly attack which was made about a fortnight ago on Iwakura; and although, as yet, it has not been certainly ascertained who were the murderous assailants, the majority of the samurai repudiate such an act, and hesitate to act in any manner which would seem to give a colour of approving it. Happily Iwakura was but slightly wounded, and will soon be restored to health.

We have not, however, to deal with the occurrences of this year, but of last; and we need not dwell on the politics of the Empire, further than to say that internal affairs are in that condition which renders it impossible to prophecy from month to month what will happen. Our confidence is not strong; yet we are at least hopeful that peace will not be disturbed.

As for foreign trade, we believe that 1873 has been the most unsatisfactory to foreign merchants of any since the opening of the ports; and there seems to be little likelihood of speedy improvement. However, the whole year is before us, and we trust that at the beginning of 1875 we may be able to give a more cheery account of 1874 than we have done of 1873, or than present prospects indicate.

WHILST FOREIGNERS jog quietly on in Yokohama, thinking principally of the badness of the times, and the difficulty of moving off their superabundant stocks of imports, they hear as though they heard it not, of uneasiness in the empire; and regard not the fact as one of special importance, that among those who are disaffected towards the government are thousands of the very men who have been drilled and disciplined with the expectation of their being relied upon to support the cause of good order, in the event of any outbreak.

The *Japan Mail* is angry with us because we have sometimes alluded to facts within our knowledge, which we have not considered ourselves justified in speaking of in plain terms. But we certainly cannot be accused of sounding any uncertain note as regards the probability of troubles in the south. Indeed if the very

articles to which our contemporary took exception, are referred to—they are those of the 13th and 15th December, and the text of them was “coming events cast their shadows before,”—it will be seen that we most distinctly and most emphatically told our readers of what was afoot: viz., that there was a fast growing feeling among certain of the Japanese for the open expression of public opinion; and that there was an extraordinary movement among certain clans; and further that although the name of the Satsuma clan was that most often heard, still that the disaffection was by no means confined to that clan.

This latter fact was quietly admitted last week by the *Mail*, although the previous week it had, in its usual supercilious way, given the whole credit—or discredit—of the attack on Iwakura at least, to the Satsuma men.

Of the correctness of our information, we suppose there can now no longer be any doubt. The Public Opinion movement was brought out of obscurity even in a more decided manner and much earlier than we could have expected. And the telegram received by the government the night before last, and published in the *Gazette* last evening, telling of serious disturbances in Hizen is simply the outcome of what we told our readers was going on.

Of course it is impossible to foresee what the effect of this rising may be. If the Hizen men have broken out generally, and raised the cry “To Corea!” they will not long be alone. The peculiar notions of honour among the Japanese will secure the immediate co-operation of the others who have the same burning desire to avenge the insults heaped upon Japan by Corea; and if this be the case, the government must either send a strong force to the south to crush the discontented, or they must yield to their demand and let an expedition be fitted out. Either alternative is very bad. In the one case a kind of internecine war; in the other a foreign war, which even if ever so successful, must first pretty well drain the country of its pecuniary resources in the mere preliminary equipment and transport.

We have no idea that the present government will sanction the latter alternative. But whatever they resolve upon, they have an immense responsibility upon them. Indeed the more we ponder the state of the country, the less hope we see of the present ministers being able to grapple with it. Their personal influence is far too limited. The present crisis will, however, shew what they can do. The situation is full of difficulty. If they do not act promptly and take the proper steps for putting down the rising, it may speedily become a wide-spread insurrection; and if they do send troops to the south, it is very doubtful whether their loyalty can be relied upon, and whether they will not sympathise with the disaffected clans.

We shall watch events as closely as circumstances permit; and shall not neglect to publish whatever reliable information we receive. If the drama begins to assume a more sensational character than hitherto, it is no fault of ours. We saw that it must do so sooner or later;—but what the issue will be now no man can foretell.

THE FOLLOWING is the report sent in by the Minister of Finance to the Emperor, at the opening of government business this year:

REPORT OF SHOSHIIS OKUMA SHIGENOBU.

I have the honour to report to Your Majesty the improvements which have taken place in the department under my charge.

As under the Feudal system the rules of the land tax and the provincial boundaries became involved so that neither the number of fields



and the amount of the land tax was uncertain. Now the form of government having been centralized as in ancient times, the laws and the taxes can be controlled, for the first time, over the whole empire.

Although after a stagnation of a thousand years all things cannot be perfected in a day, the account of the rice fields and the taxation was diligently enquired into last year.

1.—The extent of the rice fields in this country is 3,516,679 cho, 4 tan, 8 se, and 7 ed to 11,588,600 kok. The revenue from these lands amounting to 11,588,600 kok. This calculation is based upon the reports sent in to the Okurasho by Fu and Ken during the Meiji (1872). The Customs duties and other taxes are omitted.

2.—The registration of the people has been disregarded for a long time; but it has now been accurately accomplished, and the census shews the population of the empire to be 33,110,000. The increase in the people may be thus seen.

3.—Although the gold and silver coinage has been perfected, the copper coins were not completed, and the want of them caused much inconvenience. Lately the Mint has notified the Okurasho that this is now finished; and now, the three kinds of money being circulated, the inconvenience has been removed.

4.—The Japanese government has borrowed money in America and England. Last spring the price of the stock was 92½ yen per 100, but gradually the price has risen, until during the present winter it has reached 100½ yen per 100. Such is the rise within a year. If our country were looked upon as poor and weak, this rise in price would not have taken place, even though we paid double the amount of interest. This shews the confidence of foreigners in Japan; and it serves to illustrate to us the progress we are making.

5.—I formerly estimated the debts of the old hans as amounting to 60,000,000 yen. But having closely examined the accounts, I find it greatly reduced:—being only 20,800,000 yen. Besides this, many samourai have gladly returned the old paper money, evidencing the accord between the people and the government.

6.—Last year, by the imperial command, I made minute estimates for the year. At that time I calculated that the surplus of income over expenditure would be 2,140,000 yen; and I reported accordingly. I became apprehensive, however, lest several heavy and unexpected demands would not have prevented this. But the surplus in rice and money is actually 4,916,951 yen 32 sen; and this was the real balance in hand on the 1st January 1874. Although this is not exactly calculated (the accounts are not yet closed) yet when revenue and expenditure are compared, there will be a surplus. This I had doubted,

Although I am but ignorant, Your Majesty's benevolence appointed me Okura Kiyo; and, as in duty bound, I strive night and day to fulfil the duties of my office.

Looking back upon the history of the Empire, I see that never has there been such rapid progress as in the present reign. Therefore I humbly believe that if Your Majesty shall further promulgate your wise designs, prosperity, surpassing that of foreign nations, shall be established for ever (lit. for a thousand years).

January 4th, 1874.

Yamagata Aritomo, the Minister of the Army Department, and Ito Hirobumi, the Minister of Public Works, also presented short reports, but neither of them possess any special interest.

THE UNIVERSAL theme in all men's minds, among the foreign communities of Japan, is now, once more, the political condition of the country; and there can be but one opinion as to the threatening aspect presented by the attitude of the samourai, and the uncertainty as to the strength of the government.

We have no hesitation in reiterating our opinion that foreigners have nothing to fear. Of course individual *budmashes* may get excited and "run amuck" should they get the opportunity; but such a thing has been witnessed in the most quiet times—for instance, in the attack on Messrs. Dallas and Ring, and, more recently, in the assault on Mr. Blockley. But although such reports as that conveyed in the telegram we published a few evenings ago, that among the disaffected are some *jo-i* (anti-foreigners), should make us keep our forces at hand, still we do not apprehend any hostility to foreigners from those who are earnestly engaged in this rising.

But we do perceive great danger to the country itself, and in that we must take our chance with other citizens.

In a few words, this appears to us to be the position of affairs:—

The country is desirous of calling Korea to account for the insults heaped on Japan. For, to all intents and purposes, the samourai represent the country—the mercantile classes and the farmers being, with few exceptions, utterly indifferent.

The government had successfully resisted the pressure for a long time; but, at length, they considered that the time had come to comply with the wishes of the samourai. Then Iwakura returned from his foreign tour and opposed the war so strenuously that the ministers resigned with the exception of two, and Iwakura got all his colleagues in the late embassy into power; whilst Okuma, a very clever man but a waverer, withdrew his resignation.

It would be easy for us to go much deeper into the causes of the dissolution of the government, but it is not within the scope of our present intention. Suffice it that the five men who left the government were most emphatically the strongest members of it. For not only were they men of energy and with far more than the average of intelligence found even amongst the more advanced Japanese, but they were powerful in the strength of military force at their disposition.

It is useless attempting to disguise the fact. What we stated long ago is strictly true, that in spite of all the changes that have been made, and the mobilization of some portions of the army, the samourai are as much clansmen as ever; and those leaders whom they followed of old can command them at any moment.

So it is that at this, or at any moment, the clans throughout the whole empire could be gathered, and advanced shoulder to shoulder, by their former chiefs or generals, whithersoever they desire; and a single word from Saigo Kitchinoske or Soejima, is sufficient at any time to call into existence in fact, a far larger number of troops than the Imperial Army is composed of on paper.

There is one strong counteracting force; and that is, the veneration of the majority for the person of the Emperor. This alone, we are convinced, is that power which has prevented the leaders of the war-party from permitting their clansmen to make such demonstrations as they are anxious to do. And this alone has led the samourai to bide their time.

But there is a limit to endurance; and now there appears to be a threefold incentive to action on the part of the samourai. First, they

have been baulked in their hopes of the government undertaking the Korean expedition; secondly, they see their leaders ousted from the ministry, which is supposed to be a slight upon them, besides removing the chance of any Korean expedition; and thirdly, they hear that the first thought of the men who have come into power is to carry a measure respecting the commutation of their hereditary incomes, which is most unpopular with them as a body.

Thus it has become more and more difficult to restrain them. And we have seen in the last few days the symptoms of what is undoubtedly a very deep-seated and general affection.

How it is to be stopped or kept within bounds is now the question. The least action on the part of the government to settle the matter of the Korean war would allay the sent irritation; but if it were not followed by very prompt measures towards the fitting of the expedition, it is impossible to say how long the patience of the samourai will endure.

If, however, the ministers refuse to take this point, and attempt to hold their office, they shall not have to wait long for the demand. They have sent Okubo, as a special commissioner, to the disaffected. They could have made a better choice; for Okubo is at the same time a singularly unassuming and a strong man. He is therefore not likely to be intimidated, nor to attempt in the first instance to intimidate the clansmen. It will not be the first time in Japanese history that an official has made peace by his persuasiveness in the same district.

But supposing his eloquence should fail. What then? He has a force to back him. Will he order them to treat the samourai as rebels and attack them? Should he do so, we would immediately see what is to be expected. For the whole of the samourai who side with the war party will declare themselves at once of victory or defeat will equally enable us to read pretty plainly what is to follow.

THE REPLY of SA IN to the Memorial published by us, yesterday, was given to-day as follows:—

SOEJIMA TANETOMI, Shizoku of Saga, and seven other Shizoku, addressed to the Board a memorial for establishing a representative Parliament.

As the subject approves itself to our mind it has been already formerly referred to in a memorial from this Board, and has been assented to and the rules inquired in we think the memorial should be adopted.

But as each Fu and Ken throughout the country has been ordered—during last year—to establish a local assembly in every province, and as the department of Naimusho has been lately established, we have desired SA IN, that after the memorial has been referred to that department, the local assembly shall be opened at once, and the Parliament gradually established.

22nd January 1874.

SA IN.

To SOEJIMA TANETOMI and OTHERS.

ON THE morning of the 23rd January an interesting ceremony was witnessed at the presenting colours to one of the Imperial regiments, by His Majesty the Emperor. Shortly before 11 o'clock A.M. the soldiers were assembled on the Hibiya Park ground, and punctually at 11, His Majesty arrived, accompanied by several high officers.



of State. The public had been officially notified that their attendance would be permitted, and consequently there was a large concourse of people present. A seat had been prepared for His Majesty, on each side of which were ranged Military, Naval and Civil officers, the chief of the Shikiburiyo (the chamberlain) being near the Emperor with the standard.

The regiment was posted opposite, and between the two were 8 officers and non-commissioned officers.

The Mikado having taken his seat and all being in their places, His Majesty arose and advanced towards the 8 officers, followed by his suite. The chamberlain handed the colours to the Tenshi who then addressed the commander of the regiment in appropriate terms, and presented him with the colours. The commander having respectfully replied, thanking His Majesty, the Mikado then retired to his seat, followed by the high officials. The forces then saluted, and His Majesty returned to the palace. Today was observed as a public holiday in Yedo.

\*\*\* The above has been sent by a Japanese gentleman, and we insert it; but we hardly think it takes in all the proceedings, which were more than ordinarily interesting.

PERHAPS THE *Herald* in its anxiety to catch us tripping has been a little too sharp. We long ago, indeed directly the word "Parliament" was objected to by one of our watchful contemporaries, explained what the body was, but continued to call it by that name, because it is what any of its members who get the length of one word of English, call it; or did so before the passage of arms between this journal and an opponent.

We have always stuck to the word because everyone knew, from the explanation we had given, what it really meant; but what is required now is a representative consultative body, not an officially appointed one as before. We choose to use the word parliament for both, and probably shall continue to do so impugn it who list.

ONE OF the most remarkable coincidences we ever remember to have heard of has just been brought under our notice, as having occurred within the past twenty-four hours. Last evening we published our usual Mail Summary, for despatch by the *Japan*; which was delivered along with the ordinary issue of the *Gazette*. The Summary contained our Market Report of Imports and Exports, which we take some pains to render as accurate as possible.

The *Japan Herald* Summary, which, it is true, did not appear until this morning, also contains a Market Report, which is *verbatim et literatim*, a copy of ours. This, to our mind, exhibits a most astounding coincidence of thought. Had our Report been furnished by one person only we could have conceived the possibility of our contemporary getting hold of a duplicate, but, as it was, in reality, written by more than one and exclusively for us, we can only look upon the affair as furnishing an instance of the possible aberration of laws hitherto considered immutable, tending to set at naught all preconceived ideas on the subject. We write thus because we know that there can be no other solution of the difficulty; it being a well known, and we may say, invariable, law of courtesy, that when one journal borrows matter from another, an acknowledgment is made. This, we are satisfied, the *Herald* is generally willing to do; the more especially as, on reference to its last issue, we find that the extracts from the *Gazette* (which, by the way, make up the greater part of its matter last evening) are duly credited.

THE NATIVE thieves in and around the settlement are becoming daily more and more audacious in their depredations. "To rob a church" has passed into a proverb, as an illustration of the depth of rascality; and the latest sample of the villainy of the petty thieves who seem to infest the neighbourhood of the Bluff partakes as nearly as possible of the nature of that offence. Yesterday afternoon, a visitor to the Cemetery informs us he was much surprised to find that the iron railing surrounding six or seven of the graves had been carried bodily away. It appears that about noon they were intact, but at half-past 5 when the person, whose duty it is to look after the place, came to examine the grounds, he discovered the theft. Only yesterday morning a marble slab to the memory of a child, which had been stolen a short time ago, was replaced, and the thieves sentenced to two years hard labour; and, yet, in the very light of day, and near to a bustling neighbourhood, the thieves go boldly to work and consummate a similar sacrilege. One thing seems to us evident: the petty thefts and housebreaking exploits so frequently chronicled of late are the work of a regularly organised gang of desperadoes, and the sooner the police get them into their hands the better for their credit and the safety of the property of the public. It is time, too, that a proper watchman were appointed, to prevent a recurrence of the sacrilege.

WE HAVE at our elbow, as we write, one of the neatest and best got-up little volumes in the shape of a dictionary that we have met with in the East; and probably it may prove one of the most useful—at least to residents in this country, whether native or foreign. It is an abridgment of Dr. Hepburn's Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary, which the author availed himself of his recent visit to New York to have printed there. It is quite a handy pocket volume; and is only an abridgment of his large work so far as to leave out the Chinese and Japanese characters, the synonyms, and, in some cases, the examples shewing the use of the words. Of course the larger work is essential to the earnest student of the language; but none should be without the abridgment, as a kind of ready reference book, handy at all times. We are unable to say more in commendation of Dr. Hepburn's *magnum opus* than we have already repeatedly said; but we feel sure that, in its new shape, the sale, both among foreigners and Japanese, will be very great. It is to be had of Messrs. Carroll & Co., Lane Crawford & Co. and C. & J. Favre Brandt.

WE are happy to say that Iwakura is progressing favourably, and may be at his duties again in a fortnight or so.

On the 18th January, Enomoto Bnyo was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, (Ito-zen ken-Koshi) to Russia. We suppose his appointment is instead of the late Sawa, and that Hanabusa will be second in rank.

THE FAVOURABLE reply given by SA IN to the recent memorial has had a most beneficial effect in allaying popular excitement; and if the present government are content to carry out the proposed measures with a greater liberality than they have hitherto exhibited, things will quickly calm down. The ministers and officials have got over their sickness, and attend office regularly again.

THE CHIJU of Tokei Fu has ordered all the Cho yakunin to send in a list of foreigners living within their districts, with all particulars concerning them, and why they live out of Tskidji.

ON THE 20th January, the Emperor ordered the Kunaisho (Imperial Chamberlain's office) as follows:—

"As the payment of Tax on hereditary salary has been established to pay the expenses of the Army and Navy, in order to strengthen the empire, I, the Emperor, am willing to pay the tax; so, you officers, must with this object lessen the expenses of your department."

It is stated that 36,000 yen will be paid by the Emperor annually on account of this tax.

THE BAZAAR held last week in the School-rooms of the "American Mission Home," 212 Bluff, proved, we are informed, a great success; and we congratulate the ladies upon the inauguration in Japan, of a mode of doing good, which, conducted as this was, is certainly unexceptionable. We are at liberty to state, that the proceeds of the sales amounted to nearly eight hundred dollars; and we are also requested, in the name of the ladies of the "Home," to return their sincere thanks to all who in any way assisted in producing such gratifying results; and particularly to those ladies whose presence added so much to the pleasure and attraction of the occasion.

By a telegram received by government yesterday evening, dated the 2nd February at 7 A.M., we learn that:

The Samourai of Saga Ken (Hizen) have assembled in the temples, demanding that an expedition be dispatched to Corea. Their number is constantly increasing. On the night of the 1st February they went to the Bank of Ono in Fukuoka, and used such violence that all the clerks fled away.

THE NEW Minister for Education, Kido, whose appointment we noticed yesterday, was one of the Associate Ambassadors with Iwakura in the Embassy to Europe.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Yedo, remarks as follows:—

During my early movements this morning I noted the disappearance, off Shinagawa, of the Ironclad *Stonewall*. Rumour has it she has gone towards Nagasaki,—via Tsushima!

For the information of those who assert that Japan has no transports, it may be noted that the following steamers are now lying at anchor here, flying the Japanese flag—the names by which they were known to foreigners are given:—*Dumbarton*, *Nepaul*, *Osaka*, *Philipino*, *Elgin*, *Orissa*, *Undine*, *Aroostook*. To which may be added, *Zadkia*, *Sakura*, *Chili*, *Tazuri*, *Shoi-leen*, *Vulcan*, *Mowtan*, and some others, shortly expected.

Those who were formerly in the dark on the subject may now be able to realise the facilities the Japanese government have for moving an army, if required. And, it will readily be seen, that, in addition to the accommodation provided by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s fleet, it will be an easy matter for "passengers" to get to and from Nagasaki, and ports adjacent, during the coming spring.

*Apropos* of the departure of the *Stonewall*, we hear that a Yokohama firm disposed of several charts of Corea yesterday, and there is a brisk demand, generally, we believe, for hydrographical literature relating to the Sea of Japan and its neighbourhood.

ON JANUARY 17th, Tokei Fu ordered that the sum of 3,851 yens which had been received for the tax on rabbits, should be applied to the support of the Alm-house.

WE TOLD our readers when the new brick house of the great Mitsuigumi, Suruga cho was commenced; we now record its completion. On the 11th instant, the ceremony of *muneagô* (a celebration at the finishing of any building) was performed. Mitsui Hachiroyemon and his employés wore the *hawori* and *hakama* (samurai's coat and loose trowsers). The superintendent of works wore a dress called *kariginu*, and all the employés wore linen *kamishimo*. The workmen and coolies, above 250 persons, wearing new uniform coats made a procession, and with banners and various emblems paced the streets, screaming after the old fashion of the country. All the windows and rooms were decorated, and mochi, saké and fruit were liberally dispensed. For about two hours also, copper money, mochi of three colours, and oranges, were thrown into the street to be scrambled for by the crowd. The people seemed to think it all exceedingly jolly.

AS YET no clue has been obtained likely to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the last successful raid of the Bluff burglars we chronicled—that at No. 38, the residence of Mr. Howard Church. Mr. Daniel Sharp, jr., was a very heavy sufferer on that occasion, having lost the whole of his wearing apparel, trinkets, valuable books, etc., which he estimates as worth \$600. The thieves made a clean sweep of his effects. On enquiry of the police authorities we find that nothing has been heard likely to lead to the apprehension of the burglars. From other sources we learn that a quantity of European clothes has been offered for sale in the neighbourhood of Mississippi Bay. Whether they are the missing goods remains to be proved.

ONE of the samurai of Kochi Ken, captured on suspicion of being concerned in the attack on Iwakura, has confessed his guilt; but he has resolutely, in spite of examinations under what in Europe or America would be called torture, refused to name, or give any clue to the discovery of, his companions. We are informed that he was found out through his having lost one of his wooden clogs in the scuffle; and this being found with the name of its maker upon it, that person was sent for and at once recognised the prisoner among all the accused, as a man who had purchased the clogs from him. Up to yesterday no proofs have been found against the other suspects.

The morning after the occurrence the police thought they had a very good trace. They found a lantern with a device upon similar to that upon the Kaigunsho lanterns; but upon enquiry at the Naval department, it was proved that it was not a lantern belonging to the department. Ultimately it turned out that it belonged to a poor woman who was passing the palace, leading a blind Amma (shampooer); and that frightened by the presence of those samurai whom she deemed to be waiting there for no good purpose, she and her companion hurried away, the lantern being dropped in their haste. Endeavours are still being made to discover the guilty ones.

THE MEMORIAL which was sent in to the government, was published the same day in the *Nisshin Shinjishi*. The reply was also published in the same paper, the day after it was given. Since then, there has been in many of the papers quite a spirited discussion—*pro* and *con*.

signed the memorial, bring the subject forward whilst they were in office?" The memorialists reply by referring to the memorial itself, which states that they did so. As long ago as November, 1872, we told our readers that the subject was before the government; and that it was so far advanced that they expected to have an elective parliament at once. That must be in the recollection of our readers, because it gave one of the Yokohama journals a text for attacking us after its manner. Twice during the course of 1873 was the subject a prominent one with the government as recorded by us at the time; and in the reply to the memorialists, SA IN asserts that it has already not only referred the subject to SER IN, but that it was approved. Thus gradually, and little by little, do the public obtain verifications of the statements made by us which have been most ridiculed by those who of themselves knew nothing; and who obtained their information from the very source of all others, which it was policy to keep as little informed as possible.

SOME of the native papers do not yet feel at liberty to speak freely on the subject of the memorial; but one publishes the following allegory, a free translation of which will be read with interest by our foreign readers:—

"In the city of Tokei there is a large merchant, whose house is very old, and whose forefathers and family have been famous for many generations. The head of the house is young, and a great many clerks conduct his affairs for him.

"By the progress around him, he became animated by the desire to surpass in greatness all other merchants. He therefore followed the example they set, changing the old customs of his house, and adopting the new methods. He gave foreign cloth, foreign umbrellas and waterproof coats to all his employés; and making them cut their hair and otherwise follow foreign customs, he rejoiced in the belief that now, all the people in his shop were civilized. Moreover, as the business did really increase, each clerk felt himself entitled to urge his own individual opinions.

"Opinions indeed are plenty; but they never agree. Some say the advance is too rapid. Some say it is right to advance as fast as possible.

"As last, the master suddenly reduced the wages of his servants; took part of their rice salary, and imposed a tax upon everything belonging to them. In the morning he would order them to do one thing; in the evening he changed his mind; and every day hundreds and thousands of orders are given without object. And all the time, the master rejoices thinking 'My house is highly civilized and well arranged; and I am very proud of it.'

"But, sad to tell the servants and clerks would assemble in the corners of the premises, and talk privately among themselves, saying 'We are not free, but enslaved under the selfishness and despotism of our master.' They obey in his presence, but speak evil of him behind his back. Finally they got quarrelling among themselves—some wishing to fight their fellows boldly like the lion or tiger, others to gain their ends by cunning like the badger and the fox.

"Although the house is very large; yet if such disturbances take place there is much danger that fighting from this disturbed condition will suddenly happen.

"I am very anxious about this house; and although I have no right to inform the master, yet as I am nearly related, I inform the clerks, of the evil speaking of the servants and shop-boys, which I really and truly, hear constantly with my own ears."

THERE IS a great deal said just now of the samurai; and some persons are under the impression that they are a class still idle as an incubus on the country. It is true that many of them still receive allowances from government, bearing some proportion to what they would have received under the old regime when their duties being either military or civil, they were entitled to pay; and it would have been manifestly unjust and impolitic to withdraw from them the only support on which they had been taught from childhood to rely, until other means of support were found. It speaks well for them, that so many thousands of them have sought and obtained occupation, and from experience of them we can say that a better class of men are not to be found elsewhere.

We know that in the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, where nearly 50 of them are employed, they work with alacrity, industry, and quietness. They never quarrel among themselves, or hesitate to obey orders; and it is always a perfect pleasure for the proprietors, the only foreigners who have anything to do with them, to go amongst them. And from our samurai who are brought into contact with samurai in a similar way we hear a similar report. We simply make this remark that those who are new-comers or do not yet understand who and what the samurai are, may disabuse their minds of the idea that they are mere idlers. Most of them have had an occupation, and others would be glad to do so. But there are exceptions.

See, for instance, how a samurai writes a wilful idler in the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*. The writer says, he visited a house where was a samurai wearing two swords. He asked him who he was, and why he continued to wear two swords? The answer was that then in the first year of the change, when the samurai became common people, refused to go to his own country, and hated the idea of coming on a level with shopkeepers, and agreed with some of his samurai relatives to continue to wear the two swords; and he felt ashamed to put them aside.

His wife and son are frugal and industrious. They have tried to persuade him to cease wearing them, and to try and obtain work. But he refuses, and is content to be fed by his wife who works at home, and his boy, who is engaged in a store.

It is high time that samurai should live on their own work. They ought to feel ashamed to receive rice they have not earned. But the contrary this samurai is ashamed to be a man, but is proud to be a dependent child.

WE CREDIT the *Mail* with the following:—

It is reported that 'Htotsubashi (the late Shôgun) has left Shidzuoka and taken up his residence in Yedo, where he has been staying for some time past.

THE *Herald* of 29th January has the following:—

"It is stated that Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge (Hannen is shortly to be superseded, and that his successor) will be Mr. Goodwin of Shanghai."

This gives an incorrect impression in regard to the circumstances referred to, which are as follows:—

Mr. Hannen, as his title-Acting-Assistant Judge, denotes has been acting for the Assistant Judge, Mr. Goodwin and naturally that when Mr. Goodwin returns to his post, Mr. Hannen vacates it. When the Supreme Court was first constituted in 1865 the Chief Justice was Sir Edmund Hornby, and Mr. Goodwin,

Assistant Judge were both stationed at Shanghai, but when the judicial business at Yokohama attained large dimensions while that of Shanghai decreased, it was (with good reason) thought desirable to transfer the Assistant Judge to Yokohama and thus give the chief port of Japan the advantage of a Court presided over by a Professional Judge. Sir Edmund Hornby leaving at this time for England, Mr. Goodwin officiated for him as Chief Judge and on Sir Edmund Hornby's return to China Mr. Goodwin then in turn took leave, and thus Mr. Hannen's acting appointment has continued for three years.

Mr. Goodwin is not expected in Yokohama before the end of April.

ON THE 29th January the Empress received the families of the Foreign Ministers. Lady Arkles, Mrs. and the Misses Bingham, and Madame De Groote, were presented. The Empress expressed pleasure at seeing them, and received their congratulations on the New Year, and wishes for Her Majesty's health and happiness. The Mikado was present and added a few words of welcome. The New Year's reception had been delayed in consequence of the indisposition of Her Majesty.

ON 30th Jan., we alluded to the discussion which had already arisen on the subject of the Memorial recently sent in to SA IN; and particularly mentioned a reply sent to the *Yishin Shinjishi* on behalf of the Memorialists.

It will interest many of our readers, if we give a translation of the reply in full.

"We see that there are persons, who, criticizing our Memorial, sent in to SA IN, ask such questions as the following:—

First:—'How it happens that we should lose our mouths while in office, and open them on a sudden, after our retirement?' Our answer to this is simple; viz, that in the introduction of the Memorial we have spoken of this; and do not think it necessary to repeat what we have already said. But the affairs of the State have, of late, assumed somewhat alarming symptoms; and we are so strongly convinced of the necessity of allowing utterance to the public voice, that should the government at once declare its intention of listening to it, that very Imperial proclamation will have the effect of blessing the State with harmonious concord throughout the empire. This leads us to advocate the exigency of the establishment of a popular assembly more strongly than ever.

Secondly:—'Was there no such evil as the oligarchical whilst we were in office?' We consider this evil attributable mainly to the very defect in the institutions of our government. And we cannot but calmly acknowledge the charge that we could not prevent it from distorting government measures. We venture to prophesy that no ministers, however able, including the present as well as future ministers, can avert the last mentioned evil, so long as this very defect is left alone. We need scarcely describe how people are oppressed under such a despotism as that of the few; and, this being so, can the State be prosperous in an inverse ratio to the groanings of the people? We could not, therefore, help demonstrating this very defect in the terms we used in the Memorial; pleading guilty as accessories with the members of the present government to the despotism exercised by the few; in order that this oligarchical evil may no longer tarnish the glory of the Imperial government of the Islands of the Rising Sun.

THE ADVOCATES OF A  
POPULAR ASSEMBLY IN JAPAN.

ONE OF the most curious phases of Japanese feeling we have ever heard of, has to-day come to our knowledge. Our Japanese informant assures us of its truth. Among the Kochi men who have been taken on suspicion of being concerned in the attack upon Iwakura, one named Takichi was set aside as most strongly suspected because he was known to have expressed a wish for Iwakura's death. When this was made known, two Hosakawa men went to Shihosho, and offered to take their places beside Takichi, as they had expressed a similar desire! Another man, named Aminomiya was examined, and replied that he had nothing to do with this attack, but he would not promise he would not be in the next. It is hard for a foreigner to get to the bottom of this affair—but for some reason or other, Iwakura seems to be the *bête noir* of Japan, at present; and we do not at all like the temper of the times respecting him.

A TOKAI paper reports that Tanaka Fujimaro, the Shoyo of the Education Department, presented Mr. Verbeck with 20 valuable old gold coins, and 3 silver ones, besides the large Japanese History called *Dai-Nihon-shi*; as a mark of friendship and respect, on the occasion of Mr. Verbeck's retirement from the post of Principal of the Kaisai Gakko.

ON THE 11th instant, the festival of Kigen Setsu was celebrated at the Imperial palace, in honour of the first Emperor Jinmu Tenno.

The palace was gaily decorated within and without; and at 11 a.m., high officers and nobles visited His Majesty. They all were seated, but the Emperor occupied a higher seat than the others. On His Majesty's entrance, each noble rose and presented himself before him and made obeisance, immediately returning to his seat. The Emperor then spoke to some of them, and received their replies. Saké was introduced, of which the first cup was quaffed by the sovereign. The old imperial band, as well as that of the Imperial Marines, added to the pleasures of the reception. Of course the offerings to the gods were not forgotten.

IN A small paper published in Kofu, and called the *Kofu Shinbun*, we find the following. There are many foreigners who will entirely agree with the writer.

"Looking about me, I see many young fellows, who prate about "civilization," disregarding the wisdom of the aged, and thinking themselves very enlightened. I would bid them remember that when a pupil commences to learn the alphabet, and gradually comes to understand the form of the earth, the power of gravitation, the course of the heavenly bodies, and the use of simple machinery, he begins to imagine himself possessed of all knowledge. He talks about freedom; and he speaks as proudly as if the nobles or even the Emperor could not be his equal. He calls old friends ignorant. But alas, he is himself ignorant of the true moral of all his knowledge; so that when he has finished his foreign education, he has become totally blind. I would warn all the scholars in this Ken to beware of this folly."

ON 30th Jan. being the anniversary of the birth of Komei-Tenno, father of the Emperor, which is held as a fête day by the Japanese, business in the native town was suspended, and the public offices closed. A liberal display of the national flag was indulged in, and Mr. Takashima contributed his quota to

One writer asks, "Why did not the members of the government, who lately resigned and who the general rejoicings in the shape of an illumination at the gas-works and at his residence. In the evening, Nakashima Nobu-uki, the new Governor of Kanagawa, entertained at dinner the foreign Consuls. Several other foreign officers were also present.

THE *Mail* told us a day or two ago, that Hitotsubashi was in Tokyo. He has not been in the city since he left it in 1868. He is living quietly in Tsuruga Ken, amusing himself with hunting, shooting, painting, &c. He is also having a large brick house built for himself; and, so far as could be gathered by one who visited him within the past ten days, he washes his hands utterly and absolutely of all politics. He reads certain of the native papers, and views with much interest all that passes; but he is content for the future to be a spectator rather than an actor.

SHORTLY after 7 a.m. on the 31st January, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mme. Labine, No. 136, Homura Road. A supply of water being fortunately at hand, the damage did not extend beyond the kitchen, where the fire originated. It is said to have been caused by the carelessness of Japanese servants. Some of the engines were quickly on the spot, but the affair was all over before Noge had begun to sound the alarm.

ONE of the priests attached to the French Mission in Yokohama, was, last evening, robbed of a sum of about 90 dollars. The theft was committed by a Japanese servant, who abstracted the amount from a drawer where it had been placed.

The Pony Hunt, for the Silver Cup presented by R. H. Brunton, Esq., which was run off this afternoon in consequence of a dispute having arisen last Saturday, was won by Dr. Buckle on *Mai Saki*, Mr. Abbott on *Kingcraft* coming in second. The finish was very fine, Mr. Urquhart having the race apparently in his own hands, when, unfortunately, at the last ditch his pony refused, and he had to walk in. We regret to add that a severe accident happened to a spectator, Mr. Silva, whose pony threw him twice. On the first occasion he fell under the animal and was kicked. The second fall was a most dangerous one, as he was thrown amongst the feet of Mr. Abbott's mount and received exceedingly severe injuries in the face, his jaw, we are informed, being broken.

MR. LOWDER, formerly in Her Britannic Majesty's Consular service, and now legal adviser to the Board of Revenue and Customs in Japan, has just published at the office of the *Japan Herald*, in book form, a translation of "The Legacy of Iyeyas"; the hundred articles or chapters which we used to hear of long ago as the "Laws of Gongen Sama," which until Mr. Lowder translated them in 1865 were generally believed to be a myth. To students of Japanese history they will not only prove most interesting, but really necessary; for in them alone will be found the foundation of many of those customs and notions of honour which were marked features of the people in the early days of foreign intercourse.

The following extract from Mr. Lowder's introduction has much of truth in it, and will tell to those who only hear of the feudal times as something of the past, and thus are not so eager to search for the history of those who

gave them the peculiar colour they possessed in Japan, an idea of the importance of the "Legacy of Iyeyas."

"A strong man's will left a mark upon the history of Japan, that time has not succeeded in effacing in two centuries and a half. With foresight almost superhuman, Iyeyas looked into the future, and, by the creation of a political machine nearly perfect, assured to his dynasty a security almost unparalleled. There is nothing in history to compare with the Legacy of Iyeyas, except the will of Peter the Great. In it, the student of Japanese history will find the solution of many difficulties; and its readers will have before them the Constitution under which this country was governed, until the time, within the recollection of all, when it gave way to the irresistible momentum of a higher civilization."

We feel inclined to quote largely from the "Legacy"; but we think it would be hardly fair to Mr. Lowder or his publisher. We shall attach some value, however, to the little book ourselves, and every one who comes to Japan either as resident or visitor, ought to make a point of procuring a copy. It is creditably got up in every respect.

THE EMPRESS-MOTHER has removed from the palace at Akasaka, where she has resided since she came to Tokci, and whither the court removed after the destruction of the Imperial palace by fire. A yashiki at Awoyama has been prepared specially for Her Majesty, which goes by the name of Awoyama Gosho.

A LETTER appears in the *Shimbu Zasshi*, on the subject of the encroachments of Russia, which contains a somewhat racy suggestion.

The writer says that the Russians will not be content to extend their settlements over Saghalien, but are likely to covet Yeso and finally the whole empire. Peter the Great was anxious to have the whole world under his dominion, and this desire has descended to his successors. They have already annexed several portions of Asia, and have had their eye upon Europe and America. Siberia they swallowed up; and half of Manchuria; so that now nearly all the country from the Black sea to the borders of Corea are Russian. They are eager for Turkey, and last year took Khiva; the latter a step towards the conquest of India. If once Russia extends its dominion in a south-eastern direction, the fortune of Europe is uncertain.

"For this reason all European nations are apprehensive, and in 1854, England and France joined together to help Turkey to prevent Russian encroachment. It was no sympathy for Turkey which caused this alliance, but alarm at the progress of Russia.

"Last year a large English army was sent to India for fear of a Russian advance from Khiva. Even such large nations are afraid of Russia.

"In 1856, at the Treaty of Paris, Russia agreed with England, France, Turkey and Austria, that it would have no ship of war in the Black Sea. But some years ago, this promise was broken. What then is the use of International law in protecting the weak?

"I privately think that the reason which actuates Russia in advancing in Asia, is that, in Europe, if all the powers unite against her, her success is uncertain. She will therefore first annex Asia, because she is afraid of this combination.

"Twenty years ago, a Russian named Moravieff, arrived in Nagasaki, and asked permission to land troops on the western coast of Yeso. This was at the time of the siege of Sevastopol.

"About ten years ago, a Russian squadron suddenly arrived at Tsushima, and wished to build a fort, to guard against other European powers.

"Every European nation was alarmed; and as they had already aided Turkey, so now they think to help the countries of Eastern Asia.

This being so, I propose a plan to guard against Russian aggression in the north.

"Let Hokkaido (Yeso) be divided into two parts—North and South. The northern part should be again divided into several portions, and these given respectively to Germany, France, England, America &c. These should be encouraged to colonize the territories; and then fortresses should be built in Amashiwo and Nemuro and filled with a strong guard of the Imperial army. Thus will Russia be restrained; and settlement will be difficult.

"It is not a pleasant alternative: but, if it be not done, the whole empire may fall to Russia."

A MEMORIAL has been presented to the Daijo Daijin Sanjo and Udaijin Iwakura by seven of Kazoku (nobles)—viz., Yamauchi, Kawahire, Akidzuki, Hiramatsu, Mibu, Gojo, and Okimachi—praying that they may build a large Library for the nobles, and also form an assembly for discussing public questions.

THREE HUNDRED warriors and one chief have left for Tsussima. It is declared that 70,000 well-armed men are at once to be concentrated there, under the supreme control of this chief; and from thence they are to proceed to Corea.

\*\*\* We give to our readers all important information of a really reliable character, as it reaches us. The above we give full credence to; although we confess that it has taken us by surprise to find that events are culminating so rapidly. Now the situation develops itself so plainly that it is impossible to disregard it. It is absurd to wait for the revelations which the government may be disposed to make. There has been enough of this silly thing already. It is now plain be-

—whether of our ill-temper-  
yond all dispute, those officials whose duty  
ary the *Mail*, or on the other hand, hiding disagreeable  
seems to be comprised in the same class of facts and tele-  
facts (as if in these days of pseudo-secrecy),—that the samurai are determined  
to go against Corea; and that the army will  
not act against them to keep them quiet.

It is hardly likely that the mission of Okubo can be of any use. There are men of far greater influence than he in Sasshiu, in Hizen, in Geyshiu and Chikuzen. Those men, we believe, can effect more with a word than Okubo with his battalion of Marines. It is a most unfortunate position that the Mikado is placed in—without a man in the ministry who can be said to possess any weight at this crisis. Kido is still sick; and, were it otherwise, our opinion is that neither he nor Okimachi nor Sanjo Daijin, (who are the most influential) would oppose this movement *vi et armis*. We believe that each prefer to see an external war with Corea to a civil war in Japan. Besides which, although their reason tells them that a Korean war is both difficult and expensive, and that it is also injudicious in the present state of the empire, still they all feel as others do, indignant at the insults the Koreans have hurled at Japan.

Events are assuming so definite a shape that we cannot suppose anyone will be any longer deceived. As to the removal of the foreign force now in Yokohama, it would be highly injudicious at this juncture; and we hope that nothing of the kind will be thought of. For, although we have no apprehensions of danger from the samurai at large, there are always a number of those jō-i, of whom we used to hear, and who have declared themselves in Higo, who would, if they dared, molest foreigners.

A LADY of rank in Yedo now lies in a very precarious state through the error of a Japanese apothecary, who made a most serious mistake in compounding a prescription prepared for her by an eminent native physician of Yedo. Certain powders were required, into the composition of which Dover's Powder and Morphia entered, the proportion of the latter being 7 grains. Instead of weighing out the latter quantity the apothecary dispensed 70 grains, just ten times as much. It was fortunate that it was even so, the dose being so large that it was rejected almost immediately after it was swallowed. The patient, nevertheless, and an infant nursing at the time, are both in a very low state, and it is yet doubtful whether they will recover. The fault lies entirely with the apothecary who made up the prescription, and it seems evident that some sort of examination ought to be insisted upon before native dispensers are permitted to handle dangerous drugs, to the detriment of the health (rather than its improvement) of the Japanese public.

A TELEGRAM has been received to-day stating that a large fire had broken out at Nagasaki at 2 o'clock this morning, resulting in the destruction of over 200 houses (probably native). No other particulars are to hand.

WE ARE glad to learn that Iwakura is now convalescent, having again begun to "take his bath," which, after a sickness, is with the Japanese synonymous with perfect recovery.

THE HIZEN affair turns out to be very much more serious than was at first believed. The government are said to be almost at a *nonplus* as to what is best to be done, and important changes are pending.

AN INTERESTING launch took place this morning from the yard of Mr. H. Cook on the Creek, in the presence of a large number of spectators, including many Japanese, to whom such a sight was somewhat of a novelty. The

which was named the *Jupiter*, has been built to the order of Mr. Hoffmann, and is intended for the sea otter-trade. She will be tenderly rigged, and is expected to be ready for sea in about fourteen days. Her dimensions are as follows:

Tonnage.	Keel 41 feet.	..	50
Length of ..	..	..	41
.. over ..	..	..	49
Beam ..	..	..	14.9 in.
Depth of Hold ..	..	..	6.4

Great expedition has been used in her construction, the keel having been laid only last month.

The *Jupiter* is built of R. .. throughout, and is coppered and copper fastened to the trade for which she is intended.

VERY IMPORTANT news has been received from Geyshiu. The troops at Hiroshima, .. of .. shiu, have risen under the command of one .. ve .. the prominent men of the country, and have destroyed much government property. They assumed such an attitude, that government will hardly be able to put them down by force of arms; and it will, in all probability, be necessary to yield in some measure to their demands, to prevent the outbreak becoming general.

The first effect of the rising is that the resignation of Iwakura has been called for; and we believe that at this moment

IWAKURA IS NO LONGER UDALJIN.



## YOKOHAMA FIRE BRIGADE.

THE ANNUAL General Meeting of the Yokohama Fire Brigade, (adjourned from 20th inst.) was held on the 28th January, at 3 o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce, the use of which had been kindly tendered by the Committee. There was a small attendance. Mr. Wilkin presided.

The Chairman said the present was the adjourned meeting, which had been put off from last week on account of the sparse attendance on that occasion. He was sorry to see the advertisement had not brought together a larger number of those interested. He then called upon the Secretary to read the Report and Statement of Accounts for the past year.

Mr. J. A. Fraser, Hon. Sec., then read the  
**REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA FIRE  
BRIGADE FOR 1873.**

The Committee of the Yokohama Fire Brigade beg to submit their Annual Report, and the Accounts of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1873. The subscriptions collected during the past year shew a decrease of \$252 as compared with 1872, the contributions from Insurance Companies being \$200, and from Chinese Merchants \$52, less than the previous year. On the other hand, the Working Expenses of the Brigade have been slightly smaller than in 1872, the total Expenditure being \$874<sup>10</sup>/<sub>100</sub> against \$939<sup>10</sup>/<sub>100</sub>. At the last General Meeting, held on the 5th February, 1873, an expenditure was authorized for new engines, and it was left to your Committee to decide whether it would be better to purchase a Steam Fire Engine, or two more Hand Engines. Their decision having been given in favour of the former, negotiations were opened with the Japanese authorities, with the view of purchasing a Steam Fire Engine belonging to the Kaitakushi Department, and then stationed at Hakodate. Through the courtesy of the Agent of the Pacific Mail Co., a report on the engine was obtained from one of the Company's Engineers, and this being considered satisfactory, your Committee offered to buy it from the Department. The price offered was not, however, accepted by the Japanese, who asked a much larger sum, and your Committee, unable to come to an agreement, had finally, in May last, to give up all idea of purchasing the Engine for the Brigade.

The next step taken was to obtain estimates from Messrs. Shand, Mason & Co., and Merryweather and Sons, of London; and these having been received, a careful comparison of them led your Committee to decide on ordering from the former firm, a London Brigade Steam Fire Engine, of best quality, with full supply of Hose, &c., capable of pumping 300 Gallons of water per minute, to cost, laid down here, about \$2800. The order was sent in September last, and although no reply has been received as yet from Messrs. Shand, Mason & Co., the engine may be expected to arrive here in the course of a month or two from date; as instructions were given to ship it by steamer, via the Suez Canal.

Your Committee have pleasure in stating, that, during the past year, fires have been even less frequent than in 1872, four only having occurred in the foreign settlement; and they take this opportunity of thanking the other Fire Companies of Yokohama for all assistance rendered on such occasions.

The two hand engines, which are the only ones, of any use at present owned by the Brigade, (the remaining Dutch Engine having been disposed of for the sum of \$285), are in tolerably good working order, but they are 10 years old, and cannot be expected to last much longer; and Your Committee would accordingly

recommend, that their successors in office be authorized to order out, during the year, one or more new ones to replace them, as the funds at their disposal may warrant. The old engines might then be disposed of here, as occasion offered. Your Committee have, further, much pleasure in testifying to the satisfactory manner in which the Superintendent, Mr. Davis, has discharged the duties of his post.

In conclusion, your Committee, consisting of Messrs. Benson, Hurlbut, and Fraser,—Messrs. Spence and Glennie having left the Settlement (the latter temporarily)—beg to tender their resignation, and they venture to express the hope, that the community of Yokohama will continue to afford its cordial support to the Brigade, as has hitherto been the case.

For the Committee,  
(Signed) J. A. FRASER,  
Hon. Secty., and Treasurer.

Yokohama,  
January, 1874.

Since the foregoing Report was written, a reply has been received from Messrs. Shand, Mason & Co. stating that the Steam Fire Engine, ordered for the Brigade, would be ready for shipment about the middle of November last.

*The Yokohama Fire Brigade, in account  
current with J. A. Fraser, Hon. Sec.,  
and Treasurer.*

1873. Dr.		
March, To paid	Ground rent for 1873.....	87.28
April, "	Engineer S. S. Relief for survey on Fire Engine....	25.00
Oct. 8th, "	For Bill on London, favour Shand, Mason & Co., £563.2.6 @ 4s. 2½d. ....	2700.00
Dec. 31st, "	Working Expenses, and repairs for 1873 .....	874.91
"	Cash Balance in Treasurers hand.....	1071.76
		<u>\$ 4753.95</u>
1873. Cr.		
Jan. 1st.—By cash balance from 1872,		1,668.95
Feb. and April.—By amount of annual subscriptions, Firms, &c., .....	1,155	
Insurance Co.'s, .....	1,400	
Chinese, .....	250	
		<u>2,805.00</u>
Dec.—By proceeds of sale of Dutch Engine to Japanese,.....		28,500
		<u>\$ 4,753.95</u>

Dec 31st, 1873.—By balance brought down \$1,071.76

E. & O. E.,  
Yokohama, 31st December, 1873.

(Signed) J. A. FRASER,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

The following fires have occurred during 1873:—

January 9th.—At the United States Consulate—outhouses.

January 28th.—At Nos. 37 and 38 Water Street.

March 22nd.—In the native town (Honcho) a very large fire, consuming about 1500 houses.

May 30th.—At No. 114 on the Creek.

June 15th.—At No. 32 Water Street.

Mr. Fraser mentioned that there would be a small liability of, say, \$200, balance of cost of Steam Fire Engine; this would be payable to Shand, Mason & Co., in addition to the £568, odd, remitted them, and would reduce the balance in hands of Treasurer by so much.

The Chairman then called on the Hon. Secty. to read the Minutes of the last General Meeting, held on 5th Feby., 1873; the reading of which was omitted at the last adjourned meeting.

Those Minutes were then read and approved; and some general conversation ensued as to the number of Engines in the Settlement.

The Chairman said it was a very satisfactory feature in the Report that the Committee had been enabled to purchase a Steam Fire Engine costing \$2,800, leaving, still, a balance of \$1,000 to the good. The Fire Engine power of the Settlement was, he considered, still inadequate. Although we should be very powerful in that respect when we got the new engine, we should still be undermanned. We required one or two smaller ones, to assist in cases where the larger and more powerful engines could not be made available; this, the Committee would no doubt take into consideration. We congratulate ourselves, he said, on the small number of fires during the past year. That, no doubt, had arisen from the great caution the Fire Insurance Companies now exhibited in taking risks; so that builders had to be much more careful in the construction of buildings than formerly; especially with respect to stove-pipes, which, he considered, were a very fertile source of fires. He was happy to say, however, that they were gradually going out of use, and he hoped soon to see them entirely abandoned in European houses.

Mr. W. H. Smith proposed that the Report and treasurer's statement just read be passed; adding a vote of thanks to the Retiring Committee for their exertions during the past year, which had tended to bring our engine force into a very efficient state. If they would kindly re-offer themselves for re-election, there could be no doubt that the people of Yokohama would be only too glad to accept the continuation of their valuable services. Two or three members of the Committee had left Yokohama, and it would be therefore necessary to fill up the ranks, but he hoped the other members who had shewn such activity in the interests of the Yokohama public would permit themselves to be again called to office.

The Chairman said it would be necessary to pass the Accounts, &c. whereupon

Mr. Leckie seconded Mr. Smith's motion, and the Report was adopted, and the accounts passed.

The Chairman said he hoped the small attendance did not indicate the interest the Yokohama people took in the Fire Brigade. Indeed, he felt sure it did not. He thought the state of the subscribers list and balance sheet might be considered a better index.

Mr. W. H. Smith then proposed that the Retiring Committee be requested to serve again; with the exception of those who have left.

After some conversation, the following gentlemen were proposed as Committee for the current year:—Messrs. Fraser, Benson, Hurlbut, Leckie and Dodds. This being put to the meeting, they were elected, unanimously, by show of hands.

The Hon. Secty. (Mr. Fraser) on behalf of Messrs. Benson, Hurlbut, and himself said they would be glad to serve, and do their best for the interests of the public.

Mr. Benson said perhaps he had, in one respect, misunderstood the remarks of some of the speakers with reference to the hand engines. He thought the incoming Committee should have power to purchase two small Steam Engines, if it were thought necessary. He would be glad to hear the matter put into shape, by some one not on the Committee. He praised the Japanese firemen; they were prompt and reliable, and rendered



invaluable assistance in the case of fires in the foreign settlement. He thought they ought not to separate without tendering their thanks to the Japanese for the help they had given. He therefore proposed "that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Native Fire Brigade for the able assistance they had rendered in putting out fires in the foreign settlement during the past year."

Mr. W. H. Smith seconded, with much pleasure. Carried *nem. con.*

The Chairman said he observed that the Report thanked the other Companies, but not the Native.

Mr. Smith enquired the price of the Shand and Mason Steam Fire Engine, laid down here.

The Secretary replied that including hose, &c., the Steam Engine cost \$2,800; two hand engines would cost \$1,800. The work done by the steamer was about equal to three hand engines.

Mr. W. H. Smith, said, considering the assistance rendered by the natives, and the efficiency of their engines, they might calculate upon being able to cope with any ordinary fire. He suggested that it be left to the incoming Committee to procure another Steam Fire Engine, in place of two fire hand engines; arguing that the Steam Engines were very much better in every way. With two Steam Fire Engines the expense would not necessarily be double, as there was no doubt one European engineer could superintend the two engines, with the assistance of a Chinese, or a Japanese; the latter now having had some considerable experience in the matter of steam. It would be advisable, in every way to have Steam. There was now, according to the Treasurer's Statement, a balance in favour of the Brigade of \$1,000. At the end of the present year they might reckon on \$3,000 more, say \$4,000. And, no doubt, arrangements could be made with Shand, Mason & Co.,—supposing that were insufficient to pay for, in full, another Steam Engine—to pay for the balance after the end of the year. He advocated all steam; experience had shewn it was much to be preferred; with the assistance of the hand engines of course. He would not suggest doing away with them altogether. They would then be enabled to assist the Japanese in case of fire, and could, of course, reckon upon their helping them. He proposed that the meeting should therefore, empower the Committee for the current year, in addition to the Steam Fire Engine coming out, to add another, should the funds permit.

Mr. W. H. Hohnholz—being a member of the Fire Brigade presumed that the Chairman would allow him a voice in the proceedings. He said he was a Hook and Ladder man, and had, as they no doubt were aware, instituted that company, seeing the disadvantage they were put to from a scarcity of water. He thought there was already plenty of engines. What they wanted was more water. The small engines were useful enough; in fact they couldn't be done without; they were wanted in the main streets, away from the water, to assist the large ones. The steam fire engines had to contend against a scarcity of water, especially when the tide was low, and they had to draw their supplies from the Band.

Mr. E. S. Benson said the question of Water supply had engaged the earnest attention of the Committee. The well they had sunk in the Fire Brigade lot was equal to 100,000 gallons at all times, which was as much as two Steam Fire Engines might be expected to require. They were now endeavouring, and had been for some time to procure plans and estimates from competent authorities for wells to be sunk in different

parts of the Settlement, so as to be available in case of fires. In that respect they had many difficulties to contend with; as there seemed to be some trouble in getting estimates from architects and others. During the present year, they hoped, however, to have wells and cisterns provided in various parts of the Settlement. Of course, permission would have to be obtained from the Japanese authorities, but there was not likely to be any difficulty in that respect. At the end of 1874 the Committee hoped to be able to present a report shewing that they had established wells in different parts of Yokohama.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Benson said the Committee were not in a position to state as to what could be done in getting a supply of water brought into the settlement by the Water Company, but they would make enquiries from the Native authorities. The pipes would not be laid in the Settlement without a guarantee; the Water Co. being a private one. The water was brought from some distance in wooden pipes, across paddy fields and open country, and was very impure; it was, however, suitable enough for their purpose.

The Chairman said with two steam fire engines and the hand engines they would be able to reach any part of the Foreign Settlement. Then there was the Homura drain.

Some discussion here ensued as to whether the latter could be relied upon, Mr. Smith stating that he was under the impression that there was usually 3 feet of water in it.

Mr. Benson said (in reply to Mr. Smith) that the steam fire engines could not draw water from the Canal, at the bridges, at all states of the tide.

The Chairman said that Mr. Smith's proposition was in favour of Steam Fire Engines, instead of hand. Mr. Hohnholz advocated improving the supply of water.

Mr. W. H. Smith said he proposed to leave the question of purchasing the Steam Engine in the hands of the Committee.

The Chairman said there was no formal motion on the matter; he agreed (with Mr. Smith, who spoke to the same effect) that they ought not to be entirely without a hand engine. They could often go where a steamer couldn't.

Mr. H. W. Hohnholz said the question of the supply of water was a very important one. On the occasion of the fire on the Swamp, there was no water to be had. It commenced in a small shed, and might easily have been put out, but in consequence of the absence of water a large godown was destroyed. Even a powerful steam engine would be of no use if there were no water. If the water were too far off they were useless; on the other hand the Japanese and other small engines are exceedingly useful where there is a supply. If they only had water in Main Street there would be no difficulty whatever; there would be the Band, the Creek, Homura Road; water all round in fact.

Mr. W. H. Smith, before separating, would like to mention one important matter in which action had never been taken, although it had been spoken of for two or three meetings. He referred to the very defective condition of the roofs, which were covered with shingles, beneath the tiles. During a fire the wind carried the sparks under the tiles and thus increased the mischief. The attention of the Fire Insurance Companies should be called to it, as great loss would be likely to result from defective roofs.

The meeting separated after the usual vote to the Chair.

## CHURCH MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church Establishment, Yokohama, for the election of office bearers for the current year, was held in the Court Room, British Consulate, at 4 o'clock on the 27th January, Russell Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, occupying the Chair. The whole of the Committee, with the exception of Mr. Murray, were present. There was but a small attendance of the general public.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that no doubt those present were conversant with the object of the meeting, which was mainly formal: the election of office-bearers for the Church Establishment for the current year. In addition, the Committee of Ways and Means appointed at the adjourned general meeting, held on December 30th last, would hand in their Report. On the question of voting on the Report, the Chairman referred to, and read, the Foreign Office Act, and said that, after the election of officers had been proceeded with, he should prefer to vacate the chair, that the subject might be discussed and action taken upon it as in public meeting. According to the Act, only those who were subscribers of £20 sterling, in addition to the annual subscription of £3, were entitled to vote, but there were many seatholders who had not that privilege, who would strongly object to the raising of the pew rents, which was the main feature, it seemed, of the Report to be presented. Some of those were present, and had attended, no doubt, with the expectation of being able to vote on the matter; the advertisement calling the meeting stating, that matters of importance affecting the future governance of the Church would be discussed. Under the circumstances, it would be, perhaps, better that the formal business should be disposed of at the present meeting, and an Extra-ordinary Meeting called for the consideration of the Report; power being given him, by the F. O. Act, to do so, on the requisition of two subscribers of £20 each.

Mr. Wilkin asked if the Committee had taken any steps towards the reduction or payment of the debt on the Church, as suggested at the last general meeting, and was informed, by one of the Committee, that no actual steps had been taken.

The Chairman read the Minutes of the Adjourned General Meeting held in December, which were confirmed.

Mr. Cargill said it seemed, from the Report just read, that the Retiring Committee formed, with three other gentlemen, the Committee appointed to enquire into the question of Ways and Means. He, therefore, suggested that their Report be presented.

Mr. James then read the

REPORT of the Special Committee on Ways and Means, appointed at the Adjourned General Meeting of Subscribers to the Episcopal Church at Yokohama, held 26th December 1873.

To the Subscribers of Christ Church, Yokohama.

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to submit for your consideration the results of our various consultations, which are as follows, viz:—

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS:—Upon careful examination of the Accounts, and taking the average of the past three years, we find that the ordinary expenditure on the Church Buildings and Parsonage is

made up in the following manner, viz:—  
Ground Rent \$179; Fire Insurance on \$10,000, \$290; Lighting and Petties \$60; Wages &c. \$77; Coal and Printing \$60; Tuning Organ \$100; Repairs (average) \$500; together \$1266; and that the Receipts from pew rents at present rates amount to \$2773, leaving an overplus of only \$1507. It is therefore evident that some means must be devised to increase the receipts, so as to provide an adequate salary for the Incumbent.

**INCREASE OF PEW RATES:**—We have fully discussed the scheme suggested by Mr. James at the Adjourned General Meeting of Subscribers held on the 26th ulto., whereby he proposed that the pew rents should be raised, from their present rate, to \$25 per single sitting, and \$130 for the whole pew; and, after taking the opinion of nearly all the seat-holders on the subject, we are unanimously agreed that it would be better to adopt a rate, from the 1st January 1874, of \$20 per single sitting, and \$120 per pew, per annum; excepting only a few sittings situated near the organ, which should be let a cheaper rate, to be fixed by the Trustees. And we are also of opinion that all subscriptions should be paid up to the 30th June and 31st December, in each year. Persons subscribing during the intervals should pay ratably up to those dates.

We estimate that the Income accruing from the foregoing scheme will yield, in round numbers, about \$3600, which, after deducting the Annual Expenditure, will leave a balance of about \$2400.

We may mention that nearly all the present seatholders have agreed to pay the proposed increase of pew rents, and, in many instances, have expressed their willingness to agree to the payment of a larger subscription, if found necessary.

**LIQUIDATION OF DEBT:**—With regard to the liquidation of the debt, as decided at the last meeting of subscribers, we received a letter from Mr. Consul Robertson, dated 26th Dec., stating that, on reconsideration, he thought it unadvisable to telegraph the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but that he was prepared to pay at once the equivalent of £400 sterling, the Government grant for 1873, and to write to the Foreign Office for permission to hand over the remaining £400 (grant for 1874) as soon as possible.

We have taken upon ourselves to accept, with thanks, Mr. Robertson's proposal, and have further made application to one of the Banks to advance the equivalent of the second £400 sterling, at a lower rate of interest than the subscribers are at present paying, so as to enable the Committee to discharge the whole of the debt of \$3,600 with as little delay as possible, and we are glad to say that our application has met with success. The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has agreed to advance the required sum at 5 per cent. per annum; taking an hypothecation of the Government Grant for the year 1874.

**THE REV. G. W. SYLE:**—The subscribers are aware that the arrangements made with the Acting Incumbent, for one year, terminated on the 31st March, 1873, and that Mr. Syle has continued to officiate up to the present time without any formal renewal of the said arrangement. The monthly payments made to this gentleman by the Committee, as shewn in the account, were as follows, viz:—

From 1st April, 1872, to 31st Mar., 1873, \$200 per month.....	Less: £40 Sterling per year for
From 31st Mar., 1873, to 31st Dec., 1873, \$275 per month.....	Rent of Parsonage.

We have, through the Treasurer, acquainted Mr. Syle with the condition and prospects of our finances; and, in paying him, in advance, (as usual) the allowance of \$275 for the current month, have given him to understand that the funds available will admit of payments at the same rate until the end of the current quarter (March 31st); from which date such new arrangements must be made as the next Committee may deem expedient.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

W. W. CARGILL,  
T. JACKSON,  
W. H. SMITH,  
E. D. MURRAY,  
F. S. JAMES.

Mr. Howell moved the adoption of the Report; Mr. Pitman seconded.

The Chairman pointed out that if the Report were passed the whole of the recommendations of the Committee would necessarily be adopted; amongst which was the question of the raising of the pew rents, which, there could be no doubt, did not meet the approval of all the subscribers. He thought the present seat-holders should be entitled to vote on the Report. At present, as he before stated, only those subscribing £20, in addition to the £3 yearly, had a voice in the matter, as the Church Establishment was still under government control. In another 6 months the present state of things would probably be at an end, and all seat-holders would then be able to vote on such important questions as that of the raising of the pew rents.

Mr. Cargill said if the Report were adopted the newly elected Committee would have to deal with it.

Mr. R. Vicars Boyle suggested that, in order to meet the difficulty, the Report should be submitted paragraph by paragraph. If there were any dissentient voices, now would be the time to hear them.

Mr. Wilkin pointed out that they were still a Consular Church, and would remain so for another six months. He could see no objection to the passing of the Report. The clauses contained in it referring to the pew rents, might have been made last year, or, in fact, any year. If those who were entitled to a vote were not present it was their own fault, and those who had no vote could not complain.

The Chairman said it would be preferable to have the Report read in presence of the general body of seat-holders and others interested.

As a solution of the difficulties which had arisen as to the voting on the Report, Mr. Wilkin suggested that the whole of the votes given should be recorded, or registered.

Mr. Howell said they were a regularly constituted meeting. He deprecated going out of the regular course of procedure.

The Chairman said he was bound to consult the interests of the large majority of the seat-holders who were not voters.

Mr. Cargill suggested that, a doubt having been expressed by the Consul as to whether this meeting was competent to deal with the Report, an Extraordinary General Meeting be called, during January, to take action with respect to it.

At the request of the Chairman Mr. Howell then withdrew his motion as to the adoption of the Report.

Mr. W. H. Smith moved, as an amendment, that this meeting continue the discussion of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, as advertised.

The Chairman said that, in the interests of the seatholders, he must object to such a motion.

Mr. Smith said, then it really resolved itself into the fact that the Chair refused to receive the Report.

The Chairman agreed; that was already entered in the minutes.

Mr. Cargill's motion—that, a doubt having arisen as to the right of the meeting to deal with the Report, it be therefore remitted to an Extraordinary General Meeting, to be called in the manner provided for in the Act,—which was seconded by Mr. Wilkin, was then put to the meeting and carried by shew of hands, there being two dissentients.

Mr. Jackson (Treasurer), Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. Murray, (through Mr. Smith) tendered their resignation as office-bearers.

Mr. Cargill, in moving a vote of thanks to the Retiring Committee, said they had conducted their duties so well that he thought it a pity they should go out of office; more especially as the present state of Church affairs was likely to come to an end in another six months. A successor would, however, have to be appointed to Mr. Jackson, who, he was sorry to say, was about to leave Yokohama.

One or two gentlemen were then requested to stand, but declined.

Mr. Cargill then proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed to act as the new Committee:—Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. E. D. Murray, and (in lieu of Mr. Jackson) Mr. James.

Mr. Wilkin seconded the proposition, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Cargill then suggested that the meeting should consider what steps should be taken with respect to calling an Extraordinary General Meeting, to consider the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chairman said that, on requisition to him of two freeholders, the meeting would be advertised. Mr. Cargill might write him a letter.

After the usual vote to the Chair the meeting separated.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN INQUEST was held on the 24th Jan., at 10 o'clock, at the premises of Messrs. J. Thompson & Co., No. 60, on the body of James Kimber, who was found dead yesterday morning at his residence, No. 60; it was supposed, from the effects of a dose of prussic acid, administered by his own hand.

Russell Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, acted, *ex officio*, as Coroner. The Jury empanelled was composed of Messrs. F. Townley, C. J. Frischling, and H. J. Snow. After they had viewed the body the inquiry was opened:

J. B. Siddall, M.D., sworn:—Yesterday morning at twenty minutes past 11 I was in the Oriental Bank; the boy came in to say I was wanted. I went down stairs and saw Mr. Wilson, who told me that Mr. Kimber was supposed to have taken prussic acid. I drove round to No. 60. Went upstairs and found Mr. Kimber lying on the bed. He was not then in the position in which the Jury saw him this morning. He was lying on the bed sideways, thrown back, with his arms across the chest, with his head wrapped up in a travelling rug. He appeared to be lifeless, but, on holding a looking glass over the mouth, it was very slightly dimmed by the breath. I used a galvanic battery to him, and tried to excite a little respiration, but it had no effect. All signs of life, in that respect, ceased at a quarter to 12. Mr. Rees shewed me the bottle which he found on the

wash-hand-stand. It was said to have been full, (of prussic acid) in the morning. The quantity taken, on measurement, is an ounce. I do not exactly know how long it was before I saw him that he had taken it. Between the time of his taking the poison and my seeing him could not have been more than ten minutes, but to all intents and purposes he was dead. The dose taken was an excessive one, but he had apparently drunk a little water after it, which made it rather longer in taking effect. I smelled his breath, but could not perceive the odour of prussic acid. Usually it smells very strongly. The acid used does not appear to be as strong as usual, otherwise death would have ensued earlier. (Bottle produced.) There is hardly any smell to be perceived. Prussic acid is generally kept in blue bottles; this was contained in a white one, which would tend to weaken it; besides which, the smell has no doubt evaporated. There seems to have been wax placed over the mouth of the bottle. The quantity taken was far in excess of what would be necessary to cause death. Forty-five drops is the smallest dose recorded as having been found sufficient to do so.

Harding Rees, sworn:—I am a Chemist, employed with Messrs. Thompson & Co. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, or a few minutes after, I went to the cupboard in the store to get a bottle I required for a prescription, and, having arranged the bottles a day or two previously, I immediately missed the prussic acid bottle. A few minutes after (not more than one or two) I heard some one groaning upstairs, and, knowing Mr. Kimber had been very much depressed for several days past, I sent a chit to Mr. Wilson, and, on his arrival, immediately asked him to go up upstairs and speak to Mr. Kimber; to see if he could comfort and sympathise with him. On my telling him that I had missed the bottle, he asked me to go up, whilst he remained to look after the store. I went up, and found Mr. Kimber apparently sleeping comfortably, with his rug wrapped round his head and shoulders. I asked him if he would come down and see Mr. Wilson; he gave a kind of murmur, as though understanding me, but not attempting to move or get up. I did not speak to him any more, but came down stairs and told Mr. Wilson, who then suggested that I should go upstairs, and, if Mr. Kimber was asleep, look for the bottle of Prussic Acid; also for his revolver and razors. On going into his dressing room, where I knew his razors were, I immediately saw the prussic acid bottle, half empty, on the wash hand stand; with the water bottle standing by its side, and a tumbler with a little liquid left in it. I immediately came down stairs with the prussic-acid bottle, and Mr. Wilson at once went for a doctor. Dr. Siddall came, and applied the galvanic battery for almost half an hour. For a few minutes the breath seemed to come more freely; there was more dimness on the handglass, but, almost immediately after, there ceased to be any sign of breath at all. Dr. Siddall then disposed the body on the bed, and left. Afterwards, I took possession of the keys, watch and chain, and some letters in the pocket of deceased; his gold breastpin, revolver, and several papers I found in one of his drawers. I then put them all in his desk, locked it up, and also both the rooms, and reported the matter to the coroner.

By Jury:—About a quarter of an hour elapsed between my missing the bottle and the arrival of Dr. Siddall. The bottle was in the cupboard on the night before. I think deceased must have taken it out of the cupboard in the morning. At half past 10 he washed and dressed, and came down stairs; he seemed to be in much better health than he had ordinarily been. Some Bank Bills (of Lading) came at a quarter

past ten, and he told the boy he was going over to the "Chartered and Mercantile Bank." The bills seem to have been the cause of this occurrence. He came down at half-past ten; he came into the shop. He was walking to and fro in the shop, and he must have then got the bottle, which was in the cupboard at the other end of the shop; he then went upstairs. Whilst walking up and down he asked me several questions about people I was attending to (regular customers); as to what they were having. He then went upstairs again; with the intention, I thought, of getting his coat to go across to the Bank to see about the bills. I did not hear anymore of him (except when he walked across the room once or twice) until about 10 minutes past 11, when I heard him groaning; I then went upstairs, as before stated. I had not the least idea that he had the prussic acid bottle with him; I thought it had been mislaid. I had reason, some time ago, from what he said, to suppose that he was likely to take his life. He, then, said "If it had not been for you, Rees, and Wilson, I should have been dead long ago." He was then quite cheerful again. Once or twice on Tuesday and Wednesday he seemed strange in his questions, but afterwards he got all right again. These last two days he had been so ill that Dr. Klotz was called in, to see whether he had not better be removed, he had been so strange the day before. Dr. Klotz saw him yesterday morning at 9; he only remained a few minutes. Yesterday evening Dr. Klotz came in to see why the shutters were up; I told him Mr. Kimber was dead. He said he had been round to Mr. Swaby, of the Comptoir D'Escompte, about Mr. Kimber. Deceased's family all lived to a great age; I know of nothing, with regard to them, which would lead me to suppose that there was an hereditary predisposition to commit such an act. I live on these premises; deceased and I messed together. He left no paper or statement referring to the deed; I have looked this morning. The Bills referred to were Bills of Lading, and he appeared to be under the impression (although they were for very small amounts) that he was not able to meet them. I found in the store almost double the amount necessary to meet them, besides what there was to credit at the bank. Deceased was ordinarily a most abstemious man, and always went to bed early. On Thursday noticed he had been drinking very heavily. I found brandy bottles empty that I had noticed quite full before. The drinking referred to has been quite recent; from about Tuesday last. I never knew him to drink before. On Thursday evening, when a customer came into the store, he dropped the pen and fell over the desk, saying he was ill and could not do anything. I have been with deceased just 2 months, within a day or two. He was a single man. The act, I believe, resulted from the heavy drinking of the last few days. He was perfectly sane and rational up to within the last two days. He commenced to be unwell about Christmas. He couldn't get his bills made out, and complained that he couldn't collect them. His illness was bodily—nervousness; there was no sign of mental illness. He had been all right until within the last 2 or 3 days. I knew Mr. Kimber in London. Never knew him to drink anything to excess until within the last two or three days.

Jas. Wilson, sworn:—I can corroborate Mr. Rees' statement. I have made the acquaintance of deceased since his arrival in Yokohama. I called in nearly every day. I can confirm what Mr. Rees said as to the general sobriety of deceased. His appearance indicated heavy drinking during the last few days. For the last fortnight he, on several occasions, asked my assistance in regard to accounts that remained overdue.

To Jury:—He was unreasonably anxious; I could see nothing about his accounts to cause such anxiety—there were probably 150 accounts (small amounts) unpaid. He remarked to me in this room on Thursday morning, "Oh, Wilson, it's all up a tree with me now;" but, he having used that expression many times before, I took no special notice of it. I did not think he intended taking his life. I thought he referred to his incapability for conducting business. Upon leaving his room he called me back again, and, while standing before the fire place, he said—"Old man, I think I shall poison myself;" he used the word poison. I remarked it was foolish, &c.; this was on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. He also said, when I asked him to come in and have a glass of beer, "Oh, no more beer for me in this world." Nothing that I know of, except his accounts or matters of a business nature, troubled him.

Wm. Swaby sworn: On Thursday afternoon about half-past four, I went to the shop (Thompson & Co.) to make a purchase and was served by Mr. Kimber, who spoke to me in a very strange manner. After a few minutes conversation, induced by this strange manner, I concluded he was out of his mind. Mr. Wallace came in, and, after a moment or two, we went out together. I told Mr. Wallace I thought he was quite mad. Mr. Wallace agreed that he had acted very strangely lately. Hearing that deceased was known to Dr. Klotz, with whom I am acquainted, we agreed to go to the Doctor. He was not at home then, but we saw him latter in the day, and made known to him the state of deceased. The doctor said he was interested in watching deceased, because he made up his prescription; he could do nothing that night, but would see him in the morning. Next morning the doctor said he had seen deceased: he could see nothing unreasonable: he appeared calm, but he would watch him more closely from time to time. This was referring to a visit he made in the morning. I think if Mr. Kimber was not mad there was never a madman in the world. He exhibited mental depression; said people were conspiring against him and accused me of having taken an article out of the shop. He said I was like the rest. This induced me to question him more closely, as I could not understand what he meant. He did not appear to be intoxicated; I thought it was the effects of delirium tremens or madness.

This concluded the evidence.

After consulting for some twenty minutes, the Jury returned the following

#### VERDICT.

The deceased, James Kimber, died on the 23rd January, 1874, between the hours of 10.30 and 11.25 A.M., at the Medical Hall, Yokohama: by poison administered by his own hand, whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

F. TOWNLEY,  
C. J. FRISCHLING,  
H. J. SNOW.

#### LOSS OF THE P. M. S. S. "RELIEF"

PER FAVOUR of Capt. Lane we are enabled to give the following particulars of the loss of the P. M. S. S. *Relief*, furnished by a passenger of the ill fated vessel.

S. S. *Golden Age*, at Sea.  
50 miles north of Nagasaki,  
January 20th, 1874.

To ———

Long before this comes to hand you will no doubt have heard by telegraph of the disaster which has befallen the *Relief*.

The *Relief* sailed from Hiogo at 2.0 P.M. on the 16th inst., for Nagasaki, and through the day of the 17th, as well as the night; encountered strong head winds and cold snowy weather, which gave indications of a hurricane out at sea; consequently the Captain, having in view the safety of the ship, deemed it prudent on arrival at Simonoski to anchor, and await more favourable weather. Accordingly we lay at anchor in the Straits from about 9.0 A.M. of the 18th instant until 7.0 A.M. of the 19th, when, the storm having moderated, we got under way again and all went well until 8.10 P.M., when the ship ran on a shelving rock near the Obree Channel, smashing in her stem for fifteen feet, and so securely fastening her to the reef that the engines were helpless as regards backing her off. She made water fast, and it was soon evident that there was no hope for her. In a few minutes after striking, the boats were all lowered and manned in an orderly manner; and one of them, in which the women and children were placed, was at once sent to a Japanese village, some two miles distant, to call the assistance of the fishermen's boats; meantime the whistle was sounded and minute guns fired. The treasure, mails, despatches, and baggage were brought on deck ready to send on shore.

There was no hurry or confusion in the work, the ship was perfectly steady, and every one felt safe, at least for the time being.

Soon the boat that had been sent on shore returned with a number of sampans, in which, and the ship's boats, the passengers, treasure, mails and baggage were all safely landed and accommodated in the Japanese houses.

With the exception of the Purser, who had charge of the treasure, mails, &c., all the officers and crew remained in the vessel all night, and did all in their power to save property. The natives were kind and attentive, and ready to lend a helping hand, and the officers and crew worked admirably.

This morning the *Golden Age* on her way to Hiogo arrived at the scene of disaster, offered her assistance, and, at 1 P.M. with passengers, mails and treasure on board, turned about, and proceeded on her present trip to Nagasaki, where she will probably arrive at 7 P.M.; when the *Relief* treasure, &c., will be handed over to the Agents there.

Mr. Mills is the only officer of the *Relief* on board the *Golden Age*, the Captain and others remaining by the stranded ship; which is now lying on her starboard bilge, and has about three feet of water in her Engine room.

The Captain hopes, with the aid of Japanese boats, and the assistance which may be sent from Nagasaki, to save the greater part of the cargo, and strip the vessel of her working gear. The hull will probably never float again, being too much damaged to repair. \* \* \*

I forgot to mention that Capt. Corning ascertained his position shortly before the vessel struck, and reversed the engines; but she had too much headway and ran hard on the reef. She struck at the northern entrance of the Channel, about one mile due west of the spot where the *Oregonian* ran aground. \* \*

I have not time to add more now.

I am, &c.,

As the ship went ashore at the top of high water, she will most certainly become a total wreck.

ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE BRIG "WANJA,"  
HELD AT THE BRITISH CONSULATE, HAKODATE,  
4TH DECEMBER, 1873.

REGINA (Board of Trade) vs. THOMPSON & BEWICK.

The Board of Trade, London, charges: that Thompson & Bewick, owners of the British Brig *Wanja*, on

or about the 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1873, did send said Brig to sea in an unseaworthy condition, or did allow her to proceed to sea in an unseaworthy condition, and that they should therefore be prosecuted under Section XI of the "Merchant Shipping Act 1871."

The Court being cleared of witnesses,

Capt. Kennet was called, and sworn. States:—I was master of the *Wanja* when she was wrecked off Yagigawa Shindzu. I was appointed as master to her about four weeks before she left Hakodate; that would be towards the end of January 1873. I saw all the repairs that were being made after Thompson & Bewick bought her and took her in hand. The vessel was surveyed by Capt. Porter and Capt. Will. I heard the Certificate of Survey read out by Capt. Porter. To the best of my recollection I do not know that this Certificate was among the papers I took down with me, as I lost very nearly every thing. The *Wanja* was making about one inch of water per hour before leaving. It might have been one inch and a quarter, which was nothing for that vessel, she was so sharp. Very few strokes of the pump would take this out of her. I mean if she were pumped every hour. I really do not recollect whether she made more than this, or even one inch and a half; it is so long ago. No note was made in the Log Book as to how much water she was making per hour whilst in harbour. Every morning and night she was sounded, to see what water she had made, and from this sounding I knew she was making so much. I saw the mate sound the pump myself several times. I was not living on board; I was staying with the owners. Sometimes I went twice a day on board, some times three times. Whilst the repairs were going on I often went to see what was being done. I thought these were done in a strong and complete manner; quite sufficient to make her seaworthy. She was about one month under repairs. After the repairs were completed she was three or four days in harbour. I did not report to the owners that the vessel was making one or one and a quarter inches of water per hour. I did not report this, although it was my duty to do so, because I thought they knew this as well as myself. Mr. Thompson was present once when she was sounded; I think he saw as well as myself how much water she had made; I am not quite sure. I think it was in the morning when we went to the vessel; I cannot be sure, it is so long since. So far as I knew, it was not known outside the ship what amount of water she was making.

To the best of my belief, I thought I was speaking the truth when at Yokohama at the Naval Court. I stated that the owners knew the vessel was making 1½ inches of water per hour (in my cross examination), although I had no positive proofs; no more than what I have said above about Mr. Thompson seeing the pump sounded. I think Thompson noticed, when at the pump, how much water the vessel was making. To the best of my recollection he made no remark. The subject was never again alluded to during the three or four days she was in harbour.

I cannot mention the name of anybody also in Hakodate who knew the *Wanja* was making 1½ inches of water per hour. Not even one name. When I made the statement in Yokohama that every body in Hakodate knew this, I was thinking of no one in particular. Some of the freight was insured. I knew nothing about the cargo. I think we cleared at this Consulate on 26th February; I cannot be sure. I think we went, the next day, nearly out to the light ship. I think we sailed on 28th February. We went out to the Straits, and turned back again outside the Light-ship. We returned, the weather was so bad. We stopped there one day. She continued to make the same amount of water as in harbour. I never had the slightest objection to go to sea in the *Wanja*; for, if so, I would not have gone in her. What I meant, when I said at Yokohama that I did not like to come away in her, was, that, after we got to Siria Saki, I dreaded to go in her, but I could not help myself, as I could not turn back, the wind being against me and the weather so bad; and I attribute the great leakage in the Straits to the bad weather we encountered. We were wrecked on 4th March. We remained twelve days by the wreck. On the morning of the 5th the stern was washed ashore; the weather was moderate, the surf washing over the vessel. I suppose it was that which caused the stern to give way; also, imperfect fastening, for no surveyor could have detected this, unless he took the ceiling out of the vessel. The stern was fastened on by only two small iron knees, each about fifteen inches long. This defect was not Thompson's repairs, but must have been made in former times.

Whilst under repair, the vessel's stern looked good and strong, the same as the other part of the vessel. I saw this with my own eyes. I am confident Thompson did not touch the stern of the ship, as that part did not require any repairs, to all outward appearance. A new false keel was put on. The copper was stripped up to the bilge, the vessel was caulked,

felted and recoppered, topsides caulked from the covering boards to the copper, and, as far as I am able to judge, all this was done in an efficient manner. Had I been cross-examined at Yokohama, as you have now examined me, my evidence there would not have been so misunderstood and led to such trouble.

Cross-examined by J. R. Thompson:—The morning after the vessel was righted, (she having been hoisted down,) you went to Tatsupi Saki, across the Straits, so that you were not in Hakodate all the time the vessel was loading, nor when she left. You left me in charge then, to see the rest of the work completed. It was previous to the repairs being finished that you saw how much water there was in the bottom of the ship; she having been righted the evening before; the pumps, at that time, not having been replaced. You sounded with your rule, and found there were 13 inches of water in twelve hours. I do not think it is likely the ice caused so much water to be in the ship; as it was frozen tight, and I had to split it with an axe to get the blocks out.

(Signed) G. S. KENNET.

Geinoske, (warned to speak the truth) through an official interpreter said:—I was boatswain on board the *Wanja*. She was not making much water when in harbour; every morning and every evening there were 16 inches of water. I think it was so; I did not take any particular notice. We did not pump all out, as the pumps did not reach so low. I did not think much water was getting into the ship. No one spoke to me in Hakodate about the amount of water the ship made daily. I never said, in Yokohama, that the vessel took in large quantities of water, owing to heavy seas. Two days after we were wrecked, the stern was washed on shore; I am sure of this. I was never afraid of going to Yokohama in her.

(Signed) GEINOSKE.

J. Albinson, of Howell & Co, sworn, states:—In February 1873, we were agents for the North China Insurance Company. We took a risk on the *Wanja* (Register produced in Court and risk found as stated, on 25th February, 1873). We saw Capt. Will's certificate of survey before accepting risk and were satisfied with it. After a little explanation, Capt. Porter said he considered her a better risk than when she first entered the port. It is not customary for an Insurance office here, at Hakodate, to have a special survey held. It was a general rule of our firm, when we were Insurance agents, to be very particular in accepting risks. We had not heard that the *Wanja*, whilst in harbour, was making one and a half inches of water per hour. I never heard a word about it.

(Signed) J. ALBINSON.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution. The charge having been read over to Thompson and Bewick, and the witnesses having been severally examined in their presence and hearing, and their depositions having been read out in open Court, the usual caution was administered to them:

On behalf of defendants, G. Bewick then requested that witnesses might be called to prove that the vessel was seaworthy.

J. H. Duus, Danish Consul:—I am Agent for the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, London. I was several times down at the Custom House when the *Wanja* was hoisted down, and saw the repairs as they were going on; sometimes by myself, and with Howell and Wilson. I consider the work was done as well as it could be in Hakodate. I had not heard she was making one and a half inches of water per hour after she was repaired; and only knew it, for the first time, when Wilson drew my attention to the Naval Court held at Yokohama; which he pointed out to me in a Yokohama paper.

Cross-examined by H. B. M.'s Consul:—I accepted no risk on the *Wanja*. Would not have accepted any, if asked, as my instructions are, only to accept insurance on first class risks.

(Signed) J. H. DUUS.

Capt. Will, sworn:—I am Master of a Japanese steamer now. I have been five years and six months a Master Mariner. I surveyed the *Wanja*. This is a true copy (exhibit A), to the best of my knowledge and belief. After she left Hakodate, I had not heard she (the *Wanja*) was making one and a half inches of water per hour. After she was lost, I learned it from the papers.

Cross-examined by H. M.'s Consul:—I saw a good deal of the repairs as they were going on. My idea is, they were well enough done. The *Akino*, when I came out in her from England, was a new ship, and made one inch of water per hour the first two months. I mean she made a great deal of water. A ship, being wrecked on shore, and the sea washing over her during two days, would most probably break up. I do not think the stern of the *Wanja* being washed ashore, under the circumstances above mentioned, is anything extraordinary. Of course it would depend on where she was wrecked.

(Signed) JOHN WILL.



Capt. Porter, sworn, states:—I was at sea from 1842 to 1859. I usually survey vessels in harbour. I am not surveyor for Lloyd's. This is a press copy (Exhibit A) of the original of my survey Report. To the best of my recollection, when the *Wanja* was loading, and before she sailed, I went on board and asked the mate what water she was making, and he replied, next to nothing, 1½ to 2 inches per day. The *Wanja* was never condemned by me. To my knowledge she was not condemned by any one else at Hakodate.

Cross examined by H. M.'s Consul:—My report states how the repairs were done; which says they were well done.

(Signed) ALEX. P. PORTER.  
Master Mariner.

Capt. Hescroff sworn:—I am Captain of the *Gipsy*. I was herein Feb. last, whilst the *Wanja* was being repaired. I saw the bottom, port side, before the false keel was put on. As far as I can tell, the bottom looked very well indeed. I consider the keel was put on as well as anyone could do it. I considered the *Wanja* seaworthy. I would not have been afraid to go to sea in her. I recollect making a remark at the time, that I would as soon take the *Wanja* as the vessel I have got.

Cross examined by H. M.'s Consul:—I left before she sailed, and therefore cannot say anything about her making 1½ inches of water per hour.

(Signed) J. HESCROFF.

Mokitiz:—I was a common sailor on board the *Wanja*. Whilst in harbour she was pumped out morning and evening. It would take the men about half an hour each time to pump her out. I was not afraid to go to Yokohama in her; had I been afraid I would not have gone in her.

(Signed) MOKITIZ.

G. Bewick:—I wish to hand in an affidavit (Exhibit B) of the mate of the *Wanja*, which was taken, lately, owing to his having to go to Yokohama, before this examination took place. Also, copy of a Survey Report by Capt. MacDonald, Yokohama, (Exhibit E.) Surveyor for Lloyd's agent. Also, receipt for Premium paid to Messrs. Howell & Co. (Exhibit D.)

(Signed) THOMPSON & BEWICK.

Court adjourned until next day.

December 6th, 1873.

Court re-opened at 10 A.M.

J. R. Thompson, stated as follows:—After buying the Brig *Wanja* we repaired her, she having been on shore a few hours only. During the repairs we ourselves were present all the time, (I myself working) and the agents for two Insurance Companies; as also two surveyors, as stated in the evidence, constantly seeing what was going on; who all declared the work was done well. Had this not been so, Howell & Co. would not have insured her, as they are, it is well known, very particular in accepting risks on sea-going ships. While the repairs were going on, we agreed with Mr. Allen, of Yokohama, to carry ice to that port, he having the privilege to send her two trips. Surely, had she not been seaworthy, he would not have made that arrangement with us. The repairs being completed, we loaded her with ice for Mr. Allen, and about 300 bags of rice of our own. She had a complete outfit, was well manned, had a good supply of provisions and everything to make the ship and those on board comfortable. The ship being surveyed, we could have insured everything in her; but we had such confidence in her that we only insured freight to the amount of \$600, (the receipt for the premium of which we handed into Court yesterday) for the benefit of Mr. Allen, who had advanced us that amount. Neither our own cargo nor the freight did we insure; and, furthermore, the British Consul, Mr. Troup, sent four shipwrecked sailors in her to Yokohama. We also gave two other British seamen a passage; so, if we, or the Consul, or any one else had thought the ship unseaworthy or making 1½ inches water per hour, was it likely the Consul, above every other, would have risked the lives of four British seamen in her. Also, if we had thought the ship unseaworthy, we would never have repaired her, but broken her up; she being entirely copper fastened. All the evidence goes to prove that the ship did not make 1½ inches of water per hour; neither had any one in Hakodate heard of it. The build of the ship was so sharp, as Capt. Kennet stated, that even 1½ inches of water per hour would have been nothing. In a flat bottomed ship this would have been different. We beg to hand in a drawing showing the difference. (Exhibit E.)

The evidence also proves that we were not aware what amount of water the ship was making. As to the repairs: you have heard they were well and efficiently executed; not only by one witness, but

by all the witnesses on both sides, who actually saw each repair as it proceeded. We beg to refer you to the evidence in corroboration of this; as also to our being entirely ignorant that the ship was making 1½ inches of water per hour; which, however, she was not; as borne out by the same evidence. Thus we are of opinion that everything proves we did not send or allow the *Wanja* to proceed to sea in an unseaworthy condition.

(Signed) THOMPSON & BEWICK.

DECISION.

[In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at Hakodate.]

Friday, 5th day of Decr., 1873.

Thompson & Bewick, Ship builders, and owners of the Brig *Wanja*, were, on the 1st of day of this month, charged before this Court for that, on or about the 25th day of February in the year of Our Lord 1873, they did send said *Log* to sea, or did allow her to proceed to sea, in an unseaworthy condition, and that they should therefore be prosecuted under Section XI of the Merchant Shipping Act 1871. And now the said Thompson & Bewick appear before this Court, in order that it may hear the said charge.

Whereupon the matter of said charge being by this Court duly considered, this Court dismisses the same.

(Signed) R. EUSDEN,  
H.B.M.'s Consul.

Hereupon Thompson & Bewick asked, whether they could not be granted a certificate of dismissal of charge, to which H. M.'s Consul replied that, as the instructions had emanated from H. M.'s Legation, to institute proceedings on the charge brought, he would have to wait, before acceding to their request, until he had further heard from H. M.'s Minister on the subject.

(Signed) R. EUSDEN,  
H.B.M.'s Consul.

#### EXHIBIT B.

In the matter of the British Brig *Wanja*:

I, John Gustave Isaacson, late Chief Officer of the above mentioned Brig, make oath and say as follows: That, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the *Wanja* was making nineteen inches of water every twenty-four hours, whilst lying in Hakodate Harbour, loading. That we pumped her out night and morning. That, during our voyage from Yokohama to Hakodate—I then being 2nd Officer—the ship was pumped out, in light weather, night and morning; in bad weather, every watch. That, after leaving Hakodate on 26th February, we returned, and lay outside Lightship for two days; no considerable increase of leakage being noticed, if so I would have reported it. That Capt. Kennet was not living on board ship in Hakodate. That, after leaving the Lightship on 28th February, we did not find the ship was making extra water until 7 or 8 o'clock at night. That, after throwing cargo overboard, we could easily keep the ship afloat. That the Log Book was kept from the time of leaving Hakodate; but was lost with the vessel. That, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the *Wanja* was not run on shore to save life.

JOHN GUSTAVE ISAACSON.

Sworn before me, this 22nd day of November, 1873.

R. EUSDEN,  
H. B. M.'s Consul.

#### In H. B. M.'s Court at Hakodate.

Friday, the 2nd day of January, 1874.

This is to certify, that a charge, made on the 1st day of December 1873, at the instance of the Board of Trade, against Thompson & Bewick, for that, on or about the 25th day of February, 1873, they did send or did allow the Brig *Wanja* to proceed to sea, in an unseaworthy condition, is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed.

R. EUSDEN,  
H. B. M.'s Consul.

#### Law Reports.

##### In H. B. M.'s Consular Court.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Friday, January 30th, 1874.

(Capt. H. Leet, R.N., H. M. S. *Thistle*, was accommodated with a seat on the bench.)

Harvey Jeffries, who was sentenced to 7 days imprisonment, on the 23rd inst., for refusal of

duty on board the British ship *Ferry* was this morning brought up, charged being a deserter from H. M. S. *Rinaldo*, pleaded guilty.

George Jones, Sailmaker's mate, H. *Thistle*, sworn:—I recognise the feature accused. Did not know his name. He was the *Rinaldo* for a few days before I left her, joined on 3rd or 4th April, and I left her on 6th, I am sure he is the man.

Charles Bremner, Ship's Steward, *Thistle*, sworn:—I recognise prisoner as a man-of-war. I was on board the *Manilla*, and never seeing him there.

David Galloway, Chief Quarter-master, *Thistle*, sworn:—The face of prisoner is very familiar to me, as that of a dingy boy of the *Rinaldo*.

Court ordered prisoner to be handed over to the Senior Naval Officer of the Station.

#### In the United States Consular Court

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Vice-Consul.  
Thursday, January 29th, 1874.

Patrick Henderson, Artizan, employed at Railway Works, Shinbashi, was charged stealing a quantity of coals at Shinbashi property of the Japanese Government. Pleaded not guilty.

Mr. W. W. Cargill, Director of Railways, appeared to represent the Japanese Government. Mr. A. S. Aldrich, Chief Accountant, conducted the prosecution. Prisoner was defended by F. V. Dickens.

Peter J. Hellendoal, Yardsman, Imperial Government Railways, Yedo, sworn:—On morning of 7th inst. I saw prisoner, with aid of some coolies, removing a quantity of which was in a freight car on a side track, standing on the platform in a bag; this was between 7 and half past seven. With the assistance of the coolies, he removed it to his own residence and placed it in a shed. The coal was property of the Railway Department, and shed in which it was placed was his own. I was about 1½ cwt., contained in two bags, watched him throughout the whole transaction from the time it was taken from the freight until it was put into prisoner's shed. When coolies reached the shed with the coal they couldn't be found, and prisoner made a row about them on account of the delay.

By Court:—Prisoner had the coals removed from the open car to his shed; which was within the Railway premises, and supplied Government for the use of prisoner.

By Mr. Dickens:—I saw prisoner move coals, assisted by coolies, from the car to a shed. This was in broad daylight. There were a number of people about. He did not see that I am aware of. I was about 30 or 40 yards away, at the Goods Freight House. From 10 or 15 minutes past seven to half past seven was the time consumed in taking them. He was at my watch. I did not remonstrate with him, nor attempt to interfere with him. I knew he was doing wrong. It was part of my duty to stop him. I am supposed to look after Government property. I am yardsman, and have general control of the yard. On the same day I made an official report of the affair, and sent it in next morning. In it I mentioned what has now stated. I have never known prisoner to take anything before. I have known him since he was first employed on the Railway Works; some 4 or 5 months. I am on friendly terms with him. He is in a different department; the Locomotive Department. There is no connection between the two departments. I have never had any quarrel with him; he has never done any harm to me. He did not carry any of the coals



conveying away the coals was not done; it was in broad daylight. The Freight is about a quarter of a mile from prisoner's quarters.

The coal was the property of the Railway. I have no official document to prove it. It has not been prisoner's own. The coals got out of the car I speak of; I am positive of this. This was on the morning of the 7th, at 7 o'clock. I swear prisoner is the man; his face. He was dressed in his working clothes.

On the permission of Court, Mr. Dickins made the Report made to the authorities by this prisoner.

Mr. Aldrich:—I should know the coolies. Those (pointing to two coolies in Court) are the two men who assisted him.

Court:—They removed about 150 weight of coal. I don't know its value.

Messrs. Annand, Head Foreman, Government Railway, sworn:—I received a memo., handed by the Locomotive Superintendent, from the Engineer-in-Chief. It was to the effect that a certain quantity of coal had been taken from the Railway premises by the prisoner; I was to investigate the matter. I went to prisoner and asked him if he had taken the coal as stated in the Report. He said he had taken a handful.

I asked him what the weight of it would be. He said, 7 to 10 lb. I asked him if he had any other coals to assist him; he brought forward one. I learned there were two engaged in the matter. I had them both brought up before the Court, and questioned. I then got a bag about the size of that in which the coal was supposed to have been contained. I took it to the platform, had it filled and weighed, and found it contained 80 or 90 lb. I accordingly included in my Report, to the Locomotive Superintendent, to that effect.

Mr. Aldrich handed in, and (the Court concurring) read, the Report of Mr. F. C. Christy, Locomotive Superintendent, referred to. It appeared there was one bag (not two, as stated) removed from the car to the smithy, and thence to the house of prisoner.

Mr. Dickins:—The coals were removed to the smithy to the house on the morning of the 7th. Can't say when they were removed from the cars to the house. Don't know of prisoner ever having taken coals before. He is in my department; have no complaint against him. I spoke generally when I asked him if he had taken any coals. Don't remember what day it was.

Court:—When I spoke to prisoner about the coals, he said he was not aware he was doing anything wrong.

Mr. Dickins:—I am not aware that Government officials are in the habit of using Government property, such as paper and envelopes. I possibly have done so.

Mr. Christy, Locomotive Superintendent, stationed at Yedo, was here sworn.

Mr. Aldrich explained that, on the 16th December, 1872, the Director of Railways, Mr. Christy, having heard that some of the foreign employees of the Department had been detected carrying coals from the Shinbashi and Yokohama depots, wrote Mr. Christy that, on detecting such pilferers would be prosecuted and dismissed. This was duly notified, being posted at the termini at the time.

Mr. Christy said Henderson had been engaged in the matter. It was likely he heard of it; although Mr. Christy was not prepared to say the notice had been continuously posted since it was first issued.

Mr. Aldrich:—I remember receiving the notice from Annand, and making the endorsement on it; which was to the effect that there should be no doubt that he (Henderson) had taken the coals, and that he ought to be dismissed.

By Mr. Dickins:—Prisoner was in my department. I knew of nothing against him. He brought no character or recommendation when he first came. He was sent to me by Mr. Boyle, the Engineer-in-Chief. I know the shed spoken of. The coals were first removed to the smithy, and thence to the shed, at the quarters allotted to prisoner.

By Court:—Prisoner's quarters are about 300 yards from the station. Several mess together, but each has a separate bedroom. They supply their own fuel. They generally buy it from the government, and pay for it.

Kometow, cautioned:—Is a blacksmith, working at the Railway Works, Yedo. Knows prisoner. Saw him on the morning of 7th Jan. Assisted to carry the coals for prisoner from the Government car; the other coolie also helped. Prisoner asked the two of them, on that morning, to do so; there was little more than half a bag. The other coolie brought the coals from the car to the place where witness worked, and prisoner told him to take them to his own place. Took them to prisoner's compound, where the coals are kept at his house. Did not go to the car to get the coals.

By Mr. Dickins:—Never took any coals, except this half bag, to prisoner's house. Never saw any other coolie carry coals there. On the 7th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, prisoner came to his place and told him to carry the coals to his house. Does not know where prisoner had been then. It was at his smithy where he saw prisoner on that occasion. Had not seen him before he asked him to carry the coal.

Foomengo, cautioned:—Is employed at the blacksmith's shop in Shinbashi, in assisting prisoner. Remembers, on 7th January, going with prisoner to carry away the coals from the car; carried them on his back. Prisoner asked him to carry the coals, which were lying on the ground where the goods were weighed, just at the entrance of that place; distant about one mile from his house. On the 6th, at about nine in the morning, he went to that place to assist in repairing the engine, and prisoner then asked him to carry the coals. No one was there but prisoner. Took more than half a bag; about two thirds. The coal was already in the bag. Carried it to the smithy and left it there; where it remained all the night. Next morning (7th), went back again and took it to prisoner's house. Work commences at 7 o'clock; it was soon after that hour, on the morning of the 7th, prisoner came and asked him to take the coal to his house. On that morning took the coal from the smithy to his house.

By Mr. Dickins:—On the morning of the 6th, opened four bags of coals, by prisoner's order. This closed the evidence for the prosecution. For the defence, Mr. Dickins called

Francis Doherty, Engine Fitter, who being sworn, said:—I work at Shinbashi. I know prisoner. Work commenced, after the holidays, on 5th January, and he was there every morning until last Friday. He commenced work at 7 o'clock; the work was carried on in a shed. I saw him at work at one end of it. He was working in the shed every day. Work went on from 7 o'clock till 1. We had breakfast before we started. He was at work up till Friday. I do not mess with prisoner.

Thomas Senior, Fitter and Driver, sworn:—I work at Shinbashi. I know the prisoner. Do not mess with him. I work near him. On the morning of 6th, about 8 o'clock, had occasion to go out; on my return met Hellsdoal, and, at the place where we put our coals, saw some coolies emptying coals at a shed recently built for the use of all in those quarters to keep coal in. I remarked to the man who was with me, that Henderson had been buying coal. I said to Henderson, "Holloa, you've been buying coal." He answered, "Yes."

By Mr. Dickins:—Saw prisoner at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, when he went to his work. Did not see him about the cars between 7 and 8. When we get coal, some buy it from the Government, and some outside. In the former case we go to the office and order it, and they have it weighed, and send coolies to deliver it at our quarters. The price is deducted from our wages. It is Japanese coal.

By Court:—I think there were two coolies emptying coal at prisoner's quarters. Cannot say how much coal there was.

By Mr. Aldrich:—I know it was the 6th because I was having my holiday. It was a Tuesday.

Mr. Dickins produced, for the inspection of Court, an account for coal supplied prisoner, and the father of Shimaya, Coal Merchant, Yedo, appeared to testify, on behalf of his son, who had supplied the coal. Court objected to hear any evidence. Unless the witness could prove delivery of the coal, his evidence could not be received.

Mr. Dickins said the father was present to represent the firm. It was a mistake; the son, who had sold the coal, should have appeared. However, he merely wished to prove to Court that accused had bought coal about the time he was accused of stealing it from the Railway. He would put in the account. (A bill, in Japanese, was accordingly handed in for Court's inspection. It was for 4 bags coal, \$2. The date seemed to be 4th inst.;—(supposed to be 5th, after inspection). It was collected on the 5th. The son sold the coal to prisoner.

Mr. Dickins applied that, under the 13th Article of Rules applying to Criminal Proceedings, prisoner might be allowed to testify, under oath, on his own behalf, so as to explain.

P. Henderson, sworn:—I am employed on the Government Railways. On the evening of the 5th inst., and on the 6th, I was working on the waggons at the Shinbashi station. I took a portable forge there for the purpose of repairing some rivets. There were some small fragments and sweepings of coal left lying about the forge. I told the coolie to pick up the remainder, and take it to the shop, as it was better than the charcoal we were using. He went to the shop and got a small charcoal bag and picked up what was left. On the evening of the 6th he took it up to the blacksmith's shop. Had previously ordered, on the 4th, some coal, from a Japanese merchant. It came on Monday night, 5th; four piculs. It was put into my coal house without the bags being opened. On the morning of the 6th, told the coolies to go to my house and open the bags. They had been thrown into the shed unopened. Senior was present and remarked that I had been buying some coal. Those were my bags; I paid for them. I did not tell the coolies to take away any coal from the smithy to the shed. If they took any it was without my orders or consent. On the morning of the 7th I was working in the shed; all day in fact. I never went out. I finished on the goods waggons on the 6th.

By Court:—On the morning of the 7th, I did not take, or order or assist anybody to take, any coals from the cars. Did not, on that occasion, see Hellsdoal. He is a stranger to me. Never had any quarrel with him. When Annand spoke to me, on the 8th, about two days after, he said, "I am informed that you have been taking coals from the cars." I replied, "What I took, I thought there was no harm in taking." He then went away. I don't exactly remember the words he used. I have taken no coals belonging to the Railway. I told the coolies to take the coals and put them in the smithy. I remember nothing about ordering coolies, on the morning of the 7th, to take any coals to my shed.

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By Mr. Aldrich:—The coals I ordered were delivered at my quarters on the evening of the

5th. They did not go to the smithy. I do not know who delivered them; they were there when I got home. I authorised my boy to pay for them, and get a receipt; he did so. When I said to Mr. Annand that I thought there was no harm in my taking the coals, I thought he referred to my taking them to the shed. I did not exactly know what he meant.

By Court:—I told Mr. Annand that I had taken the coals into the shed to weld some iron. I cannot exactly say what I remarked to the coolies when I told them to take the coal to my shed. I remember telling them, on the morning of the 6th, not the 7th. They might have taken the coal or not, I went into the shop. I would not be sure whether I told them or not: I have never taken any coals before. I mean by that, before this accusation.

This closed the evidence for the defence. The Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

On resuming, Mr. Dickins addressed the Court, on behalf of prisoner, as follows: First of all I have to draw Your Honour's attention to the fact that the damage in this case is so small that one cannot but regret that an important Department of the Government should prosecute the prisoner for so paltry an amount—100 lb. or so of coal; the value of which could not exceed half a dollar. At the most there could not have been more than 40 or 50 lb., worth about 50 cents. Taking the value of the coal at that, my client is dragged up before the Court, dismissed from the department, his chance of employment is taken away, and a stigma is cast upon his character which may stick to him through life. Even supposing the evidence for the prosecution (which has been contradicted by itself) to be true in the first place no coal has been taken away from the Railway Department. At the most, it was only taken from one part of the Station to another. It was not taken away from the Railway premises; it was put into a house set apart for the use of employés of the Railway Department. There was no evidence of that feloniously taking away which is the essence of the crime of larceny. There must be a criminal intent shewn. The ordinary and common rule by which an English Court judges, is the old English Common Law, which is just the same, in this case, as the American. I am willing to admit that a certain portion of coal was removed from the car to the smithy, and thence to the shed. But it was not done clandestinely. On the contrary, by the evidence of Hellendoal, the yardsman, it was in broad daylight. It is impossible to suppose that at the Railway Station, a public place, where there is always a number of people knocking about, and a great number of employés in sight, that a man could be so foolish as to lay himself open to such a charge as that my client is accused of, for the sake of a small quantity of coal worth a quarter of a dollar. The person charged had no need of the coal he is accused of taking; he had just bought a quantity of coals, on the 6th. This is so far corroborated by the evidence, that, on the morning of the 6th, he ordered the two coolies to go to the shed for the purpose of emptying the coal he had bought, out of the bags. This was corroborated by the witness Senior, who remarked to my client that he had been purchasing coal. Consequently, what I have to urge is, that the taking away, from the smithy to the shed, of the small amount of coal was no felonious act. There was no criminal intent. This is fortified by the evidence, which I will review. (Counsel here went over the evidence of Hellendoal, which he said was quite false and contradictory, on

the face of it.) As to the mode in which the coal was taken, the prisoner's own evidence shews that, at the most, it was a misapprehension between the coolies and himself; which probably arose from his imperfect knowledge of Japanese.—If he has done anything wrong it is by an error of judgment, and not by an error of will. It is plain from the evidence of Mr. Henderson, that, when he was asked by Mr. Annand if he had taken the small quantity of coal, he replied that he had, not imagining he had done anything wrong. The coal had been taken to the smithy, and, by some misapprehension, removed by the coolies to his premises. No doubt he was technically wrong in allowing even so small a quantity to remain there, but it was evident he had no felonious intent. It was only the sweepings of the forge, and, no doubt, he thought it was not of sufficient importance to say anything about it. He did not attempt to hide it. Mr. Christy's evidence went to shew that a notice was posted in 1872, referring to the pilfering of coal by employés; but I cannot see what it can have to do with 1874. There is no presumption that, because it was posted then, it could be supposed to be understood by prisoner in 1874.

Mr. Dickins reviewed the evidence of the Yardsman, who actually admitted, he said, watching prisoner, for half an hour, taking away the coal, the property of the Railway Department, without taking any steps to prevent him. The evidence of a man guilty of such conduct could not be held to be of much importance. Under all these circumstances, continued Mr. Dickins, I must ask the Court to dismiss the charge against the prisoner. He has already been sufficiently punished by being dragged up on such a charge, and by being discharged from his employment. He has to again a livelihood by the toil of his hands, and there is every probability that he will be debarred from getting employment whilst such a stigma sticks to him. From the facts of the evidence I contend that there was no felonious intent. He had a good character; no one had anything to say against him. The authorities found him a good workman. No fault or blame ever attached to him, until the bringing forward of this paltry charge. What is it? He simply gathered together a few sweepings of the waggons, and had them put into a bag, and when he found that the bag had been, in mistake, removed to his own place, he made use of the coal, or rather allowed it to be used. The assertion in the charge that the coal was conveyed away from the premises of the Company is disproved. Under these circumstances, taking into consideration the very small damage done, and from the character the prisoner seems to have held, being apparently without blemish; taking also into consideration the fact that there was no adequate inducement for my client running such a risk, I must ask Your Honour to be lenient, give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and dismiss the charge against him.

Mr. Aldrich, for the prosecution, said:—The learned counsel for the defence having admitted that his client had removed the coal, from the cars to the smithy, and thence to his own shed, it is therefore not necessary that I should re-capitulate the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution to that effect. I may say that it is not for the mere value of the coal that the Government have undertaken this prosecution, but in consequence of the notice posted at the Shinbashi and Yokohama depots, warning the foreign employés of the department of the consequences of such pilfering as that now in question. And even

supposing that prisoner was unaware of the existence of such a notice, as contended by his counsel, there was no doubt he was aware that he was doing wrong in appropriating any of the property of the Department. With regard to the criminal intent of the act, when a man deliberately does what prisoner is proved to have done he must know what he is doing is wrong, and cannot be ignorant of the consequences of discovery. With regard to the plea of "error of judgment," urged by Mr. Dickins, it might be asked, if a thief were to ease him of his watch in the public streets, whether he would attribute that act to an "error of judgment," or whether it might not be more reasonably attributed to an "error of will." Although the coal was not absolutely taken off the Government premises, it was conveyed away to prisoner's own private quarters, where he usually kept his stock of coal. With regard to the evidence of the yardsman, Hellendoal, although it did not exactly agree with that of some of the other witnesses, there being a slight discrepancy as to the date on which the coal was taken, yet, in the main, it was corroborated by the statement of Mr. Annand, and other witnesses the Department had brought forward. The coal was not the sweepings of waggons, it was coal that was being used for the repair of the waggons on which prisoner was working, as he had before admitted. The evidence of the coolies was conclusive. There could be no mistake in this instance. He directed them to carry it away from the car, telling them he was going to use it in the shop for the welding of some rivets. As to the evidence of other witnesses, Henderson himself admits that there was no quarrel or ill-feeling existing between them and him. There could not be the slightest doubt that there was a criminal intent on the part of the prisoner, and the Court, I trust, will make an example, for the benefit of the Government, of this abuse of the kindness and consideration with which the workmen are treated. They are paid high wages, are allotted quarters, and have many minor privileges; being even supplied with coal, by the Department, at a low price. The Government does not wish to press for any severe punishment against prisoner. They merely wish to shew that they will not quietly submit to such a state of things as is evidenced in the case now before the Court. With these remarks I will leave the matter in the hands of Your Honour.

Court, addressing prisoner, said:—After a careful hearing of the evidence on both sides, I have not the slightest doubt that you are guilty of the larceny with which you are charged. Indeed, your own admission to the witness Annand is conclusive on the point, and I fine you in the sum of \$5, with the alternative of 10 days imprisonment. This is the second time you have been convicted before a Consular Court of the United States; a charge, upon which you were found guilty, being recorded against you at Kobé. By the 23rd Clause of the Consular Court Regulations a person convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanour, may be sentenced to deportation, and I warn you that any further appearance of yours before this Court will be dealt with accordingly.

The first Japanese man-of-war which has visited Hongkong, anchored in the harbour this morning, (22nd ulto.) and saluted the British flag, as well as those of the other nationalities flying in the man-of-war anchorage. She is called the *Kasuga-kan*, and is of 1,000 tons burthen.—*China Mail*.

YOKOHAMA CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce was held at the Rooms of the Chamber at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a comparatively small attendance of members.

The Chairman (A. J. Wilkin, Esq.) having stated the object of the meeting, which, being the Annual one, was to receive the Report of the Committee, and the statement of Accounts for the past year, the election of office bearers, &c., called on the Secretary (Mr. J. J. Dare) to read the minutes of the last General Meeting, held Oct. 22nd, 1873. They were accordingly read and approved.

The Report and Statement of Accounts for the past year were then read.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Yokohama General Chamber of  
Commerce.

JANUARY 1874.

In presenting their report for the year 1873, your Committee have in the first place to lay before you the accounts duly audited.

It will be observed that the balance in hand has again somewhat diminished. On comparing the accounts with those of previous years, it is evident that it is the cost of Telegrams which thus encroaches on the funds of the Chamber, and notwithstanding that the Telegram as received since the 1st July has been shorter and thus less expensive than had been estimated, the increased subscription at the rate of \$30 per annum has been barely sufficient to meet the cost.

The Half-yearly Statistics of trade are attached hereto, and the Committee while fain to hope that steady progress in securing greater exactitude in returns of Stocks and Deliveries, renews their earnest appeal to members, to give their careful attention to this subject, for the sake of their own and the common good.

The important matter of the storage of Kerosine has been agitated from time to time during the year. The Chamber received in March a communication from the Consular Board submitting a proposition of the Japanese Government to provide a locality at a safe distance from the settlement. To this your Committee responded, with a strong recommendation that steps of the kind should be taken, but suggesting some modifications in the working details of the scheme as essential to its success. It is feared, however, that this matter is still in abeyance.

It is satisfactory to be able to report, that through steps taken by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, it has been promised that the Mint at Osaka shall be closed at stated times, instead of as heretofore at irregular dates and without due notice. In the appendix will be found correspondence on the subject, viz:—

Letter from H. B. M.'s Minister dated 31st July, marked **A**.

Reply of the Chamber dated August 8th, marked **B**.

Letter from H. B. M.'s Minister dated October 2nd, marked **C**, with enclosures **D**, and **E**.

The thanks of the Chamber are due to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister for his prompt intervention in this important matter.

The Proceedings of the Ki-ito Aratame Kaisha, or Silk Examination Guild, have forced themselves upon the notice of the members of the Chamber more than once during the year, and the action of this body at length became so obnoxious, that after two general meetings held in October, it was decided to memorialize the Foreign Representatives, upon what was considered to be the illegal powers exercised by the Kaisha. This was done by letter dated 5th November, marked **F**.

To this, cordial replies were received from the various Foreign Ministers: the British Minister addressing the Chamber as per annex **G**.

In answer to this request for further details and evidence, the Chamber placed before Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, for the use of himself and colleagues:—

Copy of the constitution, or Rules of the Kaisha, shewing the powers it assumed, and the restrictions it placed upon trade:—

Copy of the Ordinance issued by the Kaisha dated February, 1873, forbidding the continuance of the usage of *packing fees* under pain of a fine of 500 Yen:—

The two Notifications from the Kanagawa Ken Gonrei, dated 11th month, (1872,) and 14th day of 1st month, (1873,) to much the same effect:—

Circumstantial details of cases in which transactions between native merchants and Messrs. Bavier & Co. had been stopped through the medium of the Kaisha's interference; and of a case in which the Kaisha, on the 27th of October last, stopped at the Yokohama Railway Station a quantity of boxes of Silk-worms' Eggs, belonging to Messrs. L. Kniffier & Co., and called in a large body of police to enforce its behests:—

And further, an account was given of the restrictions which had been placed upon the free exercise of the seller's own choice in the manner of disposing of his produce, and of various circumstances tending to indirectly further establish the fact that the Kaisha assumed Governmental powers:—

All these, and subsequently some important oral testimony, furnished most conclusive proof of the correctness of the representations which the Chamber had made.

The case thus put before the Foreign Representatives received their prompt and earnest attention, as the letter from Her Majesty's Minister of 31st December (Annex **H**) with enclosures (**I J & K**) will testify.

These documents, in themselves, are all that could be wished, and it only remains to see them faithfully carried out.

Some considerable delay occurred in the publication by the local authorities here of Notification **K**, but the Chamber took advantage of the translations kindly supplied by H. B. M.'s Minister, to print and circulate in pamphlet form in the Japanese language the documents **I J & K**.

The Chamber feels that its best acknowledgements are due to the Foreign Ministers for their action in this matter.

Your Committee has had its attention again attracted to the quantities of Notes of the "Yokohama Bank" (Kokurin Ginko) which are in circulation, and feeling that it would be better for all parties, if the position of this Bank were better understood, a

## STATISTICS OF TRADE.

For the Six Months ending 31st December, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

GOODS.	Deliveries for Local Consumption.	Deliveries for correspond- ing period. 1872.	Deliveries for Re-export.	Stocks.	Estimated Value of De- liveries for six months.
Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. - pieces.	103,726	115,272	...	17,550	\$ 229,460
" 8 " - "	52,055	47,869	...	5,000	138,116
" 8½ " - "	204,605	254,643	...	30,800	544,423
" 9 " - "	79,358	91,616	...	3,300	239,933
T-Cloths 6 " - "	10,650	5,601	...	750	15,970
" 7 " - "	48,710	12,800	...	7,090	84,193
Drills - - - - - "	7,474	3,490	1,221	13,353	24,879
White Shirtings - - - - - "	3,654	2,100	1,950	1,247	9,863
Handkerchiefs - - - - - dozens.	9,578	9,392	1,000	11,913	5,248
Brocades and Spots, White - pieces.	1,050	...	...	...	3,937
" Dyed - - - - - "	1,498	400	...	...	5,617
Chintzes - - - - - "	24,301	30,791	500	42,221	47,456
Turkey Reds - - - - - "	27,107	24,814	4,063	8,652	60,613
Velvets - - - - - "	17,685	5,780	690	8,895	156,760
Victoria Lawns - - - - - "	7,124	3,894	800	21,245	5,422
Taffachelass - - - - - "	54,425	50,544	10,900	6,100	150,895
Cotton Yarn 16 to 24 - piculs.	30,299	24,280	642	10,682	1,177,588
" 28 to 32 - - - - - "	19,409	19,001	...	15,025	801,369
" 38 to 42 - - - - - "	3,687	1,899	...	1,251	171,450
Camlets - - - - - pieces.	200	1,140	...	...	3,600
Lastings - - - - - "	1,479	1,620	200	110	18,189
Italian Cloth - - - - - yards.	221,840	uncertain	20,076	181,175	67,281
Cotton Sateens - - - - - "	187,175	do.	5,000	146,059	28,148
Lustres and Orleans, figured - pieces.	10,371	12,336	1,000	1,200	53,852
" plain - - - - - "	20,503	18,383	747	8,808	101,507
Wool Fancies - - - - - "	7,898	17,761	250	18,203	44,598
Alpacas - - - - - "	4,950	6,734	...	8,642	38,117
Mousselines de laine - - - - - yards.	1,316,889	1,733,161	104,940	1,313,147	301,926
Cloth - - - - - "	227,916	634,198	31,994	879,197	160,341
Long Ells - - - - - pieces.	...	...	...	...	...
Blankets - - - - - pairs.	8,040	17,639	1,250	28,804	22,204
Iron, flat and round - - - - - piculs.	4,683	858	...	5,354	22,079
" nail rod - - - - - "	11,503	10,946	...	5,398	57,873
" hoop - - - - - "	420	...	...	420	2,163
" pig - - - - - "	...	210	...	...	...
" wire - - - - - "	120	...	...	...	1,500
Steel - - - - - "	134	101	420	159	938
Lead - - - - - "	400	774	...	...	2,400
Tin Plates - - - - - boxes.	613	339	200	200	5,503
Sugar - - - - - piculs.	218,000	250,000	...	25,000	1,133,600
Raw Cotton - - - - - "	5,600	1,500	...	5,000	92,400
Peas - - - - - "	...	3,000	...	...	...
Oil - - - - - "	3,200	40,000	...	...	30,400
Estimated value of Arms delivered from 1st July to 31st December, 1873.					\$ 6,000
Total					\$ 6,067,811
Import of Treasure from 1st July to 31st December, 1873, from Europe and America					\$ 1,976,285
China					\$ 598,277
Hiogo, &c.					\$ 7,479,567
Total					\$ 10,054,129
Estimated value of Stock of Arms, 31st December, 1873.					\$ 52,445

## EXPORTS.

EXPORTS.	For 6 months to 31st Dec., 1873.	For same period 1872.	Estimated Value for last 6 months
SILK.—To England - - - - - Bales.	4,855	4,927	
„ France - - - - - „	3,600	3,042	
„ America - - - - - „	33	143	
„ Other Countries - - - - - „	990	687	
Total - - - - - Bales	9,388	8,799	\$ 4,500,000
TEA.—To England - - - - - Pounds.	...	...	
„ New York - - - - - „	5,910,217	7,029,273	
„ San Francisco - - - - - „	1,828,118	1,891,552	
„ Boston, Chicago, &c. - - - - - „	819,286	...	
Total - - - - - Pounds.	8,557,621	8,920,825	\$ 2,351,309
Waste Silk - - - - - Piculs.	1,767	3,605	\$ 197,205
Cocoons - - - - - „	3,402	4,286	\$ 266,637
Silk Worms' Eggs - - - - - Cards.	1,400,000	1,280,000	\$ 3,400,000
Rice - - - - - Piculs.	...	699,985	
Copper and Old Bronze - - - - - „	22,490	16,153	\$ 382,330
Total - - - - -			\$11,097,481
Treasure Exported 1st July to 31st December.			
To San Francisco - - - - - \$			15,690
„ Europe - - - - - \$			3,001,474
„ India - - - - - \$			...
„ China - - - - - \$			597,100
„ Hiego, &c. - - - - - \$			3,524,299
Total - - - - - \$			7,138,563

## TONNAGE.

Return of Foreign Shipping entered at the port of Yokohama for the six months ending 31st December, 1873.

FLAG.	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	SHIPS.	TONS.	SHIPS.	TONS.
United States - - - - -	*65	142,536	70	148,050
British - - - - -	†63	51,276	70	54,016
French - - - - -	†14	13,400	14	13,400
Russian - - - - -	1	594	1	594
German - - - - -	11	5,242	13	6,017
Swedish - - - - -	1	283	1	283
Chinese - - - - -	2	1,174	2	1,174
Total - - - - -	162	214,505	171	223,534

\* Includes 75,083 tons inwards, and 75,083 tons outwards, P. M. S. S. strs. to and from San Francisco.  
and 62,612 „ „ „ 67,086 „ „ „ Shanghai, &c.  
† Includes 8,985 „ „ „ 9,991 „ „ „ P. & O. steamers „ Hongkong.  
† „ 13,400 „ „ „ 13,400 „ „ „ M. M. steamer „ „

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Balance from last Account ... \$ 1,457.57	Rent for 12 months to 31st Dec., 1873 ... \$ 849.00
Subscription for 1873, 56 members at \$50... 2,800.00	Secretary's Salary for 12 months ... 2,100.00
Ditto 1 „ at \$25... 25.00	Cost of Printing Circulars ... 1,672.74
Circulars sold to 31st Dec.—37,961 at 10cts. 3,796.10	General Printing, Advertising, & Subscrip- tions to Local Papers ... 577.48
Reports, Statistics of Trade, &c... 121.90	Furniture and Stationery ... 21.60
Interest on \$ 1,060 deposited with O. B. C. for 12 months at 6 per cent ... 63.60	Office Boy's wages, Postages and Sundries ... 292.04
Extra subscription for telegrams, 52 mem- bers at \$15... 780.00	Shipping Reports, and Shroffage ... 292.82
	Amount expended on Telegrams ... 1,641.06
	H. S. King & Co. Books, &c. ... 40.46
	Premium of Insurance on Furniture for 12 months on \$1,500 ... 45.00
DEPENDENCY. \$ 9,044.17	P. & O. Company, Gunpowder, &c. for time gun ... 25.50
Cash at fixed deposit in Oriental Bank... \$ 1,000.00	Balance .. 1,282.47
Interest on same to 31st December ... 42.00	
Balance cash in hand ... 282.47	
\$ 1,324.55	

Examined and found correct, 3rd February, 1874.

THOS. JACKSON, }  
W. D. HENDERSON, } Auditors.

E. & O. E.  
Yokohama, 1st January, 1874.

J. J. DARE,  
Secretary.

request was addressed under date 26th November, to the Managing Directors, for information on the constitution of the Bank, the number of its Shareholders, the amount of its Capital, the quantity of Notes issued, and the Bullion in reserve. Reply, of which the document marked L is a translation, was received, and although somewhat indefinite, yet it may be considered satisfactory to have established something of a basis of communication. In acknowledging this letter, occasion was taken to request a copy, when issued, of the Rules or Constitution of the Dai Nippon Bank, and to urge on the Directors the desirability of publishing periodical statements of the position of the Bank.

As already intimated, the weekly Telegram has been, since the 1st July, considerably enlarged by the addition of some important items, in accordance with the recommendations of a special Committee.

It had been estimated that when the above enlargement was made, an extra subscription of \$40 would be required. The message has been shorter than was anticipated, (the average having been 16 words), and the cost has not exceeded about \$100 for the six months. This perhaps mainly arises from the small opportunity there has been to give free quotations from week to week for many of the classes of Silk:—still the \$30 is evidently barely sufficient for its continuance.

It had been expected that, ere this, the Revision of the Treaties would have been accomplished, and although no progress in this direction has yet been announced, it is satisfactory to be able to say that some important points urged by the Chamber in its special report, have been conceded in advance. In July last, the restrictions on the export of Rice and Corn were removed, subject to two months notice of re-impost; and in November a supplementary Notification added Flour made from the above, to the free list. The exportation of Saltpetre is also permitted subject to a five per cent duty.

A considerable trade in grain quickly sprang up, and, with scarcely an exception, every vessel arriving in Japan has secured a good return freight, and so also many steamers. Thus, while the agricultural resources of the country are realized, and a stimulus given to agricultural activity, foreign shipowners have now a fair inducement to send their vessels to Japan. It is to be remarked, however, that owing to the distance the producer has often to send his grain for sale, a very heavy portion of the value of his produce is lost, which might often be saved to him, were the coasting-trade open to foreign bottoms.

No official intimation has yet been given as to what has delayed the work of the Revision of the Treaties, but it is to be feared that the Japanese Government has met the Foreign Representatives in a spirit so far from liberal, that at the very outset anything like agreement has seemed impossible. If this be so, there is cause for much disappointment, especially after all the desire shown by Japan to be no longer behind Western nations, and after all that Japanese and Japanese Statesmen have seen of the freedom of travel in other countries.

Turning to some other points which occupied the attention of the Chamber in connection with the expected Revision of the Treaties, it is disappointing to have to remark in relation to the Custom House that some of the vexatious and unseemly exactions, before complained of, as for example, in connection with trivial errors in Manifests, are still maintained, and there is moreover, still a regrettable disposition to make and to interpret Regulations in an arbitrary and one-sided manner.

It is a matter of regret too, that the accommodation at the Landing Sheds has not been improved, nor have any steps been taken towards facilitating the discharge of vessels and the landing of cargo.

The position of those Foreigners who have to seek redress against native defaulters is as unsatisfactory as ever.

*The Customs Returns.*—The Chamber is not yet in possession of complete Returns for the years, but hopes shortly to receive them.

An attempt is being made by the Committee to tabulate under the names of each vessel, the daily returns of Imports and Exports. If the experiment proves successful, it is believed that it will provide information of great value in various ways; and that thus statistics of quantities and values of many articles, the sum of which is considerable, but of which hitherto no returns of the kind have been obtainable, will be at hand and available at once. The Chamber has to thank the Commissioner of Customs for his courtesy in placing these daily returns at its disposal.

A young native has been experimentally engaged as Interpreter and Banto, with a view of facilitating the acquisition of information upon matters daily occurring in the native commercial community, and to aid in such business as that above named in connection with the Custom House.



The sale of the Market Report has been rather more than that of last year, but of late shows some falling off; probably partly traceable to the unrecuperative state of trade.

One more subject, and that of a painful character, remains to be noticed. The Chamber lost in September last, its respected Chairman, Mr. Marshall. His long interest and his valuable services had been known to the Chamber for long, and his death is felt as a general calamity.

A. J. WILKIN,  
Chairman.

The Chairman said the Secretary would read a letter communicated to him by Sir Harry Parkes, respecting the Ki-ito Aratame Kuaisha.

Yokohama, February 4th 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, stating that, up to that date, the notification of the General Government bidding interference with trade by the Ki-ito Aratame Kuaisha or any other guild had not yet been published by the Japanese Authorities of this port, and you add that this is not the first occasion on which the said authorities have seemed to assume partisanship with the said Kuaisha.

I have now to inform you that on receipt of the above letter the Foreign Representatives addressed another note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs complaining of the delay in the publication of the said notification, and I have to add that in a reply which, common with my colleagues, I have received from His Excellency, this delay is attributed to the inattention of the Kenrei, who, the Minister informs me, has been severely reprimanded for his neglect. I may mention that the publication of the Notification in question by the local authorities of Yokohama, followed immediately on the receipt by the Foreign Ministers of the above mentioned note of the representatives.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

A. J. WILKIN, Esq.,  
Chairman,

Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman said the Report and Accounts were now before the Meeting for disposal, and required no words from him. The Tables and Statistics were in the Secretary's hands and would be read, if any of the members wished it.

Mr. A. Milsom proposed that the Report and Accounts, with the Appendices, as read, be passed, and printed for circulation amongst the members.

Mr. Melhuish seconded. 'A shew of hands having been taken they were declared duly passed.

The Chairman said the next business was the election of Members. Two new members were proposed for election: The Banco Asiatico, proposed by the Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, seconded by Messrs. Farfara and Grenet; and Messrs. E. Fischer & Co., proposed by the Agent of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, seconded by Messrs. Gilman & Co.

Mr. A. Winstanley enquired if an agency of the Banco Asiatico had been established here.

The Chairman replied that during the blackworm season they had an agency in Yokohama.

The ballot for the election of the Banco Asiatico and Messrs. E. Fischer & Co., as members, was then proceeded with, Messrs. Milsom and E. J. Fraser, at the request of the Chairman, acting as Scrutineers. They were declared duly elected.

The next business being the election of a Chairman, the ballot was proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous re-election of Mr. Wilkin, who thanked the Chamber for the honour they had conferred on him. The ballot being favourable, Mr. A. Winstanley was declared elected to the post of Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman said the election of the Committee—7 in number, besides the Chairman and Vice-Chairman—would be proceeded with. The names of the Retiring Committee were, Messrs. Johnstone, Thomas, J. A. Fraser, Pistorius, Brent, Dodds, and Evers. Mr. Johnstone did not offer himself for re-election, but he trusted the rest of the old Committee would allow themselves to be nominated. The Tellers having completed their duties the following gentlemen were declared duly elected as Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Brent, Pistorius, Evers, Sichel, Dodds, Melhuish, and Bisset.

Mr. Sichel having stated that he would be unable to do full justice to the duties of the office, in consequence of pressure of business matters, Mr. Barlow was declared elected in his stead.

The Chairman said it would be necessary to appoint two Auditors. Mr. R. B. Baker would no doubt kindly serve again. Mr. Jackson was leaving Yokohama; Mr. Vouillemont of the Comptoir d'Escompte would probably give his services.

The Chairman said it would be necessary to bring the subject of telegrams before the meeting. Some of the members had written to the Chamber objecting to pay the additional subscription for telegrams, and some objected to pay at all. According to the rules they were bound to pay, and much as he would regret to see their numbers weakened there could be no other alternative, it only remained for them to pay their subscriptions, or withdraw their membership. (Mr. Wilkin here read Rule IV, with reference to the matter). They did not wish to lose their members, but, he repeated, there could be no alternative, they must either pay or withdraw.

Mr. Winstanley enquired why the telegraph subscription was not collected with the ordinary subscription.

The Chairman said it would be this year. It was left to be decided from year to year. There could be no question that the \$30 was not sufficient. It would perhaps be more in order to state formally that the subscription will be \$30 for the next year. The Report had been adopted, in which it was stated that the \$30 would be required.

In reply to a question as to how matters would stand in the case of members who, having paid the \$30, refused to pay the other, the Chairman said their \$50 would have to be returned. It would be tantamount to withdrawal. It was almost impossible to over-estimate the value of the telegram to Members. Some firms, such as the Steamship Cos., might not care about them, but they were certainly invaluable to merchants. The charge of \$80 was a great convenience to members. It was but the cost of two or three telegrams, and placed them continually *au fait* as to the state of the markets. He had taken the trouble to compare the quotations received per telegram with those afterwards arriving by mail; the result was eminently satisfactory. Especially so in the matter of silk, the quotations being wonderfully correct, considering the difficulties in the way. Of course, as regarded quotations for Manchester goods, bank rates, &c., there could be no two opinions, as they could take them from circulars. The Committee had not addressed those members who had refused to pay. Two or three did so in July. The Committee considered it better not to take any action then, but in the beginning of the year there was no alternative.

He then called on the Secretary to read a letter which had been received from the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce with reference to a daily telegram between Kobe and Yokohama, as to the state of the market for staple products, rate of exchange, &c.

hama, as to the state of the market for staple products, rate of exchange, &c.

Mr. Winstanley said, some little time ago the Chamber combined with the Hiogo Chamber of Commerce to send a fortnightly telegram to England, but, soon after, from some cause or other, the latter became dissatisfied and seceded. They now find they are not able to support the cost of the European telegram, and want to come into the benefits of this arrangement. He proposed that they should be told that, having made their own arrangements, this Chamber was not inclined to accede to their proposition.

The Chairman said the proposed arrangement seemed to contemplate only local matters; of interest between the two ports. Perhaps Mr. Winstanley would put his proposition into form.

Mr. Winstanley then proposed—

That the trade between the two ports, Kobe and Yokohama, is not of sufficient importance to warrant any expenditure for local telegrams on the part of this Chamber.

Mr. Winstanley said he did not think they would be warranted in incurring further expenditure. Members were always receiving private telegrams.

Mr. Milsom seconded, and the motion was carried *nem. com.*

Mr. Sichel asked what steps would be taken with regard to those members who had refused to pay the extra-subscription for telegrams. It was manifestly unfair that they should be allowed to participate in the benefits afforded Members by the telegrams conveying Market intelligence and other information. He thought if they refused to pay they should be requested to resign.

The Chairman said the Rules of the Chamber stated that the subscription should be \$30, plus any sum not exceeding \$50. It was certainly not fair that those who refused to contribute their share of the expense should come here to see the telegrams, and, if they refused to adhere to the Rules of the Chamber, there was no other alternative left them but to resign.

Mr. Dodds said, when Mr. Sichel stood up he was just about to propose that, in view of the financial statement rendered at the meeting, the full amount of \$30 be called up, and that Members declining to pay be requested to withdraw.

After some general conversation on the subject it was

Proposed by Mr. Dodds, seconded by Mr. Sichel, and unanimously carried,—That, in view of the Financial Statement read at the meeting, the full amount of the subscription for telegrams, viz. \$30, be called up at once; that members declining to pay be notified that they are no longer Members of the Chamber, in terms of Amended Rule 4, and that the \$50 already paid, be returned to them.

Mr. J. M. Jaquemot said, this being the first general meeting since October last, when they had requested the Foreign Ministers to take steps with regard to the Ki-ito Aratame Kuaisha, he considered it his duty to request the Chairman to convey the thanks of the Chamber to Sir Harry Parkes and the rest of the Foreign Ministers for the great pains and trouble they must have taken in the matter. And he also tendered his thanks to the Chairman for the trouble, energy, zeal and perseverance evinced by him on that occasion, for there could be no doubt he had spared no pains to bring the matter to a successful issue. Although the question was not yet finally settled, he had heard from a good and reliable (though not official) source that the present operations of the Ki-ito would soon be brought to a conclusion, and that they



were about to adopt a new system of weighing and inspecting, which would be an exceedingly valuable thing to them. By last mail he had received advices respecting bales of silk shipped in October, by which it was shewn that the dessication had been very great; there had been extreme dampness. Although he could not state it officially, he had been informed, if it had not been for the agitation which had been going on, on the part of the ministers, there could be no doubt things would still have been as bad as ever.

The Chairman then read the Resolution of Mr. Jaquemot:

That the thanks of this Chamber are due and are hereby tendered to His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, K. C. B., H. B. M.'s Minister, and to the Representatives of the other Treaty Powers, for their valuable assistance with reference to the recent question of the Ki-ito Aratame Kaisha.

With reference to the Foreign Ministers he could corroborate what had been said about the pains and trouble they had taken, and especially in pushing the matter of the neglect of the native authorities here. He thanked them for the kind expressions of opinion which had fallen from Mr. Jaquemot and others. No doubt there was a great deal of trouble in the matter, but he was very much indebted to the members for their assistance and information, without which matters would not have been rendered so complete.

Mr. Winstanley thought it would be invidious to mention Sir Harry Parkes, especially, in the resolution; the other Ministers having taken part in the affair.

Mr. Jaquemot said his object in mentioning Sir Harry Parkes was because he had carried on the correspondence in his own name, on behalf of the other Representatives. If there was any objection on the part of the Chamber he would withdraw it.

Mr. Siebel said the name of Sir Harry Parkes ought to remain in. He was their pillar. Thanks ought to be given to him who fought their battles, and he did not consider that the other Ministers had taken much trouble in the matter. He seconded Mr. Jaquemot's Resolution.

The proposition as read by the Chairman was then put and unanimously carried.

The Chairman said that would conclude the business of the meeting. There remained one or two important questions for future consideration. One of the most important was that of the Revision of the Treaties, and as the Ministers had shewn every willingness to facilitate matters between them and the Japanese, they should be prepared to discuss the question. There was a point involved, the question of travelling in the interior, whether on business or pleasure, which has of special interest; the question should be strongly urged and greater liberty demanded. Greater facility for the loading and discharge of ships was very much needed, and in view of the great delay some vessels were subjected to, he thought that many would gladly prefer to pay \$1000 to be enabled to lie alongside a wharf. The case of the *Fiery Cross* was one in point. She arrived here before Christmas and had not yet completed her discharge. He concluded by saying that the Chamber had no fear that its influence would extend, and it would be likely to extend in its connection with the Japanese, especially in such cases as that of the Guild. He trusted the members would work in harmony; the object in view being their common good.

Mr. Winstanley would like to ask whether it would not be possible to get some reliable information by wire as to the state of the tea market in America.

The Chairman said they knew they could get nothing of the kind from London. Some of the American houses here would no doubt be glad to put them in the way of getting the information from New York. The Chamber would be ready to receive information on the subject. Many of the Members didn't care for it.

After the usual vote to the Chair, the meeting adjourned.

### BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT, YOKOHAMA.

#### MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS.

In accordance with the Foreign Office Rules, on the requisition of two subscribers to the Church Establishment of Yokohama an Extraordinary General Meeting of Subscribers was called by H. B. M.'s Consul, Russell Robertson, Esq., for Saturday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The meeting took place in the Court Room of the Consulate, the Consul occupying the Chair. The attendance, as on the occasion of former meetings, was small, the interest attaching to Episcopal Church matters in this community being evidently centred in one small band of workers, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to meet the exigencies which have arisen consequent on the prospective disestablishment of the State Church in Yokohama. At this meeting—called especially for the consideration of matters connected with the important question of the future conduct of the Church, independent of all subsidy—about a dozen gentlemen were present; with hardly an exception the same array of faces being presented as on the occasion of the many meetings which have been held of late, adjourned and re-adjourned, with the hope of arousing some popular interest in the matter.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the present was an Extraordinary Meeting, called, in terms of the Act, for the purpose of passing resolutions in respect to the raising of the pew rents, the adoption of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means—read at the Annual General Meeting on 27th ulto. and withdrawn, for consideration at this meeting—the reconstitution of the Church, and other matters relating to its future management; as stated in the advertisement. The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means embodied the various objects of the meeting, but, as the question of the raising of the pew rents was a very important one, he suggested that it had better be considered separately.

Mr. Cargill said the object of the present meeting was, as the Chairman had stated, for the purpose of receiving the Ways and Means Committee's Report, which, although read at last meeting, could not be received then. Perhaps it would be better for Mr. James to read it.

Mr. James then read the Report of the Special Committee on Ways and Means, appointed at the adjourned General Meeting of Subscribers held on Decr. 26th last, which was published, *in extenso*, in our issue of 28th ulto.

Mr. A. Winstanley proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee for their very able Report; also that it be received.

The Chairman pointed out that the proposition "it be received" was tantamount to the adoption of the Report, and that he would consequently have to put the whole Report, *en masse*, to the meeting. If such were Mr.

Winstanley's intent he would do so; otherwise it might be discussed in detail.

After some general conversation, the meeting ultimately agreed to substitute the word "adopted."

The Chairman then put the motion, and several were about to vote on the question, when

Mr. Wilkin asked if the whole report was to be adopted. A general discussion ensued and

Mr. McDonald remarked that he thought they couldn't do better than adopt the whole report; the matter was then generally discussed.

Mr. Macdonald asked if the government grant would be sufficient to cover both principal and interest on the Church debt.

Mr. James replied that it would.

The Chairman reminded Members that the Report was still before the meeting for action.

Mr. Winstanley asked the Chairman if he thought they would be able to get a clergyman for \$200 a month.

The Chairman said they would be paid away two thirds of their whole income.

Mr. Winstanley replied that he was not afraid that they would be able to support a clergyman.

Mr. Wilkins pointed out that the report did not fix the salary of the Chaplain; it was left to the Committee.

The motion of Mr. Winstanley adopting the Report, seconded by Mr. McDonald, was put to the meeting and finally unanimously agreed to, being carried by shew of hands.

Mr. Cargill spoke at some length on the necessity of taking some steps for careful consideration as to the future government of the Church. The Committee ought to take some steps for the change, and consider what should be done when they take over the charge of its affairs from the State. And, in preparation, they ought to take time before having correspond with Shanghai on the important subject of clerical assistance. In view of the change he had drawn up a resolution, which with the permission of the Chairman, he would read:

That a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the reconstitution of the Church, rendered necessary by the discontinuance of the allowance by Her Majesty's Government, and other matters incident thereon.

Prospective of that motion being approved he had added a clause, which he would afterwards like to submit separately.

The Chairman then put Mr. Cargill's motion which was seconded by Mr. Murray, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. H. Smith proposed that the members of the Special Committee be—Mr. Cargill, Mr. Ness, and Mr. Henry Allen.

Mr. James seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Cargill then put to the meeting the clause he had drawn up, contingent on the passing of his last proposition:

That the members of the Special Committee just appointed, together with the present Treasurers and Treasurer, be requested to form themselves into a General Committee to gather the sense of the subscribers, and report on the subject of the intermediate and permanent appointment of a Chaplain.

This was seconded by Mr. Murray, and carried *nem. con.*

The business of the meeting being finished the usual vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM OIL is an article comparatively new to commerce, and its introduction is remarkable for the exactness in time, with which its discovery corresponded to the need that was felt for it. Up to 1860, Whale and Sperm Oils had supplied the wants of the world in the matter of a lamp oil that was at once safe and powerful; but at that time, the whales, from the incessant warfare waged upon them, became so scarce that fears were entertained of their complete extinction, and the oil itself nearly doubled in price. It was thought that we would have to do without a luxury to which we had been accustomed, and that the world would retrograde to the days of candles.

But just at this time, the northwestern part of the state of Pennsylvania was found to be rich in lands producing an oil, which was at one and the same time a brilliant illuminator and of unparalleled cheapness.

The extent to which the trade in this oil has grown since its first introduction is something marvellous, (its export from the United States has more than doubled for every three years of the last twelve) and may be inferred from the amount of capital engaged and the magnitude of the works in which the article is refined and packed for shipment.

The largest works of this kind in America, and those of which the name is best known in Japan and China, are the works of the DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of New York. Their establishment, covering several acres of ground, and including yards, docks, stables, machine shops, tin can factories, packing sheds, etc., etc., should be visited by every one interested in Petroleum, or in seeing the ingenuity with which mechanical appliances are adjusted to the work which they are destined to perform. The surprised visitor will see there a complete can made out of blank sheets of tin in less than four minutes, and, proceeding to the oil shed, will see twenty four of these cans filled with their exact complement in less than a minute and a half. The business of this house is, simply, immense. Scores of vessels are either waiting at their docks for their cargoes, or at points remote, are being supplied by barges and lighters, sailing between them and the Company's docks. The number of cases daily put up by this concern is from 6,000 to 10,000.

In refining their oil, the first object of the Devoe Manufacturing Company was to make an oil that should be perfectly safe. Their experience in this matter, in one point at least, has been somewhat curious.

They found that the safety of an oil bore no sort of uniform relation to its gravity. Perfectly safe oils were found with a gravity no lighter than 780, while a gravity of over 800 was found as a quality of an oil which was known to be thoroughly dangerous. The safest oil that the Devoe Manufacturing Company put up, an oil that will extinguish a lighted match suddenly immersed in it, and that has stood the severe test of being upset and spilled from a lighted lamp without taking fire or exploding, is less than 785. Crude Petroleum itself, with all the volatile and highly dangerous parts unextracted, will stand the same gravity as the refined product from which all the Benzine or Naptha has been removed. This last fact alone is sufficient to show the utter unreliability of a gravity test for the safety of an oil. Yet the fact is shown to be a perfectly reasonable one, by an examination into the nature of the parts of which Petroleum (the crude article) is composed.

The illuminating part of the oil is the middle part. The Residuum of the Crude oil is

heavier, and Benzine is lighter. Neither has any fire test, or in other words, both the very heavy element and the very light element are dangerous. So that an oil may be very heavy and yet unsafe, or very light and yet very unsafe; or crude oil, with both the light and heavy elements uneliminated, may stand the same gravity as a perfectly safe refined oil from which both these elements have been extracted. —Or, as the weight of the illuminating portion of the oil varies between its two extremes, touching Residuum on the one hand and Benzine on the other, different samples of refined oil may largely vary in weight, and yet be all perfectly safe. In fact, there is no reliance whatsoever to be placed on a gravity test for the safety of an oil. It is not a sure test of the safety of an oil that it is heavy; on the contrary, a heavy oil may be both a very poor illuminator and very unsafe.

The Messrs. Devoe say there is no other question concerning the nature of Petroleum more widely misunderstood than this question of the relation of gravity to safety. In their own business they say they have discarded the test by gravity altogether, and rely upon the test by fire, (i.e. heating a small portion of the oil up to the required point and then applying a flame to it), and in this matter, they are extremely particular. The oil in the first place is "run" at the Refining Works in a way to eliminate every particle of the dangerous constituents of Petroleum, and is then subjected to two tests, one at the Refinery before the oil is moved, and afterwards at the Canning Establishment where the oil is put up. No oil is allowed to go into their cans which will not stand these tests perfectly.

A few statistics in regard to this business might not be devoid of interest to those to whom the brand of "DEVOS BRILLIANT OIL IN IMPROVED PATENT CANS" is familiar.

Their cans are made of tin plates imported from England in boxes containing 112 sheets each, of these boxes they use in a single month over 8,000. For making their cases they consume about 60,000 feet of lumber a day. The wire they use for making the handles to their cans they buy in half mile bundles, and it takes 16 of these bundles, or 8 miles of wire, per week to supply their needs for these small handles. Their hands, men and boys, average about 300; and their pay roll about \$4,000 per week.

The most surprising fact about their business is the celerity with which they execute orders.

The President or Secretary of the Company in their office in New York will take an order for 4000 cases of oil one day and guarantee to ship it the next. Their yard is 7 miles distant from their office, but by a private telegraph line the particulars of the order are sent to the superintendent of the yard in less than half a minute. He sends to the Tin Can Factory to have them make the cans, and to the box makers to slide in the cases, and in less than half an hour the order is started, and that night the whole 4000 cases is on the dock marked and ready for shipment. The next morning by 8 o'clock they are on lighters and being towed down to the vessel on which they are to be shipped, and by 4 or 5 o'clock the receipt for the goods is handed to the shipper.

In busy times there is no stock on the premises of the Devoe Manufacturing Company at all—nothing is allowed to stand still. Everything is used as fast as received and tested. The boxes of tin-plates are scarcely arrived and tested before they are opened, cut up, put together, examined, and rolled down to the oil yard on a long slide, enclosed

on all sides and furnished with small iron wheels on the bottom, by which the descent of the cans is facilitated. The oil is being pumped into the tanks from tank-barges lying alongside the dock at the same time that it is flowing out to supply the cans. Cases are being rode in empty at one end of the yards while they are being shipped full at the other. Everything is in motion, and one visiting the yard one morning is surprised to see how different everything looks from the morning before.

But celerity in the business of this concern is not inconsistent with thoroughness, because the dispatch is the result of order and system, a system that has grown and been shaped with the growth of their business. They started business in a very small way in the first years of Petroleum, and have had ample time to systematize every addition and improvement they have made since. You go up to their yard while an urgent order is being filled—you see no man hurried. Every man is doing that portion of the work he has to do, with the regularity and precision of clock work. The dispatch is accomplished by the aid of machinery, a large force of men, and by the order and regularity with which every man's work is managed and harmonized with the work of all the others.

*Thoroughness first and dispatch afterwards* is the motto of the concern, and overseers and examiners are found at every step, both in the Factory and the Oil Yard.

We might give other facts and a more detailed account of the business but we doubt if it would be sufficiently interesting to the readers of this journal at large, so that we have contented ourselves with the most interesting, and those most likely to give an idea of the magnitude of the business carried on by the Devoe Manufacturing Company, and their well-deserved success; and also in making our readers familiar with this concern—their responsibility, and the care that they take with the quality of their goods to give them a confidence in the merchandize that they sell, and on which they put their name.

## LOSS OF THE P. M. S. S. "RELIEF."

Court of Enquiry, held at the United States Consulate, at Nagasaki, relative to the loss of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer, "Relief," off Do-misa Island, January 19th 1874.

Before W. P. MANGUM, Esq., United States Consul, and

Captain J. U. SMITH. }  
A. S. ARNOLD. } Assessors.  
D. R. SPEDDING. }

Captain Corning's statement—Left Kobe January 16th, 2.20 P.M. Experienced head winds and adverse tide through the Inland Sea. Passed Simonosaki Straits on the morning of the 18th, blowing a hard gale from the westward, with heavy squalls, accompanied with hail and snow. Considering it imprudent to proceed, at 10.45 P.M. anchored in Whited Bay, where we remained until the morning of the 19th instant, when, the gale having abated, at 7.15 P.M. weighed anchor and proceeded on voyage; during the day moderate wind and sea with heavy swell. Passed Yebosu at 4.30 P.M.; at 6.31 P.M. passed Madara Island, and steered for the Obree channel; the night was moderately starlight with a few clouds about the horizon. Having been on my feet all day, and knowing I would have to be on deck the most of the night, I left the deck in charge of the 2nd officer, with these orders: Steer S.W. ½ W., nothing to the westward; and be very careful about your steering. Keep a sharp look out, and give me a call if there is any change; we have from 12 to 14 miles to go to the entrance of the passage. I then went into the chart room, and laid down on my lounge for rest, but not to sleep, and was in readiness to go on deck at an instant's notice. During the afternoon the ship had been averaging seven knots an hour. After passing Madara, and whilst steering down the passage, I supposed the tide was at the last quarter flood;

which I have usually found sitting to the eastward of north east, and at times east. Hearing nothing from the 2nd officer I did not go on deck until a few minutes before eight o'clock. I found the night extremely dark, so much so that I could see nothing. When I got my sight I saw land, which I supposed was the high land of Hirado, which I judged to be some two miles distant. A few minutes later I found it was not Hirado, but the peak of Do-sima. I immediately gave the order to starboard, and then finding we were much closer, I called hard a starboard, which was promptly answered by the quartermaster at the wheel. Just then I saw a streak upon the water which excited my fear. I said to the Chief Officer, "what is that?" He replied, "the shade of the land, I think;" but by that time I became very well convinced that it was more substantial than a shadow, and said, "it is no shade," and started for the pilot house, and at once rang three bells. I heard the engines stop, and at the first click of them reversing, I told the quartermaster to put his helm hard apart, then left the pilot house and went forward when I saw the rocks right under the bow. A few seconds afterwards she struck heavily, and remained immovable. Soundings were taken about the ship, and the pump well sounded, after which the report was made that the ship was not making water. The Chief Engineer reported the engines were reversing at full speed, and that the ship was not making any water, saying, "I am running up the steam, and will keep you acquainted with what water may be in the ship." In a few minutes the Chief Officer reported the steam all gone; the ship's bow lying over a shelving rock, and about fifteen feet of the plates badly rent. I then gave the Chief Engineer orders to stop the engine, but to keep up his steam. About half an hour after she commenced making water and increased pretty fast. The Chief Engineer went into the forward compartment to ascertain if the rent extended abaft the bulkhead. He reported four feet of water, and said, "I think she is all right abaft the forward compartment; let me have the carpenter and I will secure the hatch so that the water cannot rise above it," which was done. Being fully satisfied the ship was hard and fast, I gave orders to the Chief Officer to have all the boats lowered and in readiness for immediate use; and to the Purser to notify the passengers to be all ready to leave the ship, also to get his treasure and mails on deck. The gig was then manned, and sent, in charge of the Freight Clerk, with the saloon passengers, to a town from which we saw lights, to engage boats to come to our assistance, and to get back to the ship as soon as possible. A little later I sent the 2nd Officer with a boat and two men to a town from which lights were seen still nearer the ship, with orders to get as many boats as he could find and return promptly to the ship. During all this time the whistle was blown at short intervals and several shots were fired from the gun. At 11 o'clock the water in the ship had increased to four feet, but, by working the engines we could keep it from increasing. About the same time the gig returned, followed by several native boats. Fearing the ship, at low tide, might break in two, I considered it prudent to send the passengers, mails, and treasure on shore, which was done in charge of the Purser. At 3 A.M. the ship lay over so badly as to completely disable the engines, when the Chief Engineer reported that he could no longer use his engines to keep the water under. I then gave the order to all hands to pack up their traps, which was done and they were sent on shore. At early daylight the Company's steamer *Golden Age* was sighted passing the ship. I sent on board and requested Captain Coy to return to Nagasaki with the passengers, mails and treasure; to notify the Nagasaki Agency of the condition of the ship; and to send me assistance to remove and forward the cargo, as I considered the ship a total wreck. Before leaving the ship to go over to Oosima to attend getting passengers and treasure to the steamer *Golden Age*, I gave the Chief Officer orders to be governed by circumstances. If he found the water increasing to proceed to disembark the cargo, either by landing it on the island or putting it into small boats.

Upon returning to the ship at 2 P.M. I found all hands getting out cargo which was transported in small boats to a town on Do-sima; which was continued until nightfall, and was resumed on the following morning and continued till all dry cargo was out of the ship. The remainder being of a perishable nature was not removed. On the morning of the 21st the *Golden Age* passed by on her return, and gave me the word that a steamer would be sent to my assistance. After finishing with the cargo we proceeded to wreck the ship and transport the material on shore. On the night of the 21st, at low water, the ship broke in two, and the after end nearly filled with water. Most of the people were removed on shore, leaving a few on the island, protected by a sail, to look after the property.

On the afternoon of the 22nd the Japanese steamer *Kagosima Maru* came up from Nagasaki, with instructions from the Agent to place on board all cargo saved from the ship, together with wrecked material and crew, and return to Nagasaki, all of which was done, and she returned to Nagasaki at 11 P.M. on the 23rd instant.

Question by Court.—Is it usual to take the Obree Channel on dark nights?

Answer.—That depends; I have been in the habit of using Obree Channel for over a year. When I shaped the course from Madara, the night was starlight.

Q.—Do you consider it a safe passage?

A.—I do. It is used by the P. M. steamers; also by the pilots, with the heaviest men-of-war vessels.

Q.—Do you attribute the vessel being out of her position to unknown currents?

A.—Yes. The tide, instead of being at the last quarter flood was probably nearly full, and setting to the westward.

Richard Swain, Chief Officer, sworn:—On the afternoon that the ship struck it was my watch on deck from 4 to 6. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 we passed the Island of Yebosa; the captain was down below at the time. While at sea it was seldom that the captain went below, with the exception of changing his clothes or getting his meals, as he used to lie down, with his clothes on, in the Chart Room, which opened into the Pilot House. Soon after passing Yebosa the captain came on deck, and remained until  $\frac{1}{2}$  past five. While on deck, the weather looking fine and the night clear and no indication of a change, he concluded to pass on the inside of the Madara Island and, pass through Obree passage. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5, it being dinner time, he left the deck in my charge, leaving orders that, after passing the Island of Madara, the course would be S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., but not to leave the deck until he returned from dinner. At six o'clock the captain returned on deck, also the 2nd Officer, the latter relieving me as is customary at the change of watches. I saw no reason why we should not pass through Obree passage, as the night was clear. I remained below until I was called at eight o'clock. A few minutes after eight, on arriving on deck, I found it very dark and overcast, with a few sprinkles of rain, but still I could distinguish the high land on both sides; it did not appear to me that we were so near on the starboard side as I walked forward. I looked at the compass and noticed the ship was heading about S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.; at that time the captain was on deck changing the course. I walked forward, taking with me the marine glasses to see if I could distinguish anything near. The captain said to me, "What is that ahead?" I replied I thought it was the shade of the land,—as I just came up it was a little hard for me to see, coming out of the light—the captain said "no," and started for the bell. I then saw that it was the land, but before we could get the ship's headway stopped she struck heavily upon a low point of land projecting out about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from the main land, and about 12 feet high, the top of which was formed of light stone partly covered with earth, and, on a dark night, it was very hard to distinguish it from the water. Immediately after striking, the captain ordered the boats to be cleared away in readiness. I placed the 2nd Officer in charge clearing away the boats, while I went forward to ascertain what damage was done, and to see how much water was in the forward compartment; also for the carpenter to sound the pumps. I found that the bow was very badly stove, and, having about 3 or 4 feet of water in the forward compartment, reported the same to the captain. He then ordered the starboard quarter boat to be manned, placing the Freight Clerk in charge, taking with him the European passengers, and starting for the nearest settlement. I was also told to despatch the 2nd Officer to see if boats could be procured to take the passengers and baggage on shore, as we thought it best to send them in native boats instead of our own. Saw some native boats coming, which soon clustered around the ship. The captain stood on the gangway and passed all the women and children first, with their baggage; afterwards allowing the men to take their departure. Soon after striking, the carpenter reported there were six inches of water in the hold. Fifteen minutes later he reported the water had not increased any; but, in about an hour after the ship struck, the water commenced gaining so much that we were obliged to work the main engines at times, to keep the water down during the night, and along towards morning the main engine became disabled, so the ship's pumps were worked by hand. Soon after daylight we sighted the Co.'s steamer *Golden Age*, coming up through Obree passage. I was sent on board to report, and for assistance. On my return, the captain left the ship to go on shore and see about the passengers, mails, and treasure, and to get junks for cargo; leaving strict orders with me to use my best judgment in regard to discharging freight, providing he could not get junks to take it and land

it upon the island. Soon after his leaving I found that the deck and donkey pumps could not keep the water under so I commenced, with the assistance of the Engineer's crew, to discharge freight into small boats and land it at a settlement about two miles distant, placing the Freight Clerk in charge on shore.

Q.—From what cause do you attribute the steamer to have been over on that shore?

A.—By a strong current setting to the westward, which was unusual with a flood tide, as the courses which were steered ought to have taken her a mile or a mile and a half from this point. At the time, the land appeared to be very deceptive, as we could see high land on both sides; and it appeared to me that we were further from the land on the starboard side than what we really were.

Q.—How do you account for the unusual strong current and setting to the westward?

A.—As a usual thing with a flood tide the ships are set to the northward and eastward; but the tides are not always to be depended upon.

Q.—Did you see land right ahead when you came on deck?

A.—No; as the ship was turning to port, heading about S. W. by S., and on that bearing she was heading about for Yokosima, an island between two large high islands.

Q.—Have you made many passages through?

A.—I have.

Q.—Were the compasses of the *Relief* to be depended upon?

A.—They were.

Second Officer, William Lawton, sworn:

Q.—What was the condition of the weather when the vessel struck?

A.—Moderate, but cloudy and very dark.

Q.—What was the course given to you by the 1st Officer, on going on deck?

A.—The only order I had from the 1st officer was, that is Madara Island—pointing it out to me on our starboard quarter.

Q.—What were the orders the captain gave you when he left the deck at 6.35 P.M.?

A.—The captain told me to keep a good look out for vessels, and see that the ship did not set over to the eastward; although the captain said he thought there was not much fear, because we were 12 or 14 miles off.

The course given to me by the captain was S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.—to keep a sharp look out and call him if any change. The captain might have said to me, Keep nothing to the westward—that I do not recollect.

Q.—What was the condition of the weather when the captain left?

A.—Clear starlight night.

Q.—How long after the captain left the deck did the change in the weather take place?

A.—About 7 o'clock.

Q.—Why did you not call the captain?

A.—Did not think it necessary; first, as there was nothing in the way, the sea was smooth.

Q.—When were you relieved?

A.—About 8 P.M., or it might have been a minute or two after.

Q.—At that time what was the condition of the weather?

A.—Very dark and cloudy.

Q.—Were there any bearings taken previous to the captain going below at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6?

A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Would you have known it if there had been any taken?

A.—I think I should.

Q.—Do you recollect if you saw the captain take the bearings of Madara Island?

A.—I do not.

Q.—When you were on deck at 6 o'clock, did you take any bearings of any points of land?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Did the Chief Officer make any remarks about the bearings of different points of land?

A.—He did not.

Q.—Did not the Chief Officer point out to you the Island of Madara, on the starboard bow, and tell you after passing it the course would be S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.?

A.—I do not recollect; but I recollect the course was S.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., given to me by the first officer.

Q.—(By 1st Officer to 2nd Officer).—What time did you pass the Island of Madara?

A.—I cannot tell exactly, but I think it was 20 minutes past 6.

Witness.—I believe I have made a mistake as to the bearing of Madara Island. I think it was on the starboard beam, or a little forward of the beam.

Q.—Was the course changed when Madara Island was abeam?

A.—No.

Q.—Was the course of the ship altered at any time during the watch from 6 to 8?

A.—Yes: the course was changed a little before eight.

Q.—What orders did the captain give you when he came on deck immediately before eight?

A.—He asked me what I saw ahead: I told him I saw that high bluff on our port bow; and then the captain gave orders to the man at the wheel to starboard. The high bluff was then right ahead and the order was then given to starboard again. I recollect him saying Steady, but at what point I do not know.

Q.—Do you know the coast?

A.—Not thoroughly: there are some places I do not know.

Q.—Was the course S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. from 6 P. M. until the captain came on deck at a little before eight?

A.—It was.

Jacob Burton, Quartermaster, sworn:

Q.—What was the course given you when you took the wheel at 6 o'clock?

A.—S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. Steered that course until ten or fifteen minutes to eight, when the captain said "Starboard," and I did so, and then said "Steady." When steady the course was S. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. Captain asked, "how are you steering?" I said S. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S. He then said "keep her on that course," and I steered that course until eight o'clock. When I was relieved I gave my relief the same course and then went below.

Q.—Did the 2nd Officer come into the Pilot House during his watch?

A.—He did not come into the Pilot House, but looked at the compass on deck.

Q.—When you were relieved at 8 o'clock did you see any land at all?

A.—No.

Q.—How was the weather at that time?

A.—Very dark and cloudy.

Q.—Did you hear what conversation took place between 1st and 2nd Officers on their relieving each other at 6 o'clock?

A.—No, I did not.

William Wren, Quartermaster, sworn:

Q.—What course did you give the man who relieved you at the wheel at 6 o'clock?

A.—S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.

James Cameron, Quartermaster, sworn:

Q.—What course did you receive at eight o'clock, when you took the wheel?

A.—S. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S.

Q.—How long did you steer that course?

A.—Two or three minutes.

Q.—When you came on deck at 8 o'clock did you see any land ahead?

A.—No, it was very dark.

Q.—(To 1st Officer): What order did you give to the 2nd officer on leaving the deck?

A.—That that Island on the starboard bow was Madara, and that, after passing it, the course would be S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., and to give it a fairway berth.

Captain Corning, to First Officer:—What course was being steered when you left the deck?

A.—S. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S.—About that time we were not steering by compass courses, but shaped our course by land on the starboard bow.

By Court:—Did you, during the hours from 4 to 6, take bearings to ascertain how the current was setting?

A.—Yes: I took bearings so as to shape the course to pass down on the inside of the Island of Madara, leaving it about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile off.

Q.—Previous to 6 o'clock, did you observe the vessel drifting to the eastward or westward?

A.—No: nothing more than what the course ought to have taken her.

#### DECISION OF THE COURT.

From a careful consideration of the circumstances attending the loss of the Pacific Mail Steamer *Relief*, on the night of the 19th instant, in Obree Channel, I am clearly of the opinion

that it was due solely to an unknown current driving the said steamer from her course upon the land, which, being a low point, but a few feet above the water, and the night cloudy and very dark, it was impossible to see in time to avoid the accident; that no blame can be attached to Captain Corning or his officers; and that the skill, energy, and sound judgment displayed by them after the steamer struck, in saving the Passengers, Crew, Mails, Treasure and Cargo, are deserving of high commendation.

(Signed) W. P. MANGUM,  
U. S. Consul.

Assented to

• (Signed) Capt. J. U. SMITH. }  
" A. S. ARNOLD. } Assessors.  
" D. R. SPEDDING }

#### DISASTROUS FIRE.

YESTERDAY MORNING, shortly after 8 o'clock, a fire broke out close to the site of the last one at No. 31, which destroyed the store of Mr. Thomas. The French Military Hospital at No. 9, (L'Hôpital Jaurès, named in honour of a French Admiral of that name) facing the Bund, and having also a frontage to Water Street, was discovered to be on fire, the alarm being given by a sentry, who saw flames issuing from the kitchen attached to the apartments of the Officer in Charge of the Commissariat Stores. Efforts were, of course, instantly made to extinguish the flames, and the alarm having been given, the Steam fire and hand Engines, the Old "Volunteer" hand engine, and the Hook and Ladder Brigade were quickly on the spot, and from the close proximity of the sea a plentiful and powerful head of water was available, the engines being stationed right on the edge of the sea wall, close to the burning premises. The French Marines were quickly to the fore, and a portion of the Royal Marine Battalion, at service in the Church, were called out, and rendered invaluable assistance. The whole of the vessels of war in harbour, of various nationalities, sent levies of auxiliaries, and the systematic uniformity which seemed to pervade their efforts, together with the pluck and daring exhibited by all engaged, firemen, blue jackets, jollies, police, and volunteers, made it pretty evident that, with the fortunate accidents of a near supply of water and the absence of wind, the range of the devouring element would be confined to the Hospital itself, which was evidently doomed to destruction. Whilst the efforts of the regular corps of firemen were directed to the burning building the volunteers were engaged in the salvage of the stores and property contained in the premises. And they worked to perfection, as only volunteers can or will work, each nationality vying with the others in turning out the largest quantity of salvage in the shortest space of time. *Bourayne* against *Saco*, *Ashuelot* versus *Thistle*, at it they went until everything had been got out that was get-at-able, and by that time the upper story of the building had pretty nearly burnt itself out, or had been extinguished by the immense volumes of water ejected from the various engines, numbering about 10 in all. The grapnels and ropes were then fixed to the Bund *façade* of the upper story, and the marines and blue jackets "tailing on" to the ropes in this new game of "French and English," down it came with a grand crash at about 10 o'clock. All danger was by this time virtually over, there being little left that was combustible; the ropes were, however, kept at work, and in another hour there was not a stick left standing of the upper story. The firemen were enabled to gain commanding posi-

tions on the roofs of the houses on either side, whence the operations of the hose could be directed with some effect; the whole arrangements, indeed, seemed to be admirable, and the utmost order prevailed. The ground in Water Street and on the Bund was kept by a company of French Marines, inquisitive spectators being thus kept at a respectful distance, much to the convenience of those engaged in actual work.

The patients occupying the Hospital, 13 in number, were got out safely at the commencement of the fire, being placed for safety in the adjoining houses, and ultimately conveyed to the General Hospital. Notwithstanding the extreme danger attendant on the pulling down of heavy masses of timber, we believe no serious accident occurred. One French Marine received a blow on the head, of a superficial character only, we understand.

A large quantity of the Government Stores contained in the building was saved, pertaining both to the Medical and Commissariat Departments, but we regret to hear that some of the officials of the establishment lost nearly everything they possessed; clothes, books, professional instruments, everything, engulfed in the common ruin.

In view of the approaching departure of the French garrison we believe the Hospital was likely to have been vacated altogether a couple of months hence.

The narrative of the origin of the fire adds another instance to the long catalogue of property destroyed by negligence; the inevitable story of the overheated stove pipe, added to the culpable carelessness of a Japanese boy, again being assigned as the cause of the destruction of the Jaurès Hospital.

A FEW days ago, a *mêlée* occurred between the police and the military in Nichome Hongo, Yedo, in consequence of interference, on the part of a constable, with a delinquent soldier. The day being a holiday, a number of the military were absent from barracks on leave. A party of three was walking along the street named, when one of them, misbehaving himself, was reprimanded by the policeman. The soldier replied insolently, and, the constable resenting this, a quarrel ensued, the comrades of the soldier taking part with him. Soon large numbers both of the police and the military reached the spot, and the scrimmage became general. Finally, the number of soldiers increased to about one hundred and fifty men, whilst the police mustered only some eighty; the former, as might be expected, were eventually victorious, the latter being knocked about like so many ninepins, and damaged considerably. The soldiers, in the end, carried off two or three of the police by force, as far as the side of Kanda-Miyo-jin, with the intention of conveying them to the barracks as trophies. An official, however, there interfered, and they were allowed to return to their quarters.

THE ACCEPTANCE by Kido of the position of Minister of Education, which has been officially announced in the Department and throughout the country, gives great satisfaction to the Japanese. The Department has been without its regular head ever since Oki became Sangi. Kido is one who is not afraid to take the responsibility when necessity arises, and his well-known energy bodes well for the future of education throughout Japan.

COMPLAINTS ARE rife in Tokei that robbers are increasing in number and audacity. Ushigome is the scene of their last exploits. The police will have to look to their laurels.



ANOTHER ORNAMENT has been added to Tokai, and another great convenience exists for the benefit of the travelling public. The old wooden bridge called Asakusa Bashi has been replaced by a most substantial stone arched structure. Formerly at the end of Yanagiwara Dori, was the Asakusa Go Mon and bridge. A few months ago the old gate was demolished, and the buttresses, which were standing quarries of dressed stone, were levelled, and the bridge taken away. The stone was utilized in making the new bridge, which was opened to public use a few days ago. It is over sixty feet long, of a single arch, and built in the most durable manner, the stone being of the hardest, and the pavement, posts, and railings of great thickness. On a column at the left hand side of the southern end is an inscription in Chinese, setting forth that the bridge was built in the 2534th year from the foundation of the empire, first month. The Kanda river, or canal, over which the new structure passes, now boasts of two new stone bridges.

THE HALF-YEARLY examinations in the Kai Sei Gakko began on Monday of this week, and will continue for several weeks.

A JAPANESE gentleman is now engaged in translating Irving's *Life of Washington*. It is to be hoped he will succeed well, and give his countrymen the genuine George, of cherry-tree and hatchet fame, and not a modernized man of the period who sports the fashions of the present degenerate decade; as was done by a would-be translator, some months ago, in a great many volumes.

THE HALF-BRED mongrels known as Japanese dogs seem to be setting the biped portion of creation in Yokohama entirely at defiance. The columns of the press lately have been full of complaints on the subject and we almost daily hear of cases in which children, and even grown persons, have been attacked by these wolf like animals, and in many cases, severely bitten. On Tuesday last, we are informed, a pack of Japanese dogs attacked, worried, and killed on the Bluff 6 sheep, or rather 3 sheep, and 3 grown lambs, one of the latter being carried bodily away. Last night the owner of the mutton, with a couple of friends, lay in wait for the aggressors, and on their putting in an appearance a *battue* ensued, resulting in the slaughter of one "consecutive" dog, as A Ward has it. The remaining hits were all misses, as the pistol wielded by our informant missed fire; whereupon he threw it down, and grappled with the beast aimed at, a very large and fierce looking customer, of the wolf persuasion. But the dog turned the tables, and went for the "human", the result being that the latter received a most severe bite extending right into the muscles of the wrist. This occurred in the middle of night, but the wound was of so serious a nature that it was thought advisable to seek the aid of a doctor. Whilst the injured man made the best of his way to the settlement his friends accounted for the canines, the result being that the brute that inflicted the wound was killed, and the remainder of the pack were put to flight.

WE REGRET to hear that highway attacks are recommencing in Tokai. The night before last, at about 10 o'clock, so near to the gate of General Capron's residence, that the moban heard the scuffle and saw the end of the affair, a native merchant in a jinrikisha was assaulted. The jinrikisha man was killed on the spot; and the merchant wounded with seven cuts. The next morning two fingers were found on the ground. We have not heard

whether the merchant is still living; but it is clear that it was a most desperate attack. The merchant had a large sum of money upon him, but we do not quite understand whether this was taken or not.

### ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE IN JAPAN.

The S. S. *Undine*, belonging to the Imperial Mail Company of Nippon, arrived at Shinagawa yesterday from Yokoska, having completed her repairs and alterations. Great interest has been felt with regard to this vessel, especially in engineering circles, as she furnishes the first instance, in the Far East, of engines being altered from the single to the compound principle.

Most of our readers will have heard of the compound engines first introduced into steam vessels by the late John Elder, of Randolph, Elder & Co., Glasgow. His earlier experiments were with the side-wheel ships of the South Pacific Steamship Company, from Panama to Valparaiso; and, after years of labour, amidst all the difficulties and anxieties attending the introduction of new inventions, it is not too much to say, that by his talent and unceasing efforts, that Company was raised from comparative insolvency to its present high position. The Company now runs a line of 3,000-ton steamers, weekly, from Liverpool, *via* Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and the once justly dreaded Straits of Magellan, to Valparaiso, a service which, at one time, would have been deemed impossible and certainly unprofitable.

But for this system of high expansion, reducing the consumption of fuel from 5 lbs. per indicated horse power per hour to 2.0 lbs., (and as low as two, even), the Suez Canal route would have been too expensive to use, and steamers, except for very valuable goods, could not have competed with the old Cape route.

So rapid has been the advance of this system of late, that quite new and valuable engines and boilers have been taken out of ships and broken up, to be replaced by compound engines, and the expense has often been repaid, by the saving of fuel and the extra cargo carried, in one year.

In the case of the Royal Mail Company, the saving in coals alone has amounted to £60,000 a year, besides really doubling the freight capacities of the ship, while the same or rather higher speeds have been maintained. Some of their latest vessels, of 3,000 tons, steam 300 miles a day on 29 tons Welsh Coal. The £60 shares of the Co., which, before the introduction of screw ships and compound engines, in place of the now obsolete side wheels, were as low as £45, are now £86; paying a dividend of 16 per cent, besides giving a bonus of 10 per cent to all their officers and engineers, on the amount of their salary.

But to return to the *Undine*. The alteration, though under the disadvantage of using the old but originally strongly made boilers of the ship, by Wingate of Glasgow, has been singularly successful. The ship has two boilers, with two furnaces each, and under the old *regime*, great difficulty was experienced in getting up steam, especially with inferior coals; but on the trip from Yokoska the engines made 61 revolutions per minute, and steam was kept up with the greatest ease with *one* boiler. The saving of fuel must, evidently, be over 50 per cent.

The external appearance of the engines has been but little altered. The high pressure cylinder, cast and finished by Mr. Darbier of the Yokohama arsenal, in a most creditable

manner, has been placed inside the old forward cylinder, and the difference of appearance is not perceptible.

To obtain the requisite power a new propeller was necessary, and this beautiful casting was made by Messrs. Boyd & Co. Nagasaki, in the short space of *nine* days from the date of the order, a feat of moulding unparalleled in this country.

The greatest credit is due to Mr. Joseph Taylor, the Consulting Engineer of the Co., from whose designs and under whose personal care the whole work has been executed. Such a profitable example for the owners will be certain to be followed up in the case of other vessels.

The performances of the engines and boiler were officially noted and reported upon by Mr. Wylie, Engineer Surveyor for Lloyd's Agents; the trial being watched, on behalf of the Directors of the Company, by Mr. C. P. Pfounds.

HITHERTO THE operations of the thieving fraternity, whose movements we have had such frequent occasion to chronicle of late, have been confined to that class of crime known as petty larceny. Emboldened, no doubt, by the invariable success which has attended their efforts, the gang of burglars (for we have no doubt there is a gang) have struck out a more audacious line for themselves, and, this time, have "gone for" the booty in a wholesale manner.

On last evening, Sunday, the residence of Mr. Howard Church, No. 38 Bluff, was forcibly (though quietly) entered by burglars, who seem to have gained an entrance by one of the front windows, and property, valued by the owners at nearly twelve hundred dollars, annexed. Amongst the valuables taken were three bronzes—very large, very heavy, and hundreds of years old—presented to their *late* owner by Daimios, for which he was offered, three years ago, five hundred dollars.

In addition the thieves managed to abstract such articles as the following: 2 clocks, new overcoat and sundry other articles of wearing apparel, rings, lockets, albums, boots, shoes, and various miscellaneous articles "too numerous to mention;" the whole being valued at \$1170, as nearly as could be estimated. The house adjoining happens, at present, to be vacant, and there is no doubt that this was taken advantage of, and the premises used as a base of operations. Nothing was heard through the night to lead the occupants of No. 38 to suspect that anything was wrong, and it was not until this morning that the state of affairs was discovered. The police, both European and Japanese, have been communicated with; it remains to be seen with what result. Those who know something about affairs of this sort say that, when a complaint of the kind in question is made to the municipal authorities, the native police are set to work, which "they" think, accounts for the burglars having such a run. At all events it is time some energetic measures were put in force, otherwise the Bluff will become, in place of the very pleasant suburb it is at present, a regular thieves' paradise; in which the knights of the jemmy and the picklock may hold undisputed sway; where they may carry on their nefarious operations with impunity.

To shew that the burglars are no respecters of persons, we may add that our Japanese Interpreter, in place of putting in his usual appearance at the office this morning, sent a note of apology. In consequence of the thieves having paid him a visit last night it seems he is unable to attend to his duties. They took all his clothes!

## GAIETY THEATRE: DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

COURSE there was a good house assembled at the Gaiety last night, to greet the Amateurs in their first appearance after a "spell" of nearly three months; and although the theatre was not absolutely full—the number present being short of that of the last performance, in "The Critic" was presented, and a pause in the attendance of ladies being noticeable, we fancy that neither the Amateurs nor Mr. Pauncefort could have any reason to be dissatisfied with the results of last night's representation, which was emphatically a success in every way. This, indeed, was to have been expected, from the very careful training the company have had under their indefatigable manager, Mr. Pauncefort, to whom they had tendered their services, and to whom is mainly due the intelligent production of the excellent play rendered last evening.

When the Amateurs deviated somewhat from the beaten track on the occasion of the production of "The Critic," there were not wanting certain cavillers who sneered at the idea of their attempting so heavy a piece, but the result showed that their audacity (if such it might be called) was justified, by the almost perfect manner in which the piece was put on the stage and played throughout. And now they have been afforded another opportunity of shewing that, under judicious direction, it is comparatively as easy to produce creditably a really good play, as it is to get up a rapid burlesque—depending very often on showy costume or inane witticisms for its effect—or a pointless farce; too often, indeed, a farce, in the dreary attempts at humour and what is supposed to be fun, which characterises nine-tenths of the farces, so called, nowadays presented to the public.

The play of last evening, "Still waters run deep," is a modern drama of home life, and contains nothing improbable, or at variance with what may be met with in everyday life. For many years it has been such a favourite with the public that it may be said to have taken its place amongst the few standard productions which keep their place on the boards, amidst the ephemeral "sensations" of the play-writing hack.

The advantages to be derived from the coaching of a professional man of large experience on the principal stages of Europe and America, such as Mr. Pauncefort was enabled to afford the amateurs in the play in question, is hardly to be over-estimated, and it must have been a matter of satisfaction to that gentleman that his efforts were crowned with the success evidenced by the performance of last night. It is no flattery to say that each one was well up in the study and conception of his part that only the benefits of a more lengthened practice on the boards could be required to render the representation more finished.

The set of the various scenes was particularly admired: that opening the piece, the drawing-room of Mildmay, which also closed it, being very effective.

In the criticising of amateur performances a certain latitude is allowed; and a certain leniency is supposed to be extended towards them. In the case of the Yokohama amateurs, however, some of whom are no novices on the stage, either in this community or elsewhere, there is really little concession to be made. And although some of those taking part in "Still Waters" are comparatively new to the boards, the laborious training persisted in by them, and enforced by their tutor, could hardly have failed to eventuate in anything but a triumph for the latter gentleman, who was really on his mettle to turn out

something alike creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. Indiscriminate praise, we know, is almost worse than unqualified condemnation, but we feel sure that those amongst our readers who were present at the "Gaiety" will acquit us of any defalcation either way. Not that we mean to say that the representation was absolutely perfect. There were no doubt defects that one couldn't help noticing; but in the main they were unavoidable, and resulted perhaps in the defects of nature and the necessity of adapting the means to the end rather than from the failure to avail of all the facilities for a comparatively perfect production.

Mr. Pauncefort of course played John Mildmay, and it is a character in which he has gained considerable renown since its first production. It is not necessary to say more than that it was rendered with that easy grace which, as a rule, is only acquired by a lengthened experience of the stage. Naturally, it is a quiet part and requires to be portrayed without any semblance of "forcedness," and although there was a slight suspicion of tameness in some of the scenes, we think as a whole it would have been difficult to have improved upon either the conception of the part or its realisation.

The play contains only two female characters, one of which was undertaken by the old favourite, "Miss Herbert." It is really a most difficult thing for a gentleman, however favoured by nature, to sustain the part of a lady, but Miss Herbert (for so it seems she, or he, must be called) comes as nearly as might be expected to the recognised standard, and, to our mind, has improved perceptibly since her last appearance with the amateurs. We do not ignore certain defects, which, as we said before, result from natural causes only, and we can only say that the representation of Mrs. Mildmay on Tuesday last, must have struck every one as excellent.

Lieut. Tracy, who is somewhat new to the stage—at all event in the line he assumed in "Still Waters"—we fancy surprised everybody by his admirable delineation of Mrs. Hector Sternhold, which was at once natural and unconstrained. His voice did not militate against the realisation of the part, and his make-up was in excellent taste; the portrait presenting as a whole just what one would imagine of such a person as the strong minded sister of Mr. Potter. The little graces and gestures peculiar to woman were perhaps not exactly imitated, but otherwise the character was an undoubted success.

The difficult part of Capt. Hawksley was entrusted to a gentleman who, we believe, has not hitherto ventured on one so important, but it was evident he had worked hard at the study of it, and the result was a very fair conception. The rôle of characters of which it is a good example is not only an unthankful one but also far from easy to do justice to, and although its impersonator evidently was aware of what was required at his hands, he perhaps failed to convey the idea of the sublimely cool *insouciance* which characterises the *roué* and confirmed blackleg. Nevertheless the audience evidently appreciated his efforts, as was proved by the applause which followed him on his exit in his principal scene.

Mr. Potter, the comedy part, was immense, and created great laughter. It is hard to steer clear of exaggeration in such a character, but Mr. Vernon managed to keep away from the danger, and if there were any faint suspicious of a little over-warmth now and then they might fairly be ignored, in consideration of the general excellence of the whole. Capt. Walsh's *Dunbirk* was not a large part, but he made the most of it, acting with ease and

gracefulness; a rich brogue lending an additional attraction to the original creation. *Gimlet*, the Detective, had not much to do, coming in only at the death; that little, however, was well done, and the manipulation of the handcuffs where Capt. Hawksley finally gets into his clutches was quite a professional piece of execution. Messrs. Coventry and Brani, as *Langford* and *Markham*, also had but little to get through, and of the rest of the characters it is needless to speak.

A latent tameness observable in the opening of the piece soon wore off, and the affair went so smoothly that there was but little need of the prompter. Capt. Bridgeford was however at his post, as energetic as ever.

The play, which was in three acts, constituted the whole of the evening's entertainment, it being quite twelve o'clock before the green curtain finally descended. The applause of the audience was continued until the performers again shewed themselves and bowed their acknowledgements.

## PROFESSOR VANEK'S ENTERTAINMENT.

IF WE had found an audience composed of 100 or 150 persons at Professor Vanek's introductory performance of 19th instant we should not have been in the least surprised, for it would be difficult to imagine more disagreeable and persistently unpropitious weather than we had last night. But, we confess we were surprised to see the Hall almost packed at nine o'clock, so that later comers were fain to be content with standing room. No doubt there were very many residents on the Bluff especially prevented by the weather from putting in an appearance. Had it been otherwise, we fancy it would have been somewhat of a puzzle where to put them; for the Hall certainly could not have held more than it contained when the entertainment commenced. Unless indeed the subtle conjuror who managed to draw such a crowd had means of *diablerie* at his command wherewith to provide sitting accommodation for the overplus, or at all events persuade them, mesmerically or otherwise, that they were really and truly comfortably seated.

When the curtain drew up and the Professor appeared, he was greeted with a hearty reception; there being many present who remembered the pleasant hours for which they were indebted to him six years ago.

Those who had not seen him had of course heard of his marvellous feats, and he commenced his performance with the assurance that he possessed the sympathy of his audience to the fullest.

The tricks presented in the first part of the entertainment, though by no means new, were so neatly and gracefully performed as to secure an invariable meed of hearty applause. The first was a clever card feat. The audience were requested to select cards, these were collected by the Professor and placed in a sort of young blunderbuss, which being loaded was fired in the direction of a stand, somewhat in the shape of the star jets used at gas illuminations, and having six arms formed of slender rods of brass. Presto! there were the six cards selected by the audience at the extremity of the rods; how they got there was the mystery. About that time someone perceived a strong smell of gas. Perhaps it was sulphur! The next feat was the dexterous transposition of a wine bottle and glass, placed on different tables, to their reverse positions, the Professor now and then dispensing wines at call from both bottle and glass, which latter must have been filled by some mysterious agency, as the magician certainly did not touch it, and the

vessels were both covered by small envelopes of wood. A "gentleman of the name of Potter" who volunteered to test the quality of the fluid dispensed, declared that what he had was Port wine, and most excellent liquor at that. *He* knows what a good wine is. Various interesting feats followed in rapid succession; such as the transmission of three very lively canaries from a transparent glass box to the cage whence they had been taken, which hung from the ceiling, suspended by cords; the passing of a number of watches, borrowed from the audience, from out of a box tightly held by a terrified youngster, to a tablet on a table some distance off; the production of articles of baby linen, a wig, pretty baskets, and nick-nacks of various kinds from the "bell-topper" of a gentleman amongst the audience, and finally, the extraction from the same receptacle of a perfectly inexhaustible supply of sweetmeats, which were distributed to those present.

An interval of twelve minutes was observed between the first and second parts; the latter consisting of a series of very beautiful dissolving views of a great size and most exquisite finish, with mechanical effects of a lifelike character. One scene, a view of Milan cathedral, had the accompaniment of distant organ music, producing a very good effect. Then followed a collection of exceedingly droll caricatures, quite life-size, which created intense amusement.

The entertainment was brought to a close by an exhibition of the beautiful changes of the chromatope, and every one seemed to be delighted with the evening's amusement.

The next performance will take place tomorrow night. We fancy it will be necessary to ask people not to go, rather than the contrary, as there is sure to be a crowded house. However, it would be well, perhaps, not to "stand on the order of one's going, but go early"—the Professor having some rare feats in reserve and particularly the decapitation trick.

### THE TWO MILE RACE, (By "ATHLETIC.")

The leaden sky and cold wind of Saturday afternoon did not prevent the attendance of a large number of spectators at the Athletic Club's running track to witness a two mile race between two of its members, Messrs. A. H. Dare and J. Jaquemot, Jr. for a Cup.

Little chance was afforded of seeing the condition of the men, for they no sooner left the dressing room than they toed the mark and were away, Mr. Dare moving with more elasticity than his opponent. To complete the journey they had to travel eight times round the track, and below will be found the time at the end of each round.

Mr. Jaquemot had the inside place at starting, but lost it before reaching the dressing room, where Mr. Dare took a decided lead, evidently intending to cut out the work; finishing the first round, twenty yards ahead, in 1m. 20s.

During the second round, Mr. Dare increased his lead, and was 50 yards ahead when he finished, the time being 2m. 45s. The same order was maintained during the third lap, Mr. Dare gradually increasing; Mr. Jaquemot going steadily, but not with the same freedom as his opponent, and he was a long way astern when the leader finished the third round, which he accomplished in 4m. 7s.

Both kept going as in the previous round until a little beyond the dressing room where Mr. Dare increased the pace, leaving his man nearly half a round behind at the end of the fourth round and first mile—Time 5m. 35s.

After this Mr. Dare eased down a little and

Mr. Jaquemot decreased the gap a few yards; the former finishing the fifth round in 7m. 7s.

Sixth round—Mr. Dare, still going easily, allowed his opponent to further decrease the gap, but, coming down the home side, he shot out and finished the sixth round in 8m. 38s.

In the seventh round, the positions were not altered, and the leader finished in 10m. 8s.

Eighth and last round—After passing the stand Mr. Jaquemot shot out, and had no show of catching his man, who, on reaching the last turn, spurted out and finished in good style, doing the two miles in 11m. 36s. his opponent being half a round behind.

The time was not good, but, considering that the winner was not called upon to put his best foot first, and could have finished in a walk had he liked, there is no doubt that, if drawn out, he would be able to cover the distance in 10 minutes, or under.

MONDAY 16th inst. was observed as a holiday by British residents, in celebration of the marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh with Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia; the Consulate and Court being closed, and business mainly suspended.

At noon the Battalion of Marine Lt. Infantry stationed here fired a *feu de joie*, in honour of the event, at the Camp, His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, the Russian Minister, the Governor of Kanagawa, and other official personages being present. The troops afterwards marched past, and saluted; some very ably executed manoeuvres bringing the celebration to a close. In the evening His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes entertained a distinguished company at dinner, which was followed by a "At Home," the various Foreign Ministers being present. The grounds were prettily illuminated, and, throughout the day, the Russian and British Legations and Consulates, the P. & O. Co.'s flagstaff and the men-of-war in harbour were gaily decorated with wreaths, flags and streamers. The *Thisle*, the only British war vessel in harbour, was profusely adorned. The day was beautifully fine.

Two more cases of theft by native servants are reported. In the one instance the thief got away with several coats and a stock of boots, and has not, as yet, shown up. The other "nimmer" was caught red-handed, and compelled to carry the articles appropriated to the Saibansho, where he received his deserts this morning. He was employed by Mme. Mantelin at No. 174.

It is to be hoped that his case may serve as a warning to others of the light-fingered gentry, so common in his class, but we fear it will have no effect in the prevention of similar larcenies, which have been very frequent of late.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE apparent need of greater police protection against theft and burglary, on the Bluff and in the Settlement, we hear that the recently appointed Governor of Kanagawa has inaugurated a system of retrenchment in the Ken, the first-fruit of which is the discharge of over one hundred native police, from the Municipal Station, the Bluff, and elsewhere around the Settlement.

In addition, a very large number of supernumerary bantos and hangers on—have been paid off from the Saibansho; the salaries of those retained being augmented from the saving effected.

ON DIT that a Yokohama speculator has contracted with the Government to supply 200 ammunition waggons at once.

THERE OUGHT to be a special policeman detailed nightly for the cemetery. Again have several of the graves been deprived of the iron railings which surrounded them. It is a small matter perhaps as regards the value of the material stolen. Still we look upon it that a fellow who would rob a cemetery is as vile as the vilest, and the lowest of the low. We call upon the authorities to prevent these robberies.

THE SATSUMA, Kochi, and Hizen men belonging to the fleet, have begged to be allowed to resign, and return to their country.

The seamen of the fleet have expressed themselves strongly that it is hard that, after being drilled and taught their duty as men-of-war's men, they are required to serve themselves, or convey soldiers to fight, against their own people.

YAMAO KOBUTAIYO and Oyeno Gaimu Shojin lately visited Takashima Colliery, and are much satisfied with their inspection.

THE TELEGRAPH line, northwards, has been completed so far as the post station Utsunomiya, Shimotsuke, and it was opened for messages on the 1st of this month.

ON THE 1st of this month, the representatives of each district in Kumagaye Ken met in the temple Anyo-in—which has been appropriated for their purpose temporarily—in the post town of Honjo. The Kenrei was present, and a great many things were brought forward for discussion.

\*\*\* This appears to us of special interest, as it is the first report specially received by a newspaper that the popular representative assemblies in Fu and Ken are commencing their duties.

### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM. FUKUOKA KEN.

Left Fukuoka, 11 A.M. February 11.  
Arrived Tokei, 5.40 P.M. " "

THE SAGA insurgents propose to attack the city of Tokei as soon as they can complete their arrangements.

The Samourai of this (Fukuoka) Ken conduct themselves patriotically, closely abiding by the late proclamation. So put your mind at ease.

THE JAPANESE steamer *Hokai-maru* (*Zadkia*), which was in process of loading for Hakodate, has suddenly stopped taking in cargo, and that already put on board has been transhipped to a smaller steamer, the *Negapatam*. To some this news may appear of no moment, but those already somewhat informed in the matter are engaged in conjectures as to whether her destination may not be toward Tsussima. Japanese passengers intending to proceed southward, per P. M. Co.'s boats, or otherwise, are required to produce Government permits, or passports, native police being stationed on board the *New York*, outward bound to-day, to enforce these regulations. This is significant, and means—what? We shall hear, no doubt, in a few days.

A GOVERNMENT order has been sent round to the Japanese newspapers to-day. It is signed by Daijo Daijin Sanjo Saneyoshi, and forbids the Government Departments to furnish any news concerning the Saga disturbances to any newspaper. This may interfere in some measure with our giving such early intelligence of the affairs down south as we had hoped to continue to do, but doubtless the only difference will be a little delay.

## GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM.

Left Fukuoka, 9th Feb., 1874, 25 minutes past 8 A.M.; arrived Tokei, 9th Feb., 1874, 15 minutes past 10 A.M.

"The Korean war party in Saga, assembled in the old School. The Feudal party assembled in the monastery of Horimbo. Both parties together number about 2,500. Besides these, there is a party of jo-i (anti-foreigners).

"On the night of the 5th instant the sanji of Saga Ken went to Mitsuma; and the gon-sanji of Mitsuma yesterday went with him to Bakan." This (Fukuoka) Ken is quiet. The question asked by Tatsuké Kenrei requires a prompt answer."

## FUKUOKA KEN TELEGRAM

Despatched .. 16th Feb., 10.30 a.m.

Arrived in Tokei .. 12.35 p.m.

Last night, at midnight, fighting commenced between the samourai of Saga Ken and the imperial soldiers.

SHIMADZU SABURO left for Kagoshima yesterday in the Japanese Mail steamer *Senri-maru*.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The disturbance has extended to Shikoku and various parts of Kiusiu and Hirakawa. The soldiers when called upon to fight against the rebels laid down their arms.

## FUKUOKA TELEGRAM.

17th February, 1874.

Forwarded 1.50 P.M.

Received 5.00 P.M.

On the night of the 15th, half of the regiment of Kumamoto Chindai escorted the Kenrei of Saga Ken by sea to the castle (formerly Nabeshima's headquarters). The Saga samourai surrounded the castle and attacked the soldiers, who were helpless, their comrades who were to have come by land, not having arrived.

We wait for Okubo Kiyo. We will act to the best of our judgment under the circumstances.

THE *Hôchi Shimbun* says of the affairs in Kiusiu, that information has been received of disturbances in Saga Ken. The party (discontented) has now increased to the several thousands, and spread over the neighbouring Ken, so that it is gradually becoming stronger.

There are in Saga Ken three parties—the Seikanto, Hôrinto and Chiusanto. The two first seem to be opposed to each other:—the first wishing to approach Tokei with the view of ousting the present ministers, and then going to Corea; the Hôrinto will protect the Emperor, but they want to come to Tokei to drive out the ministry. The Korean business is not of much consequence to them. The Chiusanto offer to join the other two if they will but settle their difference and agree on a defined line of policy.

Yeto Shimpei, one of the late Sangi, arrived just at the time of the outbreak; and the samourai at once went to him, and asked his opinion on what they had done? He answered them favorably, and told them that in a few days Soeshima would arrive; at which intelligence they expressed their pleasure, shouting for joy. Ever since they have protected Yeto, day and night, with a guard of 50 men.

The editor of *Hôchi Shimbun* thinks that Yeto is apparently yielding to them, that he may gradually calm their excitement, and restore them to tranquillity.

ON THE 11th instant a large mirror which has hitherto been in the temple of Mochiwoka, in Hiuga (Kiusiu), was solemnly placed in the Nishitori-koyé temple, Asakusa. There was a large procession of Shinto priests with fine standards, followed by a great number of Fuji-ko (Fujiyama pilgrims).

YONAGEN SHIMPO, a Loo-Chooan who has been for some time in Tokei, has been appointed to a post of responsibility in the Gaimusho (Foreign Office).

ON THE 13th instant the following telegram was received from Yamaguchi Ken (Choshu).

"Saga Ken is troubled, and the disturbance appears to have been extended to Fukuoka. Yamaguchi Ken people are excited; but shew no outward signs yet. It is reported that the Saga Ken have communicated with them. The day before yesterday, we sent general information to the government in Tokei; but we have also sent Chihara Nobuyuki with all details in writing. He will arrive in Tokei on the 20th. We use our efforts, day and night to allay popular excitement. The Saga Ken Sanji came here to consult us as to the best way to tranquillize the discontented, but no good plan was discovered. This should be reported to Sei In and Naimusho. We await telegrams as to the state of Tokei."

OKUBO (Sangi) goes down to the South as Commissioner from the Mikado to the disaffected people. He takes with him a strong battalion of Marines; as other regiments have refused to go.

CEMENT IS NOW made in Tokei, which the Japanese say is superior to Roman or Portland Cement, and which can be sold at 4 to 5 yen a cask, whereas the foreign cement is \$6 to \$8.

DURING THE last seven years there has been published in America a monthly illustrated journal called "The Aldine." Those who have seen it must agree with us, that as a journal of Art it is unsurpassed; whilst, considering the quality of the engravings with which it abounds; the paper on which it is printed; the interest of its literary matter; and the excellence of its typography, the low price at which it is published renders it a marvel of cheapness. We have before us the Christmas number of 1873. It contains no less than six full page engravings, four three quarter page, seven half page, and nine smaller ones; some of them in the highest style of art, and all of them of sterling excellence. A yearly volume of this publication must be a delightful book, to wile away an occasional hour in the pleasant society of artists, whose works in this far away land we are little likely to see. But besides the twelve monthly numbers, there are a pair of fine CHROMOS presented to all yearly subscribers, those for the year 1874 being from paintings by Moran, an American artist, entitled the "The East," and "The West."

We believe that we are not only furthering the object of the praiseworthy artistic aims of the publishers, but doing a service to our readers in thus prominently noticing the "Aldine;" and in further mentioning that Messrs. F. R. Wetmore & Co., have been appointed the agents for it in Japan.

SOME TIME ago, before the attack made upon him, the Udaijin Iwakura declared his intention of visiting Yezo and personally looking into the work done by the Kaitakushi. The visit was to have been made in the spring, at which time the officials return from Tokei to the Hokkaido.

It is not known whether his late experience with assassins has changed his mind, but, having experienced the benefit of seeing things for himself abroad, he doubtless wishes to carry out the same line of policy at home. The Yezo scheme, and the past attempts to develop its resources, should be examined by some high officer of the government before another long lease of life is given to the Kaitakushi, and the prevailing bad impressions concerning it should be fairly examined into. Thus far it has been freely criticized by all sorts of people, both competent and incompetent. Very few people have ever seen any of the actual doings of the foreign or native officials on the island itself, and even the printed accounts of visits there are said—by those who have seen all sides of the question—to be rather one-sided. Considerable feeling exists among the Japanese officers of the Kaitakushi relative to the recent published accounts of travels in Yezo by one who is acknowledged by all to be a sharp observer, though some declare that all was not seen that might have been. We are glad to know that such a visit, by one of the highest Japanese officials, is seriously spoken of. If actually made, the question of the efficiency or inefficiency of the Kaitakushi will be looked at with eyes unprejudiced by rivalries or jealousies of a purely national character.

SINCE THE Bureau of Posts has been transferred from the Okura Sho to the Nai Mu Sho the mails have gained in promptness and certainty, rather than lost by the change. Among the improvements is the employment, in Tokei, of a postal wagon, by which the mails from Yokohama are quickly transferred to the central office. The redistribution is made, and the bags for the various divisions of the city are carried to the sub-offices, by mountain postmen. The service, even between Yokohama and Tokei is by no means perfect yet, and newspapers, especially, occasionally fail to reach their proper *destinataires*. One reason of this is the policy of changing the carriers at regular intervals, or at least so often that the changes appear to be regular and expected things. Whether this arises from the fact that the salary of the carriers is very low, or whether a large number of men are being regularly educated to their duties, in anticipation of the time coming when all mail business whatever shall be under the control of the Japanese, or whether, again, "rotation in office" is the settled policy of the chief of the bureau is unknown. We hope it all works for the best, though we cannot see the wisdom of it. A man who has to deliver such precious things as letters, and such eagerly expected necessities as daily newspapers, cannot know his duties too thoroughly, and, while the system—if system it be—of changing the carriers so frequently exists, perfection, or approximation to it, cannot possibly be attained. The present status of postal business is such that all its affairs can be managed by a bureau. The time may not be far distant, however, when the present bureau may become a Department, with its Minister, like the others. Before that time comes, however, we should like to see a much closer approach to perfection than has yet been reached. So long as any of our subscribers fail to receive, on an average, three papers a month even, when properly directed in English and Japanese, and postage fully paid (a fact in several instances) we cannot say that the postal arrangements in Japan are yet as perfect as it is quite possible to make them.

THE FOLLOWING has been published by the Chiji of Tokei Fu, as having been received from Sanjo Daijin. In reading it, care must be taken to separate the chaff from the wheat. "Information has been received that the



samurai of Saga Ken have openly rebelled since the end of January, on the subject of the Korean expedition, and the restoration of the Feudal system. The government being firmly determined, has sent Naimu-kiyo Okubo Ichizo, and several other officers to the west to put them down. Naval and military officers, with a sufficient force, and Judicial officers, were ordered to follow, and left on the 14th instant; so they will be quieted in a few days. Though there are reports that Saga Ken samurai have tried to excite popular feeling on the above subjects in other clans, none of the people in the neighbouring Kens agreed with them. The Kagoshima samurai, in particular, have been very quiet since Saigo has been amongst them, although they were somewhat excited before. This was the report of Naimu Daijo Hayashi who was an eye witness; and besides, reliable information of the quiet of this Ken has been continually received.

Although at one time the Kochi Ken (Tosa) people were said to have been excited, yet repeated examination proves that much of this is a mistake, and at present the Ken is perfectly quiet.

The persons who committed the outrage on Iwakura Udaijin were captured within a week and have confessed their crime. As, however, there are still some fellows who were accomplices, strict search must continue to be made; and this must be in every Ken. The Udaijin was very slightly wounded, and is recovered now. In a few days he will return to his duty.

Information having been received that some part of Kiushiu is disturbed, Jiunii Shimadzu made application to His Majesty that he should be sent to quiet them. As he was actuated by pure patriotism, the Emperor complied with his request. He subsequently left for Kagoshima. There may be some who imagine that Shimadzu has gone for a bad purpose; this therefore is declared to remove this apprehension.

Tokei is very quiet, and since the misfortune of the Udaijin the officers have been most industrious. The newly raised police are gradually arriving, so protection is perfect. The object of government is unchanged; and the Ken have been ordered to increase the vigilance of the police, that public safety may be relied upon.

In some districts, scoundrels sometimes excite the people by spreading false reports; and it is made much of even if a high officer moves from his place. Each Ken should strongly guard each main cho, and be careful to let the people understand their duty."

SANJO SANEYOSHI, DAIJO DAIJIN.

#### NI-IGATA.

January, 22nd 1873.

LAST WEEK a woman was executed for the murder of her husband, and her head was exposed for three days in front of the jail.

THE SANJI or second officer of the Ken, M. Matsdaira, has been recalled to Yedo. He had been here about two years and was very popular. It is said he will have a good appointment in the capital.

SNOW HAS fallen during the last three days, but it is now thawing.

THE SALMON catching season is now finished; it has been an exceptionally bad one.

February 2nd, 1874.

A native paper has been started; it appears every alternate day. It is not very popular with the shopkeepers, as its first three numbers were entirely filled with articles denouncing their sharp practices, and this it did in a very decided way, in one very bad case giving the name and address of the person accused. The price is twelve tempos a month.

A part of the old Daimio's Castle at Nagakoka is now used as an oil refinery.

The pig mania is on the increase, and a Company has been started here to purchase and breed pigs. By a town rule they must not be kept in the Settlement.

A European doctor here was called in to see a native woman, who was said to be suffering from "Kama-itachi." Dr. Hepburn explains this as "a sickle weasle, an invisible animal, supposed to inflict wounds on people." The patient was found lying down with a severe clean cut, such as might have been caused by falling on some sharp substance, but to all questions as to how she came by the wound the only answer was "Kama-itachi". By dint of questioning the servants, it appeared the patient had come down in the night to go out to the back, and had fallen, but had not noticed the cut until she got back to her room. On examining the yard it was found paved with stones that would easily cause such a wound, and most likely for reasons of her own, the blame was laid on the Kama Itachi, but the faith in it has been severely shaken since this explanation.

During the last year 4,696 ships entered Niigata, representing 70,904 tons. 4,881 left representing 74,007 tons. The junks range from 20 to 1,600 kokus burthen. This includes the American steamer *Ariel* which came here three times, the Japanese steamer *Atlanta* which came twice and the *Bahama* once. The rice export is the largest for some years past.

The weather continues fine and dry, and, as yet, there is no snow on the ground. Houses are being built in great numbers, and large tracts of swamp land filled up for building purposes, great numbers of coolies and prisoners being employed in this way.

## The New York Agent

FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

The "Nippon Advertiser" a weekly advertising sheet, published in Japanese, and distributed gratuitously in all parts of the Empire — guaranteed circulation 5000 copies;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

**Mr. Andrew Wind,**

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

## GRAND HOTEL

No. 20, Yokohama.

THE above fine Hotel has lately been opened to the Public, and offers great advantages to Residents and Tourists.

It is situated in the best location in Yokohama, at the extreme end of the Praya or Bund, and view from it, for marine scenery, is unsurpassed any part of the world.

The Hotel is replete with every western convenience and accommodation, and may safely be said to be, without exception, the finest Hotel in the East. It contains splendid Suites of Private Apartments, most elegantly furnished, after the first European and American styles; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sitting Rooms, Sitting Rooms, Reading Rooms, Private and Private Dining Rooms, and commodious Rooms.

There is a fine Billiard Room attached to the Hotel, with English and American Tables, by the very best makers.

The Cuisine is under the superintendence of a accomplished French chef, with able assistants, and the table is furnished with every luxury. Only the best of the best brands provided.

Experienced European Stewards are employed to look after the well-being and comfort of guests, and thus save them the many little annoyances to which residents in the East are subject, from the ignorance of native servants.

A European female is retained specially for lady guests at the Hotel.

The Hotel will really (despite the hackneyed phrase) be found to contain all the comforts of home, with luxuries that can never be found in any but establishments on a large scale.

A European will always attend the arrival of vessels, and take charge of the Baggage of Passengers, thus saving them the trouble and inconvenience of passing it through the Custom House.

Every information afforded to Travellers wishing to visit the interior of the country, and they can be supplied with experienced Native or Foreign Guides.

Per Mense

Tiffin and Dinner, - - - - \$35.00

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, - - 38.00

Board and Lodging, from - - 58.00

#### SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

(Four Rooms and two Servants' ditto,) suitable for Private Families or parties of Single Gentlemen, Let, on very moderate terms.

Yokohama, 7th Feb., 1874.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date the undersigned will continue the business of the firm of FABRE on behalf of the Liquidation and longer in the name of A. FABRE & Co.

T. HORMANN.

W. BAADER.

Yokohama, 13th Feb., 1874.

1w.

## Notice to Mariners.

(No. 2, 7th Year of Meiji, 1874)

NOTICE is hereby given that on account of an accident which has happened to Ishino Maki Staff Light, the establishment of which was advertised on the 5th of the 1st month, 5th January 1874, no light will be shewn from it until further notice.

SATOW YOZO,

*Todai-no Kan*

R. HENRY BRUNTON,

*Engineer.*

Public Works Department,  
Section of Light Houses,  
Benten, Yokohama,  
18th day of the 2nd Month of the 7th Year of Meiji, (18th Feb., 1874)

Yokohama, 18th Feb., 1874.

1w.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

In our last issue of the Mail Summary, dated this day month, we reported the Import market as generally dull, business being materially affected by the New Year's holidays, which are now observed by natives according to the new style. Since then the festivities of the Chinese New Year have somewhat tended to shackle transactions, and, at the moment of writing, business has not yet been fairly resumed. Beyond this, and chiefly, the exceedingly important intelligence—foreshadowed in our last—respecting the rebellious risings in Kinsiu and other provinces in the South has had very much to do with the restriction of business to the narrow limits to which it has been confined. As a consequence, nothing has been done in the way of speculation, and only lines for immediate requirements have been placed, and then at low figures. In face of all this, vessels continue to arrive with heavy consignments, and stocks are assuming proportions by no means satisfactory to those anxious to quit in order to make room for further anticipated shipments.

Altogether prospects are gloomy, and, in view of the troublous news which daily continues to arrive, we fear that our next advices will not record any improvement in mercantile matters.

SHIRTINGS, and COTTON GOODS generally, are difficult to get rid of, and prices are lower, whilst actual transactions have been very small. In YARNS some little business has been done at less prices than last quoted. WOOLLENS are absolutely stagnant, and quotations below quite nominal. Our stocks of IRON, already large, have been augmented by recent arrivals, and prices remain nominally at last figures; except wire, which is worth less money. Nail rod has been quitted at unsatisfactory figures, and stocks are large. Nothing quotable has been done in other metals. Two cargoes of Formosa SUGAR are to hand since our last, the *Rebecca's*, 3,730 baskets, fetching \$3,77½ per picul. The *Schiller* brought 9,100 bags. Other sorts remain at about former quotations, with little doing. RAW COTTON is down, and KEROSENE enquired for, holders shewing some inclination to hang back for even higher rates.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 88½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.15 to 2.22½	Little doing ; tendency downward.
8 " do. ... .. "	2.50 to 2.57½	
9 " do. 44 in. ... .. "	2.90 to 3.00	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. "	2.40 to 2.65	} Very little demand.
64 to 72 " do. ... .. "	2.75 to 2.90	
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. "	1.45 to 1.75	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	Some enquiry.
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		
do. (Dyed) ... .. "		
Ohintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. "	1.45 to 2.35	} Lower rates offered.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	2.40 to 2.60	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	8.20 to 9.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. "	0.90 to 0.95	Fair business.
Taffachelass ... .. "	2.70 to 2.80	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	37.75 to 39.00	} No demand for 28 to 32.
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	38.75 to 40.00	
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	45.00 to 46.75	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.		Enquired for, but no stock.
do. Black do. ... .. "	17.50 to 18.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. "	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. "		
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. "	14.00 to 16.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. "		
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. "	5.00 to 5.50	} Very little doing.
do. (plain) do. ... .. "	4.50 to 5.00	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		
Mousseline de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16 to 0.19	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. "		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. "	0.40 to 0.90	No enquiry.
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.35 to 0.45	Saleable.
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	8.90 to 5.20	} Large arrivals.
" nail rod ... .. "	4.70 to 5.65	
" hoop ... .. "	5.00	
" pig ... .. "	2.25 to 2.40	
" wire ... .. "	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. nominal.		} Fair enquiry.
Lead ... .. do.		
Tin Plate ... .. 8.75		
Coals (English) ... .. per box.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per ton.	7.75 to 8.00	
do. 2 ... .. "	7.00 to 7.25	
do. 3 ... .. "	5.25 to 5.50	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. "	8.75 to 4.00	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. nominal		
do. do. (Swatow) ... .. "	3.50 to 3.65	
Black ... .. "	3.40 to 3.50	Little enquiry.
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. "	14.00 to 16.00	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Since our last we have no improvement to note in the condition of the Silk market, and prices of all sorts have receded as much as \$30 to \$50 per picul. Good quality Hanks are hardly to be had, and a very great deal of that offered has been rejected.

The cold weather has put a stop to reeling, and arrivals from the interior have been unimportant; producers asking impracticable prices. There is, nevertheless, a fair demand for really good Silk.

The stock has been brought down to 2,000 bales; the greater portion of which is hardly marketable, except at considerably lower figures than even the present low quotations. European advices are much of the same tenour as noted in our last, prices having still a downward tendency. Settlements here are of an unimportant character.

**TEA.**—Our Tea market has on the whole been rather more tranquil this month than as reported by last American mail which left this on the 24th ultimo, notwithstanding which settlements for the period to date amount to nearly Piculs 8,000.

The demand continues on Medium to Good Medium parcels, of which the market is nearly stripped, and some few lots of "fine" to finest amounting in all to Piculs 800 of these latter grades.

Stocks in first hands are limited, and consist chiefly of rejected parcels. Supplies come in slowly as native holders seem anxious to maintain rates.

Our Export for Season to date amounts to some 10,522,645 lbs. against corresponding period last season of 10,302,994 lbs. and it now seems very probable that the total Export from Yokohama will reach 12,000,000 lbs.

**SUNDRIES.**—The minor items of native produce remain pretty much at last quotations; perhaps at slightly lower figures. Business done has been of little importance.

Description.		Prices per Picul.		Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>				
Mybaah & Sinsaiu	Extra, Best	\$680.00	per picul	
	Good	640.00 to 670.00	"	
	Medium	590.00 to 620.00	"	
	Inferior	560.00 to 580.00	"	
Oshiu Extra		500.00	"	
" Best		670.00	"	
" Good		610.00 to 650.00	"	
Echizen, Medium		520.00 to 580.00	"	
" Inferior		450.00 to 470.00	"	
Hamatski, Inferior to Best				
Koshiu				
" Best				
" Medium				
" Inferior				
Sodai Best				
Hatchoji—Tussah				
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common,		\$ 22 to \$ 27		
Good Common,		\$ 28 to \$ 30		
Medium		\$ 31 to \$ 34		
Good Medium		\$ 36 to \$ 38		
Fine		\$ 41 to \$ 44		
Finest		\$ 45 to \$ 50		
Choice		nominal.		
Choicest		nominal.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Wheat,		\$ 1.60 to 1.85 per Picul.		
Rice,	nominal			
Seaweed, Fine cut		2.80 to 3.20	"	
" Fine Brown		2.00 to 3.00	"	
" Large Green		1.00 to 1.50	"	
Cuttle Fish,		10.75 to 11.50	"	
Dried Shrimps, (no stock)		14.00 to 16.00	"	
Mushrooms,		36.00 to 43.00	"	
Isinglass (no stock)		30.00 to 35.00	"	
Sharks' Fins		17.00 to 40.00	"	
Wax, White		13.00 to 15.00	"	
" Bees, (no stock)		40.00 to 50.00	"	
Gall Nuts		12.00 to 13.00	"	
Sulphur, (no stock)		2.40 to 2.90	"	
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)		2.85 to 5.00 per catty.		
" (100 a 200 " " )		2.25 to 3.25	"	
Tobacco, common		6.50 to 12.00 per Picul		
Rape Oil, (no stock)		—		
Shell Fish,		17.00 to 30.00	"	
Camphor,		14.00 to 16.00	"	
Beche de Mer,		35.00 to 50.00	"	
Coal		7.00 to 12.00 per ton.		

## TABLES.

## SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	5,605	5,114	6,433	2,526	5,649	7,036	3,741
"  Marseilles ... ..	4,240	3,467	4,963	311	3,117	5,614	3,398
"  United States ... ..	33	153	56	135	106	719	475
"  Other Countries ... ..	940	707	364	54	—	19	1
Total Bales ... ..	10,818	9,441	11,816	3,026	8,872	13,388	7,615

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York & Co. ... ..	8,446,655	8,245,715	8,558,197	9,048,465	5,965,684	7,990,479	5,853,183
"  San Francisco ... ..	2,093,162	2,090,630	1,543,415	1,932,525	1,270,885	1,023,407	693,930
"  England ... ..	—	—	—	—	74,573	731,407	772,332
"  China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ... ..	10,539,817	10,336,345	10,101,612	10,980,990	7,311,142	9,747,093	7,368,881

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

## EXCHANGE.

STERLING.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
           do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 3d.  
           "  Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
           "  do. ....Documents.....4s. 3½d to 4s. 4 d.  
 PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.43  
           do. ....3 months' sight.....5.37½

PARIS.—Private Paper 6 months' sight .....5.47  
           do. ...."  3  "  " .....5.41½  
 SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....73½  
           Private Bills...10 days' sight.....74  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills...on demand .....par.  
           Private Bills...10 days' .....1 ½ cent discount



## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 27, French str. *Menzaleh*, Mourut, 1,006, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 26, Brit. str. *Orissa*, Pockley, 1,193, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Jan. 29, Brit. barq. *Flying Spur*, Croot, 735, from London, general, to Wilkin and Robison.  
 Feb. 2, Brit. str. *Delta*, Edmond, 1,019, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Feb. 2, Brit. schr. *Trevelan Family*, Sutton, 198, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.  
 Feb. 2, Brit. barq. *Ningpo*, Burdiss, 377, from Nagasaki, Coal, to E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 Feb. 3, Brit. barq. *Italy*, Bozley, 285, from Formosa, Sugar, to Smith Baker & Co.  
 Feb. 3, N. G. barq. *Forget Me Not*, Roth, 213, from Formosa, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Feb. 5, Am. str. *Alaska*, Morse, 4,011, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 6, Am. steamer *New York*, Furber, 2,019, from Hakodadi, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 8, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 961, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 9, German 3-masted schr. *Anna*, Linddahl, 136, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Feb. 11, Am. Str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai, Mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 12, German schr. *Irene*, Bebreus, 263, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Feb. 13, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,825, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Feb. 16, Brit. ship, *Dorothy*, McLean, 760, from Newport, Coal, to M. M. Co.  
 Feb. 17, Brit. str. *Canton*, McNabb, 1,215, from Shanghai, general, to Kniffier & Co.  
 Feb. 18, German barq. *Schiller*, Dincklage, 352, from Takow, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.  
 Feb. 18, Brit. barque *Gipsy*, Eshcroft, from Nagasaki, coals, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 19, Brit. ship, *Elizabeth Nicholson*, Webster, 906, from London, general, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 Feb. 19, German barq. *Mikado*, Lenipferdt, 343, from Shanghai, Kerosine, to Netherlands Trading Co.  
 Feb. 19, German brig. *Rebecca*, Schoepfen, from Swatow, to Chinese.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,200, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 23, Russian str. *Courier*, Lemanofsky, 495, for Kobe and Nagasaki, general, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Jan. 24, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,019, for Hakodadi, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Jan. 28, Brit. str. *Orissa*, Pockley, 1,193, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Jan. 28, German str. *Atlanta*, Mollison, 701, for Hiogo, via London, general, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Feb. 1, Brit. brig. *Georgina*, Mitchell, 222, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Feb. 2, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 3, Brit. barq. *Corea*, Carr, 583, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Feb. 3, French str. *Nil*, Samat, 1,008, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Feb. 3, Brit. barq. *Walton*, Shield, 481, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Wilkin and Robison.  
 Feb. 7, Am. str. *Alaska*, Morse, 4,011, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 7, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 10, Brit. str. *Delta*, Edmond, 1,019, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Feb. 10, Brit. schr. *Trevelan Family*, Sutton, 198, for Amoy, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Feb. 11, Brit. barq. *Italy*, Bozley, 285, for Amoy, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Feb. 13, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 13, Brit. ship *Fiery Cross*, Bates, 694, for Kobe, general, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 Feb. 14, German barq. *Forget Me Not*, Rost, 231, for Chefoo, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Feb. 16, Brit. barq. *Vanguard*, Lucas, 632, for London, general, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.  
 Feb. 17, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 961, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Feb. 18, Swedish 3-masted schr. *Anna*, Linddull, 164, for Takow, ballast, despatched by Captain.

## PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*, for San Francisco.  
 Mrs. M. S. Holmes, Mrs. S. Mayers, Messrs. A. Jacobs, M. Mervay, Jose, Lujares, W. Wanrabe, McDonald, U. S. N., Hailner, J. S. Gamble, J. C. Porter,

J. A. Reed, Rear Admiral Parrott, Jas. Stiles, A. H. Ferguson, Thos. Weitzel, A. Joshua, R. W. Phillips, S. Luproil, Mr. Wilkins and Wife, and Jas. Chalk.

## FOR NEW YORK.

Mr. Colgate Baker, Wife, 4 Children and Nurse, Mr. A. H. Macomber, M. Bazing, D. H. Nichols and wife, Mr. O. S. Fearon, D. S. Gilbert, A. C. Elliott, Lt. Commander Philip, U. S. N., and Lt. Commander Nelson.

## FOR EUROPE.

E. A. Schoyer, Mr. Fall.

Per Am. str. *New York*, for Hakodate.

Rev. Mr. Harris, Mrs. Harris, and 17 Japanese.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong.

Père Sacconi.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.

Messrs. E. Bibby, Yamao, Ishiaashi, Keata, P. A. Ramie, J. G. A. Godfrey, Woyeno, wife and child, Yoshikawa, R. V. Boyle, W. Rae, 6 Japanese, and 2 European, 21 Japanese, 1 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Orissa*, from Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs. Simous and children, J. B. Yerry, Takeda, Mr. H. Greig, Miss Wright, Messrs. Grubb, and Hall, and 3 Chinese.

Per Brit. str. *Orissa*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. J. Maltby J. Pinel, James Smith, Thomas Cross, and 12 Chinese.

Per Brit. str. *Delta*, from Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Titjen, Messrs. Longham, Ritchie, Roderiques, Perpetua, and Goff.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo.

Mrs. Titjen, Chas. Wiggins, J. D. Carroll, R. M. Greaves, Wm. Goodfellow, P. A. Ramee, 3 Japanese, and 43 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

F. S. Jacobs, Mrs. Martin and 3 children, Bishop Petitjean, and 25 in the steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Miss Elizabeth Bernard, Miss Blanche Elliott, Rev. H. Ambruster, H. P. Andrew, V. M. Vickers, N. P. Kingdon, and 7 in the steerage.

Per French str. *Nil*, for Hongkong.

M. Medan, S. L. Ginsburg, Lee Sing, Sear St. Mathilde, M. Pochge and wife, M. Piconet, Mademoiselle Theresa Négroté, and M. Goltz.

Per P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Alaska* from San Francisco—Cabin

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Rev. S. A. Davenport, Messrs. Jules Benavider, G. R. Hall, T. Hall, C. Roberts, P. B. Hope. Steerage—Chung Mau, and J. Weed.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Miss E. Eyre, Miss Anna Fredericks, Captain Banfather, Messrs. W. D. Richardson, F. Knoblauch, T. Hogg, S. W. Jones, G. A. Wadley, Kemisson Hatton, Lamoni Shissi, Yohachi Shebyamae, Skerchi Oyame, Shingsin Tokomo, Rigi Koe, Ingo Monata, Tanctano Yamas, S. Ichique, Y. Tanaka, Goro Mogame, Chohachi Laicho. Steerage—S. Kakehi, J. Vanek, Y. Nishikikossi, G. Rama, T. Oshawa, Y. Kusaki, Jos. Vanek, Miss Vanek, J. Eazuka, M. Rona, W. P. Brown, A. Roos, A. Karahashi.

## FOR HONGKONG.

N. Mastrodomenico, and 589 Chinese.

Per P. M. Steamer *New York*, from Hakodadi—Mrs. Dr. Eldridge, infant, and Nurse, Mr. Atachi Yezo. 25 Steerage.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, for Hongkong.

T. W. Richardson, S. W. Jones, G. A. Wadley, H. Hart, and family.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, for Shanghai.

Rev. H. H. Wolff, J. B. Young, Miss Friedricia Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Remedious, Mr. Smith, C. Illies, 5 Japanese, and 95 in steerage.

Per French str. *Volga*, from Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, M. Darbier, Koutta, Takchoutz, Ogota, Odda, Pozau, and Mr. Faber.

Per Brit. str. *Delta*, for Hongkong.

Mr. C. H. Coaster, Miss Winsor, M. Borg, and 7 Chinese.

Per P. M. Steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong:—Mr. & Mrs. Gerard, Messrs. E. Schnell, Richter, Thos. Cochrane Bair, and child, A. Veron, A. Geran, Thevenier, A. Kai, A. Chan, de Sonret, Eutra, 1 Sergeant Major, 79 Corporals and Soldiers.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:

Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield, Messrs. Jas. Davidson and servant, J. Welsh, H. C. Banding, R. Irwin, J. Hyslop, J. B. Stevens, Beochard, W. P. Small, J. R. Davidson, W. H. Talbot, Warren Schenten, E. C. Kirby, Govr. Mira Cawa. Six Japanese officers and 81 in steerage. Officers and crew from P. M. Steamer *Relief*—Capt. Corning, Chief Officer Swain, Second Officer Lawton, Chief Engineer Davidson, Freight Clerk Ramage, Four Quarter-masters, 25 Sailors.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. H. J. Nicholson.

Per P. & O. Steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong:—Baron Stillfried, Messrs. Waters, Baldock, Rose and Weintraub.

Per Am. str. *New York*, for Shanghai.

Messrs. W. Galway, C. S. Tanogue, W. E. Clark, E. Fischer, F. Crighton, Rev. Dr. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield, and 10 in Steerage.

## REPORTS.

The German barq. *Lotte* from Hamburg, reports favourable weather in the Atlantic, rather rough and stormy off the Cape, with the usual strong winds while running the easting down. Came up through Dampier Straits, after trying to get through Macassar; where they met with continuous calms. On nearing the Japan Coast, met with very stormy weather and a heavy sea. Arrived here on the 3rd inst., 160 days from Hamburg.

The Brit. str. *Vasco da Gama* reports strong head winds during the passage.

The Brit. brig *Georgina* reports experienced heavy N. W. and westerly gales. On the 19th, had a very severe gale from the westward.

The P. M. S. *Great Republic* left San Francisco Dec. 1st at 12.15 P.M. To December 4th had strong gales from N. W. and heavy sea; then to Dec. 9th light winds from W. and heavy swell. Dec. 10th lat. 30.09, W. longitude 149.09 W., communicated with s.s. *Alaska*, all well; then to Dec. 17th, light variable winds and calms. Dec. 19th, lat. 30 10 W. long 179.35 E., communicated with str. *China*, all well; then to December 29th fresh breezes from W. N. W., and heavy swell. Arrived at Yokohama Dec. 29th at 2.15 P.M.

The Am. str. *Golden Age* reports left Shanghai January 17th, 9.20 a.m., arrived at Nagasaki, January 19th 6.29 a.m., experienced strong N. W. gales, with very heavy sea throughout the passage. Left Nagasaki, January 20th 0.16 a.m., stopped at wreck *Relief* near Ohree Channel 7.47 a.m., took on board 27 passengers, the purser, baggage, 12 packages of treasure and 5 bags U. S. mail-matter. 1.06 p.m., proceeded on our way back to Nagasaki, where we arrived at 6.54 p.m., landed passengers, treasure, mails, &c., and left again Jan 21st—11 a.m., stopped and communicated with wreck *Relief*, 7.25 a.m., started again on our voyage, 7.40 a.m., passed a French frigate 11.14 a.m., bound south. Arrived at Hiogo January 22nd, 5.59 p.m., Had pleasant weather, from Nagasaki. Left Hiogo January 23rd, 5.19 p.m., very pleasant weather, smooth sea. Arrived in Yokohama January 25th, 6.47 a.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Alaska*, 4,012 tons, H. G. Morse, Esq., commander, left San Francisco on Thursday Jan. 1st 1874, at 0.15 p.m., with 631 Passengers, 706½ tons of Freight, 38 pkgs. U. S. Mails, and \$603,007.00 in Treasure. Jan. 1st to Jan. 3rd strong N. W. gales, thence from Jan. 11th to Feb. 2nd successive hard gales, with heavy head sea and swell from S. W. to N. W., thence fine weather to Yokohama, Feb. 5th, 5.47 p.m., all well on board. Freight to Yokohama, 56½ tons.

The P. M. Steamer *New York*, left Hakodadi 0.30 P.M. on the 4th instant, arrived at the anchorage at 1.0 p.m. to-day, reports fine weather throughout the passage.

The Brit. ship *Dorothy* reports nothing remarkable to have happened during the passage till off the coast of Australia, on 23rd December, when a heavy sea broke on board, carrying away bulwarks, and staying in the front of the poop, the water deluging the cabin, and damaging a great quantity of stores. Passed South Cape of Van Dieman's land, December 25th; and crossed the Equator in the Pacific, January 18th, in Long, 167 deg. East.

The German barque *Schiller* reports strong northerly winds during the passage.

Printed and published for the proprietors by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

MAIL SUMMARY.

AND

## SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Alaska."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents.

Four Copies...\$1.00

Ten Copies, ...\$2.00

THE

### "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 23RD FEB. 1874, TO 9TH MARCH, 1874.

#### BIRTH.

On the 5th March, at Yokohama, the wife of Mr. JOSEPH L. MAYES, of London, gave birth to a son. The father, being in California, and Nevada papers please copy.

#### MARRIED.

At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on the 21st inst., and afterwards at Union Chapel, by the Rev. Jas. Thomas, ALEXANDER GRANT MERRILEES, *North China Herald* Office, to ELIZABETH BELBIN, of Salisbury, Wilts, England.

At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on the 21st inst., and afterwards at Union Chapel, by the Rev. Jas. Thomas, WM. THOMAS MILLEY, *North China Herald* Office, to MARTHA BALDWIN POLTON, of Reading, Berkshire, England.

#### DIED.

On the 23rd February, at Yamato Yashiki, Yedo, A. J. CRUICKSHANK, aged 26 years.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, Feb. 28th, at 6.30 A.M., ROBERT DEVINE, a native of Germany, aged 34 years.

On the 3rd March, PETRUS ABEL, aged 38 years.

On the 4th March, FILOMENA MARIA, the beloved wife of D. L. Noronha, aged 27 years.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, March 6th, at 9.15 p.m., of disease of heart (and consumption,) Alvino von Brussa, a native of Germany, aged 23 years.

OUR LAST Mail Summary was despatched on the 23rd ulto. by the P.M.S.S. *Great Republic*. Since then the following Mails have arrived :—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
The French Mail	23rd Feb.	24th Feb.
„ English „	1st March	27th „
„ U. S. „	4th „	27th „
„ French „	7th „	8th „

Our latest public telegrams are to the 28th. February.

### Summary.

IF WE are able to write more hopefully of the prospect of the Imperial Government to-day than we could by the last mail, it must be observed that it is only hopeful—and not with certainty.

The Imperial troops sent to the province of Saga, in which rebellion had broken out, have been successful in crushing the rebellion there.

But that is only one province, and the disaffection is in every direction. The excitement in Satsuma and Choshu has been very great, and still continues to be so, though the samurai have not taken up arms as their friends in Saga did. But at the town of Karatsu in Ogasawara, at Bizen and Tottori, the government has admitted there is trouble; and in other provinces both north and south there is much uneasiness.

But the hopeful feature in the case is, that the government is about to make concessions which will have the effect, if done promptly, of restoring more peaceful feelings throughout the Empire; and the turbulently disposed will be in a minority.

The action taken by the government after the departure of the last mail continued to be prompt and decisive. They hired more transports and sent more troops to the seat of disturbance, including the second regiment of the Go Shimpei (Imperial Guard). They also sent an uncle of the Emperor, Higashi Fushimi no Miya, as Commander-in-chief, with very stringent instructions; but happily the news arrived on the very day he left of the success of the troops already sent. Higashi is the Miya who returned from England about a year ago, after two years residence there. He has only lately been admitted into the army, at his own request; and it seems rather questionable policy to give him such rank as has been accorded to him in this expedition. However, his abilities were not called into action; and the whole of the credit of the expedition will remain with Okubo, the Minister for Home Affairs, of whom we spoke in our last as having gone with the troops with full powers.

This rising is much to be regretted, for many reasons. But there are some aspects in which it will serve a good purpose. It will shew the government that warnings are not to be disregarded, and that there is a real and deep-seated disaffection among the samurai. The folly of the Saga men in breaking out by themselves, instead of biding their time with the other samurai, has had the good effect of arousing the government from its lassitude and we sincerely hope that they will not relax their efforts to prevent the general rising that was threatened for the spring.

Besides this, it has shewn them that even Japanese, whose obedience to government, ordinarily, is proverbial, are awaking to the sense of power inherent in the people. The recognition of this fact is the first-fruit of this rising, and means will be very soon adopted of giving the people a voice in the government, and upsetting the old oligarchical system.

If, therefore, the government can only allay the existing excitement and prevent the principal clans from uniting with arms in hand, the small amount of blood shed in Saga will be the means of saving the country from what would be a most dire and calamitous crisis. But this can only be done by the concessions above alluded to.

On the 7th February at about 8 p.m., a violent concussion was felt in the villages on the south side of Volcano Bay in the island of Yezo, sufficient to break in paper windows. Flashes of flame were seen, and, on the following day, a great column of smoke in the direction of Taromai mountain, a volcano situated near the south-east coast about midway between Moorau and Saporu. The flashes of light were seen from Hakodadi, but were taken to be lightning.

A small steamer the *Karato Maru* (Capron) runs regularly between Moorau on the north side and Mori on the south shore of Volcano Bay, but she has not come over for ten days. Fears are entertained for the Kaitakushi model settlement at Saporu, which is not over twenty miles in a direct line from Taromai volcano.

Some shock of earthquake have been felt since; one, on the 14th, lasting three minutes, and being unusually severe for Hakodadi.

THE case *Regina vs. Smyth*, tried last week before Judge Hannen and a jury of five, which resulted in the acquittal of the accused awakens us to a danger which all foreigners in Japan are exposed to; and we think notice should be taken of it.

The warrant was granted upon an information upon oath, laid by a gentleman employed in one of the government departments. The criminatory statements, as we understand, were drawn from a translation supplied by the department of a report made to it by the husband of the real complainant. The husband therefore appears simply to have stated, not on oath, or under any kind of binding declaration, not what he saw or knew of his own knowledge, but what he had heard from the person against whom the offence was alleged to have been committed. The department simply stated the substance of the report, but no certified translation of it was produced to the committing magistrate; so that the gentleman who was instructed by the department to initiate proceedings merely restated what the department ordered him to restate. Thus the warrant was granted on evidence which was hearsay three times removed.

We do not call in question the power of the Court to act as it did. In England a magistrate might probably be justified in so acting, and if so no doubt the Court here was legally right.

In cases of manslaughter or theft where the fact of the slaying and the stealing are beyond doubt, and the only question is as to the guilty party, the interests of society render it necessary that individuals should submit to arrest upon mere suspicion. But where, as in this case, the fact of the alleged offence having been committed is not certain, and has not been declared to the magistrate by the person chiefly interested, or indeed by any directly interested party; where the charge, too, is one, from its very nature, pecuniary easy to make, and difficult to disprove; the same reasons for prompt procedure do not appear to us to exist.

In the one case it is practically certain that a crime has been committed; in the latter it is not certain.

Again, the charge was laid early in November; but so far as we can see, no intimation of the charge was conveyed to the accused, until he was arrested on arriving in Yokohama, about the middle of December.

It was stated as a reason for arrest, in the first instance, that there was reasonable ground to suppose that accused would convey himself out of the jurisdiction. We have seen no single fact in support of this statement. It was said on the trial that the accused had all ordinary opportunities for constructing his defence. In one sense this is true enough. But what might be ordinary and sufficient opportunities in an ordinary case in England, is not necessarily so in a case like that under consideration; and the Order in Council in speaking of the application of the rules of English law to cases arising out here, says specially, that such rules are to be applied so far as circumstances permit.

Now an answer to such a charge as was made against the accused, could only be chiefly based upon the character of the accuser and the witnesses; and it is hard to see, how, under the circumstances already adverted to, it was possible for the accused to obtain any sufficiently satisfactory evidence of their character. He would have had a better chance had the charge been brought at once in the court of the nearest Consular district.

Now if the laws is—and we do not presume to say it is not—that an Englishman may be

dragged before a court of Justice charged with a felonious offence, not proved to have been committed at all by any one whatsoever, (the stigma of which charge even if he be acquitted must attach to him for a long time, and work him no small harm) upon mere hearsay evidence of parties who know nothing directly of the facts, or of the persons making the charge;—if, in a word, it is not only legal but proper to arrest a man under such circumstances, and to treat him in such a manner that practically it is impossible for him to procure the evidence most needful to rebut the charge—especially such a charge—we think that it is right to call attention to the fact as a warning to all that such is the law of England and the practice of Her Majesty's Court in Japan.

We do not call in question the propriety, far less the perfect impartiality of the judge; nor do we here critically notice the verdict of the jury—although the verdict of acquittal strengthens our objection to the state of the law. But we do simply but emphatically call attention to the facts we have adduced, and warn all British subjects of their liability to such proceedings as have been brought before them.

THE WONDERFULLY healthy seasons that we have enjoyed in Japan during the last three years have restored to it the high character for salubrity the country originally enjoyed.

The last small-pox epidemic may have been the means of incalculable good; inasmuch as the exertions made by the late Dr. Newton to induce the Japanese government to insist on compulsory vaccination, and the provisions made by the authorities to ensure the universal adoption of this simple preventive, must have conduced to the improved state of the country, as regards that dire scourge which formerly seemed never absent from the people. And, in all probability, the deepening of the canal, the filling in of the swamps at the back of the settlement, and the improvement in the roads and the drainage have all borne their part in keeping us free from typhus and other fevers.

We need read our fellow residents no homily on the gratitude we all ought to feel for this state of things. But we may be permitted to remind them that, besides the improvements noted above, there is an institution, peculiarly their own, which has done its part towards the removing of danger from the settlement, and relieving us from the sight of suffering and sickness in our midst.

The Yokohama General Hospital still stands with open doors, to extend to the sick such attendance and comforts as they may not be able to obtain in their own habitations; and no one will regret that, of late, it has been less occupied than for years past. That it is, of all others, the institution most deserving of support, few will be found to deny; and many who think twice before they decide on the worthiness of other claimants for public sympathy, will gladly make their offering to this. The Hospital is not yet out of debt, and funds are much required. We trust that those who have not yet subscribed to it will do so now, however limited their contributions may be. We are glad to hear that the Yokohama Amateur Dramatists are again about to give a performance for its benefit, which will assuredly be a great help to the committee. But individual donations are still required, and surely will not be withheld.

BY THE mail just in from America, we have another batch of extracts from American papers, on matters concerning Japan, which would serve admirably to promote harmony amongst all foreigners resident in this country, were it not for the harm done in the districts in which the papers which avail themselves of the effusions of such correspondents circulate. One man, whose facts are published under the heading "Life in Japan," "Interesting Extracts from the letters of a Californian," writes:—"You have no idea of Japanese life in America. You see only the bright side of the picture, and have formed an erroneous judgment from the higher classes of Japanese which you see only in your country. You cannot form any idea of the people from them. They do not represent the mass of the people, who are ignorant, prejudiced and opposed to foreigners. They will bow and cringe to you in every shape and manner, but, at the same time, if they dare, would cut you down, as they have often done, until all the foreign powers not only demanded barracks in which to keep troops in all the principal ports, but they also keep war vessels here for protection of their citizens. This is the case with every nation except the United States, which has only two or three war vessels in this vicinity. I am registered in the United States Consulate, Yokohama, and must report myself by letter, once a month. If I fail in this, an official demand would be made for my appearance, and they would have to bring me. This is what keeps the people civil to foreigners, and, if this was not done, there would be no safety to foreigners, particularly where I am now located—600 miles from Yedo."

From the next paragraph we gather that the writer is engaged at "the mines of Onzusa, Province of Uyo." We never heard of such a province. But passing over his further descriptions, we come to this concluding paragraph:—"Tell — to give up the idea of coming to Japan, as there are plenty of Americans here who wish they were out of it. Tell him that anything in California is better than the best thing here."

If this advice be seriously given, and founded upon the writer's experience, what a pity it is that he does not hasten from such a miserable country. But, remaining in it, how much more lamentable is it that he cannot speak the truth respecting it. We fancy that the Acting Consul for the United States must read the above statements with some degree of alarm—for the omission of his duties. For we dare swear that neither have the American subjects in the interior of Japan reported themselves monthly at his consulate, nor has he made any application to the Japanese for their production. Is, then, the man who thinks that the worst thing in California is better than the best in Japan, and who resides in the mythical province of Uyo, guilty of trifling with the truth? Or, are the United States officials neglectful of their duties, and careless as to the safety of their countrymen?

But there is one man, who, if not more venacious, is more dangerous than the letter writer above-quoted, because he appears to write with editorial authority. In the second edition of the *Daily Evening Bulletin* of the 29th January, is an article, headed "Japan—Her Present. Her Probable Future." Of course it is founded on the valuable correspondence which has been supplied from hence; and which has occasionally lightened the columns of the local press. From this article we receive the following reliable information:—

"Great Britain desires to get Japan so much in her debt that it shall at first make her

tually a vassal, and in time, a second India. Asia, having already appropriated the islands of Saghalien, casts her covetous eyes on the island of Yesso, from which she can dominate the northern seas of Asia. The representatives of France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium and Portugal, give their blind support to Great Britain and Russia, in the hopes that some crumbs of profit will fall to their respective people in the immediate present. Meanwhile, the representative of the United States holds himself aloof, taking no action at all."

Here is a splendid subject for our illustrious "Wagoman," and we hope he will avail himself of it in his next "Poncho."

The article concludes:—"The question for a government of the United States to decide promptly, or it soon may be too late, is, whether Japan shall continue to exist as a nationality, benefiting American trade and commerce, or fall a prey to the avarice and ambition of Great Britain and Russia."

Aye, that's the question! All the sentimentalism of the long article respecting the "air hadden down" condition of Japan, the sentiment of "generous feeling of consideration towards her government," and the absence of sympathy for the aims and objects of the patriotic and public spirited men who, with the view of regenerating their ancient and time honoured nation, have accepted offices of responsibility and even personal danger;—"all the perplexities and embarrassments her statesmen are labouring under;" and every ought of the "most difficult and even perilous position" in which Japan is placed, resolve themselves into this one question "Shall the ambition and avarice of Great Britain and Russia seize upon Japan! (as is their inviolable aggrandizing policy): shall they close Japan against all the rest of the world (as they have done all other countries where their power prevails)? Or, shall "Japan continue to exist as a nationality, benefiting American trade and commerce?"

Will none of our well-informed American citizens give the *Bulletin* a hint that it has been altogether deceived; and that the interests of Americans and other nationalities in Japan are not so diametrically opposed as it has been led to believe? Can no one be found to assure the American people that their countrymen are here in perfect peace and friendship with citizens of other nations? And that the English and American ministers do not find it necessary to carry revolvers, when they meet at banquets and guests of the Japanese ministers.

#### TELEGRAM FROM OKUBO SANGI.

On the 21st instant a battle was fought at Todoroki in Hizen. The rebels were totally beaten, and the spirits of the Imperial troops were high. Hopes were entertained of taking Saga yesterday.

On the 14th February Iwamura Gonrei led a regiment of Imperial troops to Saga. On the night of the 15th, the samurai attacked the kencho, and the soldiers were completely beaten. Iwamura and the Rikugun taii (general) are both reported to have been killed in the fight, but this is not quite certain. The rebels are strong, and have so arranged their troops on the boundaries of the Ken that all information is stopped.

It is said that all Hizen, with the exception of Omura, Hirato, and Shimabara, have risen, and the numbers now amount to 7 or 8 regiments of insurgents; all with arms and plenty of ammunition.

Mori Nagayoshi, the Sanji of Saga Ken, raised troops in Kokura, and marched upon Saga. In Fukuoka Ken, three regiments have been supplied with arms.

TOKYO is quiet but full of reports. One is that the *Stonewall* has been given up to the samurai.

#### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS.

##### FUKUOKA IMPERIAL CAMP.

23rd February—3.55 P.M.

Yesterday, the 22nd, the Imperial troops and Samourai of Fukuoka divided into four parts, and attacked the insurgents. This morning a fight commenced at Tajiro-guchi.

##### KOKURA.

Left - 23rd Feb., 10.40 A.M.

Arrived - 24th " 9.30 A.M.

Yesterday, fighting began at Saga. Imperial troops victorious. To-day Imperial troops overwhelmed the Saga men. Particulars later.

Naimukiyo ordered the volunteer samurai and the Inkiyo (people retired from business) to go to Fukuoka to assist against the rebels.

##### FUKUOKA.

Left 24th 130 p.m.

Yesterday great battle with insurgents, and after a very hard struggle defeated them, and proceeded to Kansaki.

\* \* It must be understood that Tajiro-guchi and Kansaki are on the road, about half way between Fukuoka and Saga. The real Saga force has yet to be met and encountered at Saga itself. Those already dealt with are but, advance guards.

FUKUOKA, 26th Feb., 1874—6 A.M.

No fighting since 23rd, but rebels not yet obedient to government. We intend therefore to make a strong attack to-morrow. Dissensions among the rebels, part separating from the main body.

MESSAGE FROM SHIJÔ SHÔSHÔ TO FUKUOKA KEN.

Received at Fukuoka, 26th Feb—4.55 P.M. Gradually preparing to attack Saga castle. Please send 13 in. mortar and ammunition from Fukuoka.

HIROSHIMA, 26th February.

3,200 troops with provisions and ammunition commanded by Eda, starting for seat of war.

FUKUOKA, 26th Feb., 1874—8.25 P.M.

To-day, fighting at Sakaibara. Imperial troops victorious. Saga samoura between 40 and 50 killed—only 5 or 6 Imperial troops killed. Encamped one mile and a half from Saga castle. Kuboyama occupied by Imperial troops.

FROM OKUBO.

FUKUOKA, 27th Feb., 1874—9.30 A.M.

Did not fight yesterday, but to-day the rebels attacked with insufficient means and gradually fell back upon Saga and shut themselves up in the castle. Their commander Nabeshima Ichinojo was killed. It therefore seems that their means of making war are exhausted, and that it will be easy to quiet them.

OSAKA, 26th Feb., 1874—2.30 P.M.

One division of Imperial troops embark to-night for Fukuoka.

ON THE 27th ulto., Takashima Jijû Bancho, the chief of the Imperial attendants, has been sent to the South, by His Majesty, on imperial business.

MONEY for wine and fish has been presented by His Majesty to Okubo Naimukiyo, and to all officers and soldiers of the "expedition-army," to show his kind consideration for the troubles endured through the war.

FUKUOKA, 28th Feb., 1874—10.10 A.M.

Scarcity of money. Send 500,000 rios in small satsz', as soon as possible. Neither Naimusho nor Finance Department here have so much. Therefore request government to send it.

#### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS.

FORWARDED FROM SAGA KEN, MARCH 1st, 1.10 P.M.

To the Metropolitan Office of the Ken, Tokyo.

"A substitute Kencho has been established at Hasuanoiké. We require to be sent duplicates of all government notifications.

(Note:—The Kencho having been burnt by the insurgents, the archives were all destroyed.—Id.)

FROM FUKUSHIMA KEN TO NAIMUSHO.

March 2nd, 3.15 P.M.

"Yeto Shimpei escaped from site of rebellion, and all insurgents surrendered to Government."

FROM OKUBO NAIMKIYO TO DAJOKUAI.

March 2nd, 10.30 P.M.

"Insurrection of Saga is at end. Therefore, 1st March, entered Sag castle."

Go SHIMPEI, the Imperial regiment, under Fushi no Mia, leaves to-day for the South, and two war steamers also go down.

THE S. S. *Canton* leaves for the South to-morrow morning, with reinforcements for the Imperial army.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Yedo to-day from the seat of trouble in the south, urgently requesting that a number of officers be sent to the scene of action, as a great many have already been killed or disabled.

ON THE 24th instant a telegram was received from Fukuoka Ken, that at Kansaki, a post station between Saga and Todoroki, the Osaka chindai-hei (Imperial soldiers) together with the samurai of Fukuoka Ken, attacked the rebels. After a dreadful battle was fought for a time the Imperial troops gained the victory.

THE SAMOURAI of Karatsz', Ogasawara, have risen in favour of the Saga samurai.

We hear that the samurai of Kumamoto, Higo, have offered to go against the Saga men, and that the Government has accepted their offer. There is an old jealousy between Higo and Hizen which is probably at the bottom of this movement.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued to all students in the government schools, informing them that all who are over twenty years old may, if they wish, enter the army until the present troubles are over. It is a grave 'sign of the times.' So few of them have arrived at the age of twenty, that the forces of the government will not be materially increased even if the maximum of such volunteers should be forth coming.

YEDO, March 2nd, 9 A.M. 1874.

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A PRIVATE letter from Fukuoka Ken says:—"The samourai of Saga Ken are declaring themselves for the Korean expedition. They openly formed themselves into regiments and took possession of temples (monasteries). It is quite clear that their intention really is to declare war against Korea, without waiting for the government orders. The samourai of four or five Ken have also risen, excited by them.

"Although they may be actuated by pure patriotism, yet they are wrong in taking up arms of their own accord.

"However, our samourai, although invited by them, refused to join them; and are disposed to oppose them. We obey the four words of Choshi Jyunpu—Obey the Imperial Commands."

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THE NEWS which we published 2nd inst., and that we transferred to our columns from the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*, is supposed by many to have settled the affair between the Samourai and the government.

We most heartily wish that we could confirm this view. But we are sure that it is far from being correct. With facts within our knowledge of which we cannot suppose the government to be ignorant, our belief is, that if the fighting policy is continued, the real struggle has hardly yet commenced. Our only desire is that the government would be wise in time; and whilst they are enjoying the éclat attending their success in Saga, take the opportunity of making concessions. If they do not, we are more than ever satisfied of the terrible task they have before them. It matters not at all, how tranquil an interval may follow the surrender of the Saga men, the storm must burst over the country or long, unless the necessary concessions be made; and this we state broadly and unequivocally, whatever may be the statements to the contrary. If, however, the ministers would forbear from war, and yield in certain particulars, all might be settled amicably. At this moment, it is useless to cry "Peace, Peace," when there is no peace.

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"The news of the burning of the castle of Saga, and of the destruction of the garrison (estimated at four hundred men, under the command of Iwamura) caused considerable excitement at Nagasaki. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, the Governor assured the Foreign Consuls that danger need not be apprehended at Nagasaki; but, at 10 P.M. on the same day, he warned them that four hundred rebels were marching upon the place. The British and United States Consuls visited him the next morning, and found that the authorities were preparing to decamp. The people were greatly alarmed and were clearing out, and some of them had applied to the foreign merchants to store their property in foreign godowns.

The Consuls and commanders of the foreign ships-of-war in port were about to hold a meeting when the *Acantha* left, in order to devise measures for the protection of the foreign settlement.

The men-of-war present were, two Russian, one American, one English. A second English vessel of war was expected immediately from Shanghai, so we consider the port to be well protected, as far as foreign interests are concerned.

THE S. S. *Acantha*, from Nagasaki, with coals to the I. M. Co., was detained there for two hours, to await the arrival of H. M. S. *Ringdove*.

She reports heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki.

Dr. Sloane was compelled to retire into town, on account of the shelling of buildings in the vicinity of the Hospital, (*Quere*, Saga).

It is reported that Nagasaki is in the hands of the rebels, and that a rebellion has broken out in Satsuma, and in Chiosiu, similar to that in Saga Ken. We believe this to be authentic.

Since the publication of our last number, rumours concerning the disturbances in the South-West have been more than sufficiently plentiful, but many of them are unworthy of repetition. On Saturday a telegram was received from Sir HARRY S. PARKES, in consequence of which H.B.M.'s gunboat *Ringdove* left here in the evening for Nagasaki. The arrival of the P. M. steamer thence at almost the same time, threw little more light on the matter, except that a message had been sent to the Consul from the Acting Governor to the effect that he had heard that a party of insurgents were approaching the town he had despatched all his troops at his disposal to meet them, and consequently should not be able to protect the foreign residents, but nothing had occurred up to the time of the steamer's leaving. Since then we hear that the insurgents, who have apparently made Saga their first point of attack, have burnt the castle and yashikis there, though they failed to secure the Governor, who with a small body of men made his escape to Mitsuma, where the Government troops are awaiting reinforcements. The *Ringdove* had passed Shimoda, and should before this have reached Nagasaki, and the *New York* had landed at Fukuoka, where troops she took from Temposan. As no sedition movement is said to have occurred between Fukuoka and Fukuoka—the furthest station to which the Telegraph is in working order—we presume the reported rising at Hiroshima has as yet not turned out to be anything serious, but there is said to be symptoms of serious disaffection at Yedo.—*Idem*.

### The Insurrection.

For several days past, extraordinary rumours have been circulated at Nagasaki concerning the movements of the rebels, although some of these may have but no foundation to rest upon; the affair is beginning to wear a serious aspect.

It is commonly reported that the new Governor of Saga has been killed with all his retinue. Report states, that being repulsed by the insurgents, he retreated into the Castle of Saga which was soon surrounded, and burnt to the ground; all the inmates, except six, perishing.

Since then, however, Dr. Sloan, who has been residing at Saga has come down to Nagasaki. Saga becoming too hot to hold him. He reports that heavy cannonading was heard at Saga after he left; and that the state of the country was most unsettled.

A rumour that a village two or three miles from Nagasaki was burnt down on Wednesday, is unworthy of belief; as something would have been seen in connection with the supposed disaster before night. A report of a grave nature however has commenced to find credence, and came we believe from a native source, viz: that at a recent conference, the following plans of action were proposed.

- 1st.—That the officers under the present government be put to death wherever found.
- 2nd.—That the insurgents organize an attack upon Corea.
- 3rd.—That an attack be made upon European settlers.—No doubt with the object



embroiling the present government with foreign powers.

Whether these things are real or no, is difficult to determine; for what with the love of exaggeration on the one hand, and Japanese officialism on the other, it is not easy to arrive at the truth; whilst the fact, that the telegraphic communication with the interior has been interrupted for some days, serves but to complicate matters, giving them an importance they may not deserve.

Between 4 and 500 insurgents are now in Nagasaki, and are doubtless ready for anything that may transpire. On Wednesday night the *Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, arrived, it is reported, with a number of government troops on board; this however has been contradicted.

Government soldiers are standing sentry in Nagasaki with rifles loaded. Whilst others again who are regarded as insurgents stand sentry in other places with swords at their sides.

The sympathy with which the insurgent movement is regarded by many in Nagasaki; and the presence of government troops, justifies us in expecting a struggle. The greatest danger will doubtless be to the native town, which could very be easily destroyed by fire.

But it is not an impossibility that the Europeans may have to look out for their own; in which case no doubt they will do their part. At present the number of men-of-war here is limited to two, but before long we shall have others, and the Japanese authorities have promised to acquaint the foreign Consuls should danger be imminent.

There is much in the vexed question between the present government and the insurgents, to cause on the part of the rebels a strong dislike to foreigners; and it is only prudent to prepare as best we can for what might occur. We think it exceedingly unwise to do what some are doing—ridicule the whole thing; and we advise the Europeans of Nagasaki to be exceedingly careful, so that should complications arise they may be found blameless.

How far foreigners are justified in selling indiscriminately ammunition and firearms, we leave for others to determine; but it does seem strange, that those enjoying, and under the protection of one party, should sell to the opposite side munitions of war. During the present week a large sale of cartridges has been effected; but the Government ascertained the fact and seized the lot confiscating them at once. Of course the answer to this will be "trade"; we acknowledge that it is trade; but that does not make it necessarily right.—*Rising Sun*.

WE GIVE a few extracts from the *Nisshin Shinjishi* of Wednesday, which will be interesting to our readers:—

When most of the Saga samurai opposed the imperial government upon the subjects of the Korean expedition and the re-establishment of the old feudal government, Maiyama Seichiro, one of the Saga samurai, who in the former revolutionary war, six years ago, was engaged as the Sambo, (military officer next in rank to general) on the imperial side, used his persuasions to induce the samurai to submit, and about 900 samurai who agreed with him added their influence to his. Being unsuccessful, he left Saga with his party, on the 17th February, for the town of Yamagawa in Mitsuma Ken. On arriving there he sent to Kumamoto, Higo, to ask that the chindai (imperial troops) should be placed at his disposal to attack the Saga insurgents. Among the chindai

there were over a hundred Saga men, and they at once prepared to leave the ranks and join the insurgents. Maiyama, however, succeeded in persuading them to remain loyal, and they marched to attack Saga. The insurgents had by this time become very powerful, and they repeatedly defeated these troops.

Maiyama was so ashamed at his failure that he committed suicide in the old way, by cutting his abdomen with his sword.

IKEDA NORITAMI, formerly a small daimio, having applied for military employment, was called to the War department on the 1st of this month, and received a commission as officer of the 7th rank. He was at once appointed to join the staff of Higashi Fushimi no Miya, the new commander in chief.

Many as are the nobles of Japan, Ikeda Noritami alone of them all has taken such a step; thus securing the admiration of the people, and setting a good example of loyalty and patriotism to the other nobles.

At the very time when the samurai of Saga began the excitement which led to the rebellion, under the plea of attacking Corea and restoring the old feudal system of government, Iwakura was attacked and wounded by a band of rebels. The Gon-sanji, or Assistant Vice-Governor of Fukuoka Ken felt the matter very keenly. He therefore summoned the samurai to assemble at the Kencho, and explained to them the state of affairs, advising them to be firm and loyal. The samurai yielded to the opinion of the Gon-sanji, and bound themselves by oath never to oppose the government, and the substance of this oath they put in writing and delivered it to the Gon-sanji. It is as follows:

"We have respectfully considered the difficulties surrounding His Majesty the Emperor, that his mind can never be free from trouble, and that the high officers of government are engaged from early morning until late in the evening in their anxious business, so that the liberty of the people is increased and all his subjects equally cared for by His Majesty. The benevolence of His Majesty cannot be compared to the height of Fujiyama, nor to the depths of Biwa Lake.

Now, although we, the humble servants, are, for no service of our own, living at this time upon the hereditary salaries gained by our forefathers, we are desirous to perform meritorious deeds to requite the kindness of His Majesty, and we feel ashamed that we have not been able to do so.

As, of late, the adjoining province of Saga has been disturbed, and the minds of our own people have been agitated by the current reports everywhere circulated, we have judged it right to hear argument in an assembly, and have determined how to act in the present crisis.

We, therefore, have the honour earnestly to desire, in case of any untoward events occurring, to do meritorious deeds for the Emperor, to requite a millionth part of the kindness received from him.

This is our earnest desire, and we offer it in writing that our loyalty may be known.

2nd month, 7th year Meiji

ALL THE SAMOURAI OF THIS KEN.

To the Gon-sanji of Fukuoka Ken,  
Yosamé Hidosuka Sana.

THE RABBIT mania has broken out again in Ts'kidji.

THE FIRST meeting of the Quazoku, (nobles), which took place recently, does not seem to have been altogether a success. We learn that most of those present appeared to be more anxious for their own affairs than for those of their country. Eventually one of the Secretaries (Sho-ki-kan) addressed them somewhat as follows: "The opinions you express relate to subjects too far removed from those bearing on the improvement of our country. Why do you not confine your attention simply to such matters, instead of thinking only of yourselves?" The native reporter concludes, significantly, thus: "There was no reply to his question, and that was all of that meeting."

SITE OF "war's dire alarms" the social festivities and ceremonies of the people are unforgotten, and are celebrated as of yore. The day of the "girl's matsuri," or Feast of Dolls, which comes annually on the third day of the third month, or in modern phrase, on the 3rd of March, is now being prepared for. On the Main street in Tokei, between Nihon Bashi and Kanda river are the most celebrated shops for the sale of the gorgeously dressed dolls, emperors, and empresses, and all grades of nobility. This year the display is not fully up to that of the past, when booths were erected in the centre of the street, and crowds thronged to purchase the dolls and picture books and mimic household furniture for the decoration of the chief room of the house on the day sacredly set apart for the little girls of Japan. Whoever has visited a Japanese home on the girl's matsuri day, and seen the splendid display of dolls and girl's toys must be impressed with the pains taken with, and the affection lavished upon Japanese children by their parents. The great day for boys is on the fifth day of the fifth month, when the toys are of a martial and masculine character. It is to be regretted that these beautiful customs are slowly dying out. Though still observed, they are by no means as general as formerly, and parents especially do not enter with the old zest into the games and decorations.

"IT NEVER rains but it pours," is a old proverb of which we are reminded on many occasions. Hitherto, the Buddhist priests throughout Japan have been shaven-pated celibates who were not allowed to have wives, even if they wanted them. Now, however, not a few of them avail themselves of the government permission to do so. One, in Echigo, a short time ago, having previously taken unto himself a good wife, was delighted to find that his spouse was in a condition to make him a happy father. The extent of his joy was not however revealed to him, until, upon a certain day, his wife presented him with four miniature copies of himself. We have not learned whether the mother and her quadruplets are doing well, but we hope they are; and the paterfamilias and his fruitful vine gave our congratulations, or our condolence, which ever they wish. The native chronicler indulges in the wonder whether such instances of fecundity occur in foreign countries.

SEVERAL BRITISH vessels of war are shortly expected from the China Station, and from England to reinforce the rather small squadron at present stationed in Japanese waters.

THE PROGRESS of Okubo as given in the telegrams and in the reports received from government looks very bright for the ministers; but there are two sides to every medal; and, in this case, we regret to be told that the action

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Dr. Sloane was compelled to retire into the town, on account of the shelling of buildings in the vicinity of the Hospital, (*Quere*, Saga).

It is reported that Nagasaki is in the hands of the rebels, and that a rebellion has broken out in Satsuma, and in Chiosiu, similar to that in Saga Ken. We believe this to be authentic.

Since the publication of our last number, rumours concerning the disturbances in the South-West have been more than sufficiently plentiful, but many of them are unworthy of repetition. On Saturday a telegram was received from Sir HARRY S. PARKES, in consequence of which H.B.M.'s gunboat *Ringdove* left here in the evening for Nagasaki. The arrival of the P. M. steamer thence at almost the same time, threw little more light on the matter, except that a message had been sent to the Consul from the Acting Governor to the effect that as he had heard that a party of insurgents were approaching the town he had despatched all the troops at his disposal to meet them, and consequently should not be able to protect the foreign residents, but nothing had occurred up to the time of the steamer's leaving. Since then we hear that the insurgents, who have apparently made Saga their first point of attack, have burnt the castle and yashikis there, though they failed to secure the Governor, who with a small body of men made his escape to Mitsuma, where the Government troops are awaiting reinforcements. The *Ringdove* had passed Shimonoseki and should before this have reached Nagasaki, and the *New York* had landed at Fukuoka, where troops she took from Temposan. As no seditious movement is said to have occurred between this and Fukuoka—the furthest station to which the Telegraph is in working order—we presume the reported rising at Hiroshima has as yet not turned out to be anything serious, but there are said to be symptoms of serious disaffection to Yedo.—*Idem*.

### The Insurrection.

For several days past, extraordinary rumours have been circulated at Nagasaki, concerning the movements of the rebels, and although some of these may have but small foundation to rest upon; the affair is beginning to wear a serious aspect.

It is commonly reported that the new Governor of Saga has been killed with all his retinue. Report states, that being repulsed by the insurgents, he retreated into the Castle of Saga which was soon surrounded, and burnt to the ground; all the inmates, except sixteen, perishing.

Since then, however, Dr. Sloan, who has been residing at Saga has come down to Nagasaki. Saga becoming too hot to hold him. He reports that heavy cannonading was heard at Saga after he left; and that the state of the country was most unsettled.

A rumour that a village two or three miles from Nagasaki was burnt down on Wednesday, is unworthy of belief; as something would have been seen in connection with the supposed disaster before night. A report of a grave nature however has commenced to find credence, and came we believe from a native source, viz: that at a recent conference, the following plans of action were proposed.

- 1st.—That the officers under the present government be put to death wherever found.
- 2nd.—That the insurgents organize an attack upon Corea.
- 3rd.—That an attack be made upon European settlers.—No doubt with the object of

embroiling the present government with foreign powers.

Whether these things are real or no, is difficult to determine; for what with the love of exaggeration on the one hand, and Japanese officialism on the other, it is not easy to arrive at the truth; whilst the fact, that the telegraphic communication with the interior has been interrupted for some days, serves but to complicate matters, giving them an importance they may not deserve.

Between 4 and 500 insurgents are now in Nagasaki, and are doubtless ready for anything that may transpire. On Wednesday night the *Satsuma Maru*, Japanese steamer, arrived, it is reported, with a number of government troops on board; this however has been contradicted.

Government soldiers are standing sentry in Nagasaki with rifles loaded. Whilst others again who are regarded as insurgents stand sentry in other places with swords at their sides.

The sympathy with which the insurgent movement is regarded by many in Nagasaki; and the presence of government troops, justifies us in expecting a struggle. The greatest danger will doubtless be to the native town, which could very be easily destroyed by fire.

But it is not an impossibility that the Europeans may have to look out for their own; in which case no doubt they will do their part. At present the number of men-of-war here is limited to two, but before long we shall have others, and the Japanese authorities have promised to acquaint the foreign Consuls should danger be imminent.

There is much in the vexed question between the present government and the insurgents, to cause on the part of the rebels a strong dislike to foreigners; and it is only prudent to prepare as best we can for what might occur. We think it exceedingly unwise to do what some are doing—ridicule the whole thing; and we advise the Europeans of Nagasaki to be exceedingly careful, so that should complications arise they may be found blameless.

How far foreigners are justified in selling indiscriminately ammunition and firearms, we leave for others to determine; but it does seem strange, that those enjoying, and under the protection of one party, should sell to the opposite side munitions of war. During the present week a large sale of cartridges has been effected; but the Government ascertained the fact and seized the lot confiscating them at once. Of course the answer to this will be "trade"; we acknowledge that it is trade; but that does not make it necessarily right.—*Rising Sun.*

WE GIVE a few extracts from the *Nisshin Shinjishi* of Wednesday, which will be interesting to our readers:—

When most of the Saga samurai opposed the imperial government upon the subjects of the Korean expedition and the re-establishment of the old feudal government, Maiyama Seichiro, one of the Saga samurai, who in the former revolutionary war, six years ago, was engaged as the Sambo, (military officer next in rank to general) on the imperial side, used his persuasions to induce the samurai to submit, and about 900 samurai who agreed with him added their influence to his. Being unsuccessful, he left Saga with his party, on the 17th February, for the town of Yamagawa in Mitsuma Ken. On arriving there he sent to Kumamoto, Higo, to ask that the chindai (imperial troops) should be placed at his disposal to attack the Saga insurgents. Among the chindai

there were over a hundred Saga men, and they at once prepared to leave the ranks and join the insurgents. Maiyama, however, succeeded in persuading them to remain loyal, and they marched to attack Saga. The insurgents had by this time become very powerful, and they repeatedly defeated these troops.

Maiyama was so ashamed at his failure that he committed suicide in the old way, by cutting his abdomen with his sword.

IKEDA NORITAMI, formerly a small daimio, having applied for military employment, was called to the War department on the 1st of this month, and received a commission as officer of the 7th rank. He was at once appointed to join the staff of Higashi Fushimi no Miya, the new commander in chief.

Many as are the nobles of Japan, Ikeda Noritami alone of them all has taken such a step; thus securing the admiration of the people, and setting a good example of loyalty and patriotism to the other nobles.

At the very time when the samurai of Saga began the excitement which led to the rebellion, under the plea of attacking Corea and restoring the old feudal system of government, Iwakura was attacked and wounded by a band of rebels. The Gon-sanji, or Assistant Vice-Governor of Fukuoka Ken felt the matter very keenly. He therefore summoned the samurai to assemble at the Kencho, and explained to them the state of affairs, advising them to be firm and loyal. The samurai yielded to the opinion of the Gon-sanji, and bound themselves by oath never to oppose the government, and the substance of this oath they put in writing and delivered it to the Gon-sanji. It is as follows:

"We have respectfully considered the difficulties surrounding His Majesty the Emperor, that his mind can never be free from trouble, and that the high officers of government are engaged from early morning until late in the evening in their anxious business, so that the liberty of the people is increased and all his subjects equally cared for by His Majesty. The benevolence of His Majesty cannot be compared to the height of Fujiyama, nor to the depths of Biwa Lake.

Now, although we, the humble servants, are, for no service of our own, living at this time upon the hereditary salaries gained by our forefathers, we are desirous to perform meritorious deeds to requite the kindness of His Majesty, and we feel ashamed that we have not been able to do so.

As, of late, the adjoining province of Saga has been disturbed, and the minds of our own people have been agitated by the current reports everywhere circulated, we have judged it right to hear argument in an assembly, and have determined how to act in the present crisis.

We, therefore, have the honour earnestly to desire, in case of any untoward events occurring, to do meritorious deeds for the Emperor, to requite a millionth part of the kindness received from him.

This is our earnest desire, and we offer it in writing that our loyalty may be known.

2nd month, 7th year Meiji

ALL THE SAMOURAI OF THIS KEN.

To the Gon-sanji of Fukuoka Ken,  
Yosamé Hidosuka Sana.

THE RABBIT mania has broken out again in Ts'kidji.

THE FIRST meeting of the Quazoku, (nobles), which took place recently, does not seem to have been altogether a success. We learn that most of those present appeared to be more anxious for their own affairs than for those of their country. Eventually one of the Secretaries (Sho-ki-kan) addressed them somewhat as follows: "The opinions you express relate to subjects too far removed from those bearing on the improvement of our country. Why do you not confine your attention simply to such matters, instead of thinking only of yourselves?" The native reporter concludes, significantly, thus: "There was no reply to his question, and that was all of that meeting."

SPITE OF "war's dire alarms" the social festivities and ceremonies of the people are unforgotten, and are celebrated as of yore. The day of the "girl's matsuri," or Feast of Dolls, which comes annually on the third day of the third month, or in modern phrase, on the 3rd of March, is now being prepared for. On the Main street in Tokei, between Nihon Bashi and Kanda river are the most celebrated shops for the sale of the gorgeously dressed dolls, emperors, and empresses, and all grades of nobility. This year the display is not fully up to that of the past, when booths were erected in the centre of the street, and crowds thronged to purchase the dolls and picture books and mimic household furniture for the decoration of the chief room of the house on the lay sacredly set apart for the little girls of Japan. Whoever has visited a Japanese home on the girl's matsuri day, and seen the splendid display of dolls and girl's toys must be impressed with the pains taken with, and the affection lavished upon Japanese children by their parents. The great day for boys is on the fifth day of the fifth month, when the toys are of a martial and masculine character. It is to be regretted that these beautiful customs are slowly dying out. Though still observed, they are by no means as general as formerly, and parents especially do not enter with the old zest into the games and decorations.

"IT NEVER rains but it pours," is a old proverb of which we are reminded on many occasions. Hitherto, the Buddhist priests throughout Japan have been shaven-pated celibates who were not allowed to have wives, even if they wanted them. Now, however, not a few of them avail themselves of the government permission to do so. One, in Echigo, a short time ago, having previously taken unto himself a good wife, was delighted to find that his spouse was in a condition to make him a happy father. The extent of his joy was not however revealed to him, until, upon a certain day, his wife presented him with four miniature copies of himself. We have not learned whether the mother and her quadruplets are doing well, but we hope they are; and the paterfamilias and his fruitful vine have our congratulations, or our condolence, which ever they wish. The native chronicler indulges in the wonder whether such instances of fecundity occur in foreign countries.

SEVERAL BRITISH vessels of war are shortly expected from the China Station, and from England to reinforce the rather small squadron at present stationed in Japanese waters.

THE PROGRESS of Okubo as given in the telegrams and in the reports received from government looks very bright for the ministers; but there are two sides to every medal; and, in this case, we regret to be told that the action

of Okubo himself has made matters far worse than they were. The Satsuma men had been kept quiet; and it was pretended that with the exit of Shimadzu from Yedo, and his return to Kagoshima, there was the certainty that the clan would be held within bounds. But as well might the ministers attempt to bind the ocean. Their turn was sure to come if the government continued in the course it had taken, and the action of Okubo has hastened the catastrophe. Seven men were taken prisoners by the imperialists and they were ordered to be beheaded at once. The order was obeyed, and the news conveyed to Kagoshima and Choshu. The result was the immense excitement of both clans. It is more than likely that by this time a third great fighting clan is in arms; and if not, it will be before many days. And then what can the government do? The few troops available, have their work cut out for them in Saga. How is it likely they can do anything decisive? The soldiers are not likely to be found who can be sent southward in sufficient numbers. Supposing that all now in Tokei are reliable, which they are not (for this particular purpose), they are wanted for the protection of the city. Already samurai are swarming into Yedo, and were the soldiers removed, there would be danger. Taking all things into consideration, and relying on the excellence of our information as to the current facts, we are at a loss to see what more the government can do.

But the samurai who have risen declare that they are no rebels. They will maintain and defend the Mikado with their best blood. They are set at defiance, however, by the present ministers, and they are determined to let those ministers see that, whether they be right or whether they be wrong, they are strong and determined. We are quite satisfied that this is a true state of the case, and that if these men would resign, the cause would soon be satisfied and calmed.

The Choshu men have demanded that Ito shall go down and take his place with them.

We do not know whether there is any truth in the report of the *Stonewall* having got into the hands of the disaffected. If so, it only leaves six Imperial men-of-war available for service; and some of these would be none the wiser for a short turn in dock.

TWO STEAMERS have been cruising about, a little outside the Shinagawa anchorage, all yesterday and to-day. We are informed that they are detailed for the duty of examining all vessels that arrive in the harbour. They have more than once had occasion to fire blank to bring junks too.

TUESDAY, the third day of the third month, being the day devoted entirely to the female part of the rising generation of Japan, was observed in Tokei as a day of rejoicing and pleasure in most Japanese households. The day was perfectly clear, and the weather all that could be desired. In consequence of this happy conjunction of lovely weather and an auspicious day, the streets of the capital were crowded with the little folks and their mothers, grand-mamas, and nurses. The shops were unusually gay, the theatres were crowded to repletion, the audiences being largely composed of delegates from female baydom. In many streets, flower-shows were held, and the display of blossoming plum-tree was fully as fine as on former years. At night, full of cakes, candy, and other delights and indigestibles, the little ones, tired and sleepy, lay

down to sleep and dreams, with doubtless the usual colics and infantile troubles to disturb the rest of anxious mammas. The boy's matsuri occurs on the 5th of May.

THE BRICK pavements along the newly-built portion of the Tori or Main Street in Tokei, from Shimabashi to Kiobashi, have been worn to the level of waves in a breeze, or of spines on a sturgeon's back. The bricklaying having been done by mere tyros at the business was not well done at first. The bricks had not been thoroughly burned, and even well-burned bricks could scarcely be expected to stand the chipping and grinding action of the heavy Japanese clogs. Bricks and boots ought to go together. The clogs of the natives not only keep the sidewalks thickly coated with mud, but break the bricks continually. They are now in a sad condition, and their condition a few months hence will not be improved. Seeing the present and prospective condition of these boasted foreign sidewalks, it is not surprising that some of the tax-paying grumblers, the "frogs in a well," and the conservative countrymen, begin to think that foreign improvements are not worth much after all, and very expensive in the bargain.

THE BUILDINGS on the Main Street in Tokei being finished, the erection of similar brick and stone two-storied buildings has been begun on some of the side streets running westward.

MOST OF the old residents of Yokohama and Yedo remember the old ferry-crossing at Kawasaki, on the road to the capital. In the days when the journey was made by kago, horse, stage, or jin-riki-sha, the delay of crossing by the ancient method of flat-boats and poles always necessitated a delay which was sometimes tedious and often vexatious. Foreigners wondered much why a bridge was not built at this place, where thousands crossed daily. After the railway was finished and the journey to the capital was a slow one of an hour, and a quick one of a third or fourth of the time formerly required, foreigners ceased to care or wonder. Now, however, one notices out of the carriage window a neat bridge spanning the river, built in the usual convex style, but painted black. Thus, the river Rikugo, which foreigners usually call Logo, by a corruption, is now very much modernized.

OVER THE river Rokugo there is yet another bridge to be built. It will be a little above the present railway bridge; and is to be constructed on a solid foundation. It has been found by boring that there is solid rock 54 feet below the bed of the river; and as the shifting nature of the river's bed may sooner or later weaken the present railway bridge, it has been determined to take time by the forelock and guard against possibilities. The old ferry at Kawasaki has long since been done away with, a good bridge having been thrown across the river in its place.

It is said that the government have determined that all Japanese scholars now studying abroad at the public expense are to be recalled; and those only who have made a satisfactory progress in their studies will be allowed to return for further instruction; the remainder being retained here.

WITH REGARD to the rumour that the government has placed policemen at the Japanese

newspaper offices, we cannot confirm it. Certainly there are none anywhere near the office the *Nisshin Shinjishi*.

THE FOLLOWING is the reply of the Emperor to the application of Shimadzu Saburo to go to Kagoshima:—

"You, Hisamitsu being anxious as to the present condition of Kiushiu, have often asked my permission to go to Kagoshima. I appreciate your loyal feeling.

"Although I can ill spare you at such a national crisis, yet it is necessary. Therefore go to your Ken, and do all in your power. But I shall especially await your speedy return."

As is well known, Shimadzu left on the 17th instant in the steamer *Chihli* for Kagoshima. His followers were but few; but they were all his old high officers.

ONE OF the Yedo newspapers reports that just before Yeto Shimpei returned to Saga, he applied to the chief of his old clan for a sum of money towards the expenses of the coming strife; but was refused.

ON THE 18th instant the Japanese Mail Steamship Co. informed the Yekitai Riyo, that it was impossible to dispatch a steamer to Osaka on the 21st instant (to-day); as three of their steamers have been hired by government. By telegram from Osaka, they also receive information, that a fourth steamer was engaged to take Osaka troops to Kiushiu.

The heartlessness of the coolie class among Japanese is often shewn by items that appear in the native papers. One of them tells in its yesterday's issue of a poor woman, who was taken in labour in a jinrikisha at 11 p.m. on the 14th instant. The jinrikisha man lifted her out, and went away, leaving the poor creature to her fate. She found shelter only in a most offensive place, and being unable to move away, was discovered in the morning, embracing her still living child, but sadly in need of professional attendance.

ON THE 15th instant a young man was found dead in the street near Asakusa Bashi, Tokei. He proved to be a Samumai of Wakayama Ken, Kishiu, and had been visiting a countryman of his at an inn at Bakuro-Cho. They quarrelled, and the young fellow was so enraged as to seize a sword and wound his friend. The sword was knocked out of his hand, but he succeeded in recovering it; and, rushing out of the house with it, he committed suicide by stabbing himself in the lowest part of the abdomen and cutting a wound six inches upwards.

AN OFFICER of the Gaimo sho has recently been sent to the Loo Cheo Islands to take charge of affairs there.

BY THE kindness of John Robertson Esq., O. B. C., we have received from the Imperial Mint at Osaka, specimens of the new bronze coinage now ready for issue, of the respective values of 2 sen, 1 sen,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen, and 1 rin ( $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a sen), which are really very pretty specimens of the medalists art.

The two sen piece is about the size of an English penny, and a substantial piece of money. On the obverse, in the centre, is depicted the Imperial dragon (Riyo), surrounding which are inscriptions—in Japanese, Dai Nippon, Meiji Roku-nen, (the coin having been minted last year) and, in European characters,



the value, 2 sen. The reverse has the value in Japanese characters in the centre, Ni-sen, and over it, the edge, the Mikado's mon, the Chrysanthemum flower; on either side of which is an inscription in Japanese stating that "50 pieces make 1 yen." Branches of the Kiku (Chrysanthemum) and the Kiri complete the bordering, the *tout ensemble* being altogether pretty. The one sen and half sen pieces are substantially the same in design, the only difference being in the description of the values, Ichi-sen, and Han-sen, and the equivalent of pieces, to the yen. The 1 Rin piece is diminutive, yet substantial, and is intended to replace the cumbersome cash, the value of which it represents. The obverse has the mon in the centre, and in European characters, the value 1 Rin. The reverse simply contains the value in Japanese characters, Ichi-rin.

The execution of the whole is exceedingly good, and the Mint authorities have just cause to be proud of their work.

WE ARE glad to hear that there is prospect of Yokohama being lit with gas by next winter: Takashima having come to terms.

WE see by a paragraph in the *Mail* of Saturday last, that a project has been formed among the members of the congregation which for some time past attended the services at the Gaiety Theatre, to build an edifice for the purpose of public worship, and exclusively dedicated to the services of religion. In this work we most heartily sympathise. It occurs to us that a sum of \$1,500 has already been subscribed by the two first American Ministers to Japan, Mr. Harris and General Pruyn. If we are not mistaken in this, it will form a nice heading for the subscription list, which we suppose will ere long be sent round. We do not know in whose hands the \$1,500 were placed; but we believe we can hardly be wrong as to the fact.

ON SATURDAY night about 9 o'clock four Japanese burglars entered a native house in the vicinity of Nogé, armed with swords and a revolver, with which they threatened to instantly despatch the inmates should they attempt any resistance or endeavour to raise an alarm; and, whilst one of the ruffians kept guard with the revolver, the others ransacked the premises, and succeeded in securing booty to the extent of \$83 and a valuable gold watch. Nothing further has been heard of them.

A JAPANESE constable on beat in Otamachi on Sunday night heard a cry of "stop thief," and the sound of some one approaching rapidly. Surmising it to be his man, he quietly ensconced himself in a by-way, and "nobbled" the fugitive, as he passed, with his baton.

It turned out he was right, and, on raising the thief from the ground, he relieved him of a clock which he had annexed. He was accounted for at the Saibansho.

THE news which has been spread throughout the settlement to-day is said to have been brought by the *Shooreylen*.

It is to the effect that Nagasaki is in the hands of the samourai, and that the *Zadkia* having arrived there, was not allowed to land her passengers, nor even to take in a supply of coals. The foreigners, however, had received an assurance that they had nothing to fear.

This being a holiday in Tokai, we are unable to fathom the report. Under any circumstances, we do not suppose that "Nagasaki has been taken"—in the sense of its having fallen into

the hands of rebels who attacked it from outside. If there be any truth in the reports, it will most probably be that the samourai of the place itself have risen; but until we receive information from the sources we most rely on, we shall hesitate in yielding credence to any such rumours.

Government profess to place full reliance on the certainty of Okubo's success. We suppose he cannot have done anything yet; or we should certainly have heard of it.

THE PRACTICE of Hara-kiri seems to be reviving amongst the samourai. A few days ago, a citizen of Ishikawa Ken who was originally a samourai of the Ken, took up his abode at a Japanese hotel, Sugitoya, in Tokio. Whilst talking with some friends, a dispute arose, and at last he drew a sword and wounded one of them, whereupon they all surrounded him, and endeavoured to secure him. He got away and ran as far as the second Kayacho, a distance of about 5 cho, where he committed suicide by cutting his abdomen.

THE GIRL'S festival, matsuri, formerly observed, in the Tokugawa times, with great *éclat*, was due yesterday, the third day of the third month; but, beyond the display, in Oto-machi and Homura, of a few tawdry dolls, there was nothing to remind one of the former splendours of the little girl's festival. Yokohama never boasted anything great on such an occasion, it is true, but former residents of Nagasaki—always tenacious of old customs—will remember the brilliant spectacle presented by the long procession which usually sallied forth about 10 o'clock in the morning, bearing ingenious works of native art, in glassware and other material; and not a few will view with regret the gradual disappearance of the old-time fashions, (typical and significant as they frequently were) of an ancient people.

ONE NIGHT last week, two men and two women (Japanese) entered the house of a farmer near Homoco, and one of the latter, pointing a sword at the breast of the householder, demanded his money. Whilst the Amazon kept guard, the others quietly "burgled" the house, and secured a sum of money in satz. They have, however, been caught, and are likely to finish their career at Tobé.

THE NEW "Shand and Mason" Steam Fire Engine, ordered last September for the Yokohama Fire Brigade, reached here in the S. S. *Canton* and, this morning, a trial was made in the compound of the Brigade of its capabilities which seemed to be eminently satisfactory. It is similar in appearance to the one already in use, but is said to be a better engine, and to contain some later improvements. Its powers were not, however, fully brought out, which was, perhaps, judicious, the trial being conducted with a head of 80 lbs. of steam, afterwards worked up to 100 lbs. Two hose were in use, the supply of water being drawn from the capacious tank of the Brigade within the lot, and steady streams of water were thrown over the watch tower adjacent. It is capable of throwing, under ordinary circumstances, 300 Gallons per minute, and is undoubtedly an acquisition to the settlement.

The necessity of obtaining a reliable supply of water was prominently brought before the notice of the Committee at the Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Fire Brigade. It is to be hoped they will not fail to give the matter their early attention, the question being of paramount importance.

IN our issue of the 23rd inst. when referring to the proposed erection of a church for the use of the congregation worshipping at No. 68, we stated our belief that there were already fifteen hundred dollars in hand for the purpose, the gifts of the Hon. Townsend Harris and Gen. Pruyn, which would materially aid in the accomplishment of the object. We have since learned that this is a mistake, and the Union Church can derive no benefit from the money given by those gentlemen, as it was for another purpose. The new church project must therefore depend upon the liberality of the members of the congregation and the community for its success.

WE are informed that Mr. G. K. Dinsdale has been appointed Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE LARGE "Volunteer" hand fire engine, after having undergone a thorough overhaul and refit, was this morning taken on to the Bund near the Grand Hotel, and put to a test, with the object of proving the efficiency of the repairs. This engine, which is yet a most excellent one, although by no means new, requires at least 50 coolies to bring out its full capabilities; this morning only 20 were available, and the trial was therefore not quite so complete as would have otherwise been the case. On the whole, however, the result was eminently satisfactory, both hose working well. The new steam fire engine recently landed from the S. S. *Canton*, underwent a further and complete trial, on the day following that on which we chronicled the testing of her powers at the Yokohama Fire Brigade Company's lot. On that occasion the development of the full powers of the engine was not advisable, care and prudence being of course the first objects in the starting and working of new machinery. The following day, however, afforded an opportunity of showing what the engine was really capable of, and we understand the result was eminently satisfactory; it being said to be even a better engine than that of the "Independence" Company. It is a pity that these practices are not more frequent; not only for the sake of the discipline of the corps, but also for the benefit of the machinery, which is certainly not improved by being allowed to remain inactive for any length of time.

At last, and none too soon for the benefit of the health and morals of the imitative Japanese, the authorities have made a raid on the Chinese opium-smokers of Yokohama. This morning a number were brought up at the Saibansho and sentenced to lengthened terms of imprisonment, two years and a half being the usual punishment. The offence was formerly a capital one.

LAST EVENING, nine "kom-ban-was" were arrested in the vicinity of Homura, charged with publicly plying their avocation, to the annoyance of European gentlemen whom they accosted.

This sort of thing has been going on for some time, but has lately attained such a pitch that complaints have been laid before the municipal authorities; the result being that a number of police, who were detailed for the duty, in plain clothes, succeeded last evening in effecting the capture mentioned. The delinquents were brought up at the Saibansho to-day, and are likely to be severely dealt with.



## ENTERTAINMENT—TEMPERANCE HALL.

Once or twice we have taken occasion to bring before the notice of the public the enjoyable entertainments which have of late been provided on Thursday evenings by the Committee of the Temperance Hall. They are not pretensions in their character, the gentlemen who tender their services claiming to be no more than amateurs; what is desired and aimed at being mainly the drawing together for a rational evening's amusement such of our community as might perhaps be otherwise less innocently employed.

Last night, a very nice programme was offered to the full house assembled to enjoy the promised good things in prose poetry and song provided for the occasion. A large proportion of blue-jackets, English and American, with a goodly number of "jollies," shewed an appreciation of the efforts of the committee to please which must have been gratifying to them; affording an encouraging proof that jack-tars and soldiers can, notwithstanding the vilification frequently bestowed upon them, heartily enjoy themselves in a really "temperate" way, instead of having recourse to that which they are usually credited with, the bottle. That there are many good men and sober in the ranks and on board ship we know; all honour to them, say we, but, alas! it seems as though the class must suffer for the peccadilloes of the black sheep of the flock, and the whole body is frequently set down as being radically bad. Such gatherings as that of last night serve to refute the aspersions so generally cast upon the characters of our defenders; it would have been difficult to have brought together a more orderly and respectable assemblage.

We do not intend to criticise at length the endeavours of the various gentlemen who last night volunteered to amuse. Although all were amateurs none were novices, and everything went smoothly and, well. An overture by the Band, (two of the *Thistle* "boys") opened the proceedings, and readings, songs, recitations, glees, and negro eccentricities followed in rapid succession, the noticeable feature of the entertainment being the exceedingly amusing absurdities of three colored gentlemen, Messrs. O'Connell, Baker and French, who contributed to negro sketches which fairly convulsed the house. The quartette "*The Harp that once*," and "*Oh, Hush thee*" were sweetly rendered by the Glee party, who earned the applause bestowed on them and hardly escaped an encore.

Altogether the entertainment was a complete success, in spite of other attractions at the "*Gaiety*." A few ladies were present, but not so many as we should have liked to have seen. The affair was brought to a conclusion about 10 o'clock, in order to accommodate those having to go any distance.

OUR CONTEMPORARY, *L'Echo du Japon*, seems to have got into a fog this morning with respect to certain (supposed) distinguished arrivals yesterday. It says; "Amongst the passengers arrived by the steamer *China* yesterday evening we observe Mr. Waite, chief of the United States judicial service in Japan; and Mr. Thomas W. van Buren, the new U. S. Consul at this port, replacing Col. Shepard."

Latest telegraphic news received per *China* states that Judge Waite, after a great deal of fierce party rivalry, had been appointed Chief Justice of the United States, but that General Van Buren, who gained an unenviable notoriety from certain discreditable proceedings arising out of his official connection with the Vienna Exhibition, although appointed

by the President to the post of Consul at Yokohama, had been rejected by the Senate; as yet, we believe no one has received the office.

Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, who was spoken of some little time ago as having been accredited to the post, was really offered it, but refused the honour.

## NI-IGATA.

February 15th, 1874.

THE FARMERS all prophecy a bad year for rice and other crops owing to the lack of the usual heavy fall of snow.

THE NEWSPAPER lately started here moved into new quarters, and set up outside its door a large box, intended to receive communications for the editor. This was quite a novelty; and a country woman passing, stopped, wondered a little, then taking it for a temple shrine prayed very earnestly for a time, threw into the box her offering of cash and passed on. The editor the next morning came out with a long article lauding the religious feeling of the country people.

FROM WAKAMATSU we hear of much poverty among the old official class, who find it hard to make a living. The native paper speaks of a new earthenware manufactory that has been started there, which bids fair to do well and has given employment to quite a number of people. The school is well attended; and many of the merchants having given considerable sums for its support have been rewarded by the local government for their assistance by trays of silver and lacquer, with suitable inscriptions on them.

THE INFORMATION we receive to-day leads us to believe that Nagasaki may be in the hands of the samurai; but that it has been yielded quietly without fighting, to avoid the evils that resistance would have led to.

The Saga Ken samurai sent to the Kenrei of Nagasaki Ker, and stating their intention of marching upon and taking the town, demanded that he should yield it to them, to avoid the danger of innocent citizens and foreigners being slain, and business totally put a stop to. The Kenrei, considering that he had not force sufficient to oppose them effectually, deemed it prudent, on receiving a promise that nothing should be disturbed and nobody molested, to step aside; and the chief authority was quietly handed to a proper officer, without any unwonted excitement. The town is perfectly quiet and likely to remain so.

We believe we may go the length of expressing our conviction that a means has been found which may lead to a termination of the present governmental troubles, in a manner creditable to all parties. We eagerly watch for the decision of the government in the matter.

IT BEING reported that 400 samurai had started from Osaka and several from Saga for Tokio, the greatest vigilance is observable on the part of the authorities. At all the Railway termini, a number of policemen are on duty, to watch the arrival of every train, and question or otherwise examine any persons they may suspect.

Feb. 22nd, 1874.

A LOT OF rice merchants here agreed together to keep up the prices of rice, with an understanding that any one selling under the agreed rate should forfeit a large amount. They have got themselves into trouble with

the authorities, who found out the scheme in consequence of a rice dealer who would not agree to the combination having complained of their annoying him for so refusing.

A MAD man ran out of a tea house, and before he could be caught jumped into the river here. As the current was running very fast, although every effort was made by boatmen who were near, the poor fellow was drowned. The people of the tea house say he was a quiet man, living near them, but that one day about a month ago he had killed a fox, and since then he had become mad, and no doubt the spirit of the animal had been the cause. Amongst the farmers and lower class this idea is very prevalent.

A BRIDGE is shortly to be built across our river, the Shinanogawa. It will be placed near the Custom House, and will connect this town with Nottare, a thriving place on the opposite bank. This will be a very great convenience, as there is much traffic between the two places; and, when, as is now often the case, the river is swollen by floods, communication by the ferry is difficult, and sometimes impossible. The bridge will be built of wood, and its length with approaches will be 300 Ken or 800 ft. The local government will provide R.20,000 and the rest will be raised by a tax and toll, to be levied on passengers. Another bridge over the river has been built higher up, at Hazeima; this is 300 feet long, and has been constructed by a contractor named Matsaga at his sole expense. To recoup himself, he has been permitted to levy a toll of half a tempo on passengers, during the next eleven years.

A NEW Bank has been started here, named the Fourth National Bank of Japan, capital 200,000 rios, in 100 rio shares. It has permission to issue notes to the amount of 12,000 rios.

THERE IS a good sized theatre here, and, during the summer months, when professionals from the capital come starring, some very good acting, so the natives say, may be seen. During the winter months times are dull and little going on; but, lately, a country troupe of twenty five performers have been keeping open house, and their mishaps have caused much merriment, their wardrobe &c. being so scanty that the shifts they have been put to remind one of the strolling players seen at an English country fair. For instance, during a scene in which the hero of the piece was to commit the "happy despatch," in the most approved manner, he had already the dirk pointed against his belly, but the lights, which were dull, did not please him; and no doubt wishing to have this part well seen by the audience, he put off the deed, and called for a light, which was brought by a clumsy fellow, on the end of a long bamboo. He then stabbed himself, but, in place of the rush of blood (which is so well done in Yedo) the actor drew out a roll of red cotton waste. This caused much fun at his expense; but what brought the house down was the following. A little later on a ghost is supposed to appear through a trap in the floor, and the man who was taking this part, perhaps being in close quarters under the stage, was heard to ask, Is it time to appear?—and even when he did come he had to be lifted through the hole on the shoulders of an assistant, who could be plainly seen by the audience.

RICE is quoted at Boos 7½ per picul. The rise in price is said to have been caused by the arrival of speculators from Osaka and Tokio.

## Statement of the Japanese Trade at Niigata during the last year.

NIIGATA, Feb. 22, 1874.

## BY SEA.

## IMPORTS.

## EXPORTS.

1869, \$ 2,028,782	1869, \$ 1,953,797
1870, 1,971,154	1870, 1,257,618
1871, 1,133,316	1871, 988,624
1872, 1,068,662	1872, 626,788
1873, 1,659,048	1873, 1,348,424

The most valuable articles of European manufacture are brought here overland, owing to the uncertainty of communication by water; and as each merchant hires his pack horses and brings his purchases from Tokio himself, it is almost impossible to get, true return of the value thus imported; but the goods passing the Mikune for the towns of Niigata, Nagaoka, Midsuki, Sanjo, Shirone and Kameda certainly averages \$1,000,000 per annum, and consists chiefly of Cotton Yarn, Shirtings, T. Cloths, Turkey Reds, Velvets &c., &c. The export this way is even larger, and consists chiefly of Silk, Cocoons, Cartons, Tea, Copper &c., &c. The trade here by boats on the river is very large, amounting to \$1,400,000 in the year. The chief things so carried are Colours, Soy, Tea Dyes, Paper, Corn, Saki, Rice &c. The boats average from four to twelve tons—about 600 coming from Nagaoka, 540 from Idzu, 850 from Sango and 810 from Kudzuzuka and Shibata during one year. But of this traffic also returns are very difficult to obtain correctly.

One of the chief reasons for the increase in both import and export trade during the last year may be found in the fact of a good rice crop and in the largely increased quantity of saki that was made; and on the other hand the cotton crop, being short and the take of the fishery small, brought up the import of these articles; to which may be added wood which makes an important item, it is required in building the many new houses that are springing up all around. Many goods have been re-exported, but to what extent it is impossible to discover from the customs returns. The natives here largely use Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths and Drills which they dye to suit their own taste; buying them principally in Yedo and bringing them overland. This would certainly not be the case but for the fact of the uncertainty of communication with Yokohama by ships.

The Export of rice has been as follows:

1870-	-	Piculs	309,978-	-	-	\$ 783,357
1871-	-	"	311,884-	-	-	467,826
1872-	-	"	366,245-	-	-	448,811
1873-	-	"	532,956-	-	-	676,014

Of this years crop all but 6,700 piculs, which were shipped in the Japanese S. S. *Bahama*, have been carried in Japanese bottoms often at a mere nominal freight, as the price ruled too high to leave a margin if sent by steamers; and even that shipped by junks often hardly cleared expenses. The lowest price was in April, 34 boos per picul, and the dearest in July, 7 boos per picul.

The shipping is as follows:

ARRIVED.			DEPARTURES.		
	<i>Junks.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Junks.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1870	3,340	85,331	1870	3,153	88,149
1871	2,537	81,110	1871	2,599	87,964
1872	2,446	60,878	1872	2,431	60,614
1873	4,696	70,904	1873	4,881	74,008

It will be noticed there is an increase in the number of Junks but not a corresponding increase in the amount of tonnage. This is caused by the setting up of the bar preventing large Junks from coming here. The Japanese Steamer *Atalanta* came in over the bar drawing

9 feet; but it was a risky thing as the depth is constantly changing. Many Junks that are being now driven off the East coast by the increasing competition of Steamers come here seeking.

The large canal that is being cut to take the flood water of the Shinanogawa into the sea near Tera-do-mari, is progressing slowly; and it is estimated will cost fully R. 800,000 before it is finished. It was the extra taxes on this account as well as the influence of the discontented priests and samurai that caused the outbreak near that place in 1872. The work is not at all liked here as it is thought it will make the bar worse, and even the people for whose benefit it is being made, having been free from heavy floods for some years past, do not much appreciate it.

The revenue of the Ken which is the largest in the Empire, is 1,133,418 kokus. There are in the town 8,155 houses and a great many new ones building, and 32,256 inhabitants.

Of the crops this year those of Corn, Beans and Rape seed were very good; but those of Tobacco, Hemp and Cotton were poor, the two former being much damaged by worms. The rice was satisfactory but the quality is expected to suffer, as much of it was harvested during wet weather.

There is very fair coal brought from Akatane, price 26 boos per ton; it is used in Sado for the engines at the gold mines.

The copper mine at Sungawa has been working during the past year under a contract made in Yedo, and all the ore raised is run into slabs and bars, and sent to that city at once, overland.

Herewith a few of the principal things imported in Japanese Junks—during 1873:

Raw Cotton, ...	5,004 pels.	\$120,114
Manufact'd goods, 6,946 "		41,676
Salt and dried fish, ...		286,500
Wood, ...		213,543
Earthen-ware, ...		9,888
Mats, ...		16,971
Medicine, ...		20,856
Oil, ...		12,893
Paper, ...		51,850
Salt, ...	6,443 pels.	78,111
Sugar, (white) 5,785 "		57,850
" (black) 12,942 "		77,652

## EXPORTS IN JAPANESE JUNKS.

Raw Cotton, 735 piculs, -	-	\$ 17,640
Pears, 39,387 cases, -	-	9,847
Beans, 22,856 piculs, -	-	45,712
Dyes, especially a blue one called Polygamum tinctorinum, -	-	35,797
Fish salt and dried, -	-	75,641
Hemp, -	-	17,000
Wooden ware, -	-	9,287
Lacquer ware, -	-	11,524
Mats, -	-	11,880
Medicine, -	-	5,004
Paper, -	-	15,550
Rice, 532,956 piculs, -	-	676,014
Saki in tubs, 102,630, -	-	76,972
Sweet Saki, 246 tubs, -	-	369
Strong Saki in Jars, 238,760 -	-	59,690
Salt, 21,569, -	-	10,787
Candles, 1,546 cases, -	-	9,276
Soy, 10,108 tubs, -	-	7,581
Tea, 297 piculs, -	-	7,425
Wax, 550 piculs, -	-	6,600
Wheat, 2,604 sacks, -	-	5,208
Sugar White, 512 piculs, -	-	5,120
Sugar Brown, 2,089 piculs, -	-	12,534

I have to thank C. E. A. Leysners, Esq., and the customs authorities here, for their kind assistance in gathering these few statistics which I hope will prove interesting.

E. J. MOSS.

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce; the use of which had been kindly granted. Thirteen members were present.

On the motion of Capt. Purves, Lieut. Sandwith took the chair, and called upon the Hon. Sec., (Mr. W. Brent) to read the Report for the first year, and the Statement of Accounts:

## REPORT.

The Committee have the honour to lay before the members the first Report and Statement of Accounts for the past year.

The establishment of the association and obtaining suitable ground were matters of considerable difficulty. So long ago as the early part of 1869 the formation of a similar association was mooted, and a subscription list, limited to ten boos each, met with ready support, a sum of 1,640 boos being promised. It was not, however, until the close of 1872 that the scheme assumed a definite form, and, at a meeting held in the Public Hall on 26th December, 1872, the present Committee were appointed. Inquiries for a suitable piece of ground were commenced, and the result brought before a second meeting of members, when a majority decided in favour of the Rifle Range.

Formal applications for the use of the Rifle Range were made in the proper quarters, and, after some delay (28th July, 1873), the Japanese Government granted permission to use the ground named, in consideration of the association paying an annual sum of \$47.63, for farm land encroached upon in making the running path.

The subscription list before alluded to was then sent round, and 1,000 boos were collected. The remainder, from various reasons, could not be collected.

The association now numbers 45 active and 8 honorary members.

The accounts show receipts amounting to \$961.69, and 1,000 boos, leaving the association in debt for the past year to the extent of \$98.31.

This balance carried down, the account continued to date, and the dependencies taken into consideration, shows a balance of about \$8. to the credit of the association.

The Committee regret that the financial result of the year is not more favorable, but they ask the attention of the members to the details of the expenditure. The cost of members' house, roller, dressing room, grand stand, rag and fencing—in all about \$460—will not be incurred in future working, while they consider it equally probable the revenue of the Association will be increased. The Committee further ask attention to the fact that out of a gross expenditure of \$1,407.88, about \$700 may be considered an asset, contained in the path, enclosure, and buildings of the Association.

At the close of 1872 the Committee decided in favour of a Skating Rink, and a general meeting was called to consider the proposal. The meeting was very thinly attended, but those present being in support, the scheme was carried into effect, and scaffolding, matting, &c., for the protection of the ice from the sun, were obtained, at a cost of \$180. The unusual moderation of the season rendering the undertaking abortive, but the materials are in possession of the Association, and can be used next season at a trifling cost.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their obligations to Colonel Richards, Capt. Bridgford, and the officers of the Royal

Marines, and to Russell Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, for their support and valuable assistance, so freely rendered, in obtaining the use of the Rifle Range, and to thank the ladies and gentlemen of Yokohama for the prizes given by them in encouragement of this young institution.

NICHOLAS J. HANNEN.  
H. J. SNOW.  
WALTER BRENT.  
W. H. TALBOT.

Yokohama, 24th February, 1874.

**The Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama, in Account Current with the Honorary Treasurer.**

<i>Dr.</i>	
To Cash Book -	\$ 1.50
" Ground rent and Consular fees -	52.66
" Monban's House -	27.50
" Ruler for running path -	15.50
" Cardage, &c. -	9.74
" Cost of Dressing Room -	\$ 200
" " Grand Stand -	100
" " Rails and Fencing -	102
	<u>402.00</u>
" " Flags and Telegraph Board -	9.75
" " Printing and advertising throughout -	100.25
" Monban's wages, Aug. to Jan. -	29.00
" Gate-keeper, Autumn Meeting -	6.00
" Ball, Cricket ball & sundries -	15.25
" Prizes given at Autumn Meeting -	256.00
" Messrs. Dare and Hamilton, winners of Paper Hunts -	40.00
" Remittance to London, on account of Prizes for Spring Meeting, 1874 -	50.00
" Prize to Mr. A.H. Dare, in the match with Mr. Jaquemot -	15.00
" Coolies, rolling path for match -	4.50
" " and Sundries at Autumn Meeting -	4.75
	<u>\$1,039.40</u>

<i>Cr.</i>	
By Members Subscriptions—	
49 @ 10	\$ 490
" Honorary do. 8 @ 5	40
	<u>530.00</u>
" Received from Hamilton, Hon. Sec. of the late Association -	116.45
" Received from Competitors at the Autumn Meeting for entrance fees -	101.00
" Entrance to Enclosures, and Programmes sold 1st day -	127.30
" " 2nd " -	43.12
	<u>170.42</u>
" Stakes from Messrs. Dare and Jaquemot, for match -	20.00
" Balance of amount subscribed for Ladies' Purse -	1.70
" Balance from Boo account -	1.52
" Balance carried down -	98.31
	<u>\$ 1,039.40</u>

To Balance brought down - \$ 98.31  
Boo Account.

<i>Dr.</i>	
To Coolie labour, path and enclosure -	\$135.62
" Filling in Paddy field -	18.00
" Making Bridges -	53.50
" Hurdles and Sundries -	41.36
" Balance transferred to Cr. of General account -	1.52
	<u>\$ 250.00</u>

<i>Cr.</i>	
By Subscriptions collected, 1,000 Boos @ 400 per cent. -	\$ 250.00
	<u>\$ 250.00</u>

**Summary of Account to date, with dependencies.**

Feb. 23, To Balance due Treasurer -	\$ 98.31
" Cost of Skating rink -	180.00
	<u>\$ 278.31</u>
Feb. 23, By 34 Subscriptions @ \$ 6 collected -	\$ 204.00
" Balance due Treasurer -	74.31
	<u>278.31</u>
Feb. 23, To Balance due Treasurer -	\$ 74.31
DEPENDENCIES.	
Subscriptions to collect—11 @ 6	\$ 66.0
" " 8 @ 5	40.0
Prizes paid for but received -	<u>50.0</u>

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 23rd February, 1874.

W. H. TALBOT,

Honorary Treasurer.

The Hon. Sec., in reply to a member, said no minutes were taken at the meeting held on Decr. 20th to decide upon the formation of a Skating Rink. There were three members present on that occasion, which took place at the Rifle Range, immediately after a paper hunt. Mr. Brent read Rule 6 authorising the meeting.

Mr. Dare said he was present on the occasion referred to, and neither saw nor heard anything about it. He thought it altogether wrong that two or three members should take upon themselves to meet together and squander the money of the Association in such a useless manner.

Capt. Purves explained that the Skating Rink was intended for the use of members; open to the public on payment of a small sum. The season had been unusually mild, and, as a consequence, there had been no skating, but the Rink was still to the good, and available for next year.

Mr. Watson stated, in reply to a member, that the skating season usually commenced in January. The present season had been almost unprecedentedly mild; the ice at Hakodadi being only 6 inches thick this year, whereas it was usually eighteen inches.

A warm discussion here ensued, some members strongly deprecating the action of the few who undertook to authorise the erection of the Rink, without consulting the body of the members.

The Hon. Secty. said the meeting had been duly advertised for a considerable time beforehand, in accordance with the rules. Had the season been propitious and the affair consequently a success there would not have been a word said against it.

Mr. Longford said it was a question requiring decision, whether three members should be entitled to meet together and pay away so much of the Association's money. He thought there was no authority for it.

It was then proposed by Capt. Purves, and seconded by Mr. Kilby, that the accounts as read be passed.

Mr. J. J. Dare proposed, as an amendment, that the sum disbursed in the erection of the Skating Rink be disallowed, as not having been authorised by the members—Seconded by Mr. Taylor.

The matter having been put to the meeting, the original motion was declared carried; the numbers being—for the proposition 6, for the amendment 4.

The Chairman said the next business was the election of a Committee for the current year—5 in all.

Mr. Dare asked why a gentleman he had proposed in January had not been put up to ballot.

The Hon. Secty. said it was simply because it was not thought worth while to ballot for one gentleman, when the whole Committee would have to be so soon elected.

Mr. Dare read the Rule bearing on the case, shewing that the election should have been proceeded with at once.

The Hon. Sec. said, virtually the Committee ceased to be on 31st December. There was really no occasion to elect a Committee-man in place of Lieut. Wright until the whole were elected.

The balloting for the Committee was then proceeded with. Capt. Purves, at the request of the Chairman, acting as Scrutineer.

The Hon. Sec. explained that it was for the Committee to elect their own Secretary and Treasurer, out of their number.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected as Committee for the current year:

Messrs. A. T. Watson, Abbott, Reed, Hungerford, and J. J. Dare.

Mr. Longford desired to suggest a resolution—he did not wish to propose it as a new rule—to be put upon the minutes for the consideration of the Committee. That at future meetings the majority of events be handicaps, and that second and third prizes be presented.

Mr. A. H. Dare seconded the proposition, which was favourably spoken of by members, who thought it would be an encouragement to those hitherto unsuccessful. It was carried by shew of hands, *nem con.*

Mr. Townley spoke of the difficulty of getting a sufficiency of members to attend to form a quorum. It was a great stumbling block in the way of the transaction of business. There was a larger number present than they had seen for a long time, and, out of nearly 50 members, they numbered about a dozen. According to the Rules they required 20 members in order to be able to do anything, and it seemed that they couldn't even get the 20 together to reduce that number of 20; the minimum laid down in the Byelaws.

The Hon. Secty. explained that it was for an extraordinary general meeting that an application from 20 members was required. In reply to a member, he stated that this was the Annual meeting, at which Rules might be altered, but it was necessary to give 10 days notice of intention to introduce a motion to that effect. The Meeting had been advertised for some time, and members had therefore had an opportunity of bringing forward any such proposition.

Mr. J. W. Taylor proposed that the materials of the Skating Rink, consisting of scaffold poles, bamboos, and mats, be sold for the benefit of the Association. Mr. J. J. Dare seconded, and the motion having been put to the meeting was carried; the numbers being 5 against 2.

Mr. Brent (Hon. Secty.) proposed, as a suggestion for the consideration of the Committee:

That, in private matches between members, the sum of \$5 be paid to the association by the intending competitors, in order to defray any incidental expenses connected with the match.

This was seconded by Mr. Townley, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Kilby proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee, for their great exertions on behalf of the association. Carried by acclamation.

After the usual vote to the Chair the meeting separated.

## Law Reports.

### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Act. Asst. Judge.*

Thursday, Feb. 19th, 1874.

REAINA vs. SMYTH.

(His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, and Mr. Ernest Satow were also on the bench during a portion of the proceedings.)

William Alexander Smyth, lighthouse keeper, who was committed for trial on Dec. 27th, on a charge of having indecently assaulted one Nai-i, wife of Kondo Komei, at Nabeshima lighthouse, on the 5th of Nov. last, was this morning brought up for trial.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Davidson represented the Japanese Government, with whom was Mr. Ness, who conducted the case. Prisoner was defended by Mr. F. V. Dickens.

Mr. Wilkinson said he had just that moment heard that the woman Nai-i was seriously ill, and therefore unable to appear. He would produce witnesses to prove that she was ill, and would therefore apply for an adjournment of the case.

Mr. Dickens objected. There ought to be a certificate produced, shewing that the woman was unable to appear. The Court had no power to adjourn.

His Honour said it was in the power of the Court to adjourn. The question was whether there was sufficient cause for the adjournment.

Mr. Wilkinson admitted that there was not sufficient cause. He threw himself on the consideration of the Court.

His Honour replied that at the present moment it was out of his power to adjourn.

Mr. Dickens said before the case was gone into he thought the charge should have been laid by the person having some knowledge of the affair. It was a charge very easy to lay, and very difficult to disprove. Under those circumstances, seeing that the parties to the prosecution were Japanese subjects, and consequently outside the jurisdiction of this court, he would apply that they be required to deposit a sufficient sum of money to cover the expenses of the trial, in the event of failure to procure a conviction.

His Honour asked what was the authority for such an application?

Mr. Dickens read Rules of Supreme Court bearing on the point. According to Sections 74 and 75 it seemed evident that both parties should be served exactly alike, as regarded the expenses of the trial. On those grounds he applied that a sufficient sum of money be deposited by the prosecution—really the Japanese government—in justice to his client.

His Honour said he had no power to order the prosecution to deposit any sum, as required.

The indictment was then read over to prisoner, who pleaded "not guilty."

The following were then called as jury: Alexander Wylie, Matthew Brown, Frank Scott James, John Peter Reed, John Hartley.

Mr. Dickens objected to Mr. Wylie, as being employed by the Japanese government. Mr. Wylie corrected him. Objection withdrawn.

Mr. Dickens asked whether Mr. James had been a resident in Japan for any length of time.

His Honour interposed. Mr. Dickens was not allowed to challenge the Jury in cases of misdemeanour.

Mr. Dickens said his only desire was that the trial should be judged by persons who had been resident in Japan some little time, and who were consequently likely to know something about the habits of the people.

In reply to His Honour, Mr. James said he had been a resident in Japan about six years.

Mr. Dickens objected to Mr. Reed on similar grounds.

His Honour said he really could not admit such objections.

Mr. Wilkinson said there could be no legal objection. The gentlemen called were on the Jury list. His learned friend had not shewn that they had no right to be on that list.

Mr. Dickens maintained that a person who had no acquaintance with the Japanese might be influenced by a prejudice. Not a moral prejudice, but one due to an insufficient acquaintance with the country.

In reply to His Honour, Mr. Reed stated that he had been over 3 years in the country; Mr. Dickens consequently withdrew his objection. Messrs. Hartley, and Brown were accepted, and the whole of the Jury were sworn.

Mr. Dickens said he had one objection to make. Simply that, in the event of an acquittal, in consequence of the Court not being a legal Court, the acquittal would be invalid.

His Honour read Section 72, Rules of the Supreme Court, shewing that prisoner was under the jurisdiction of the Court. Instructions had been received by him, from the Supreme Court at Shanghai, that the case should be tried before him, and a jury.

Mr. Dickens admitted that, but said that the crime for which prisoner was arraigned was not a crime coming under the jurisdiction of the Court, and read Rules 8 to 12, Order in Council, shewing that they referred only to offences against the Treaty. He maintained that the act under which his client was accused was not an act liable to punishment in England. The act was not committed within a Consular district; it was not committed on board a British ship. It was not an act of murder or manslaughter. It was not an act for which he could be committed in England.

Mr. Wilkinson admitted that the case, if brought before a court in England, would be dismissed. But it did not follow that it was not within the jurisdiction of that Court. Mr. Wilkinson read Rule 5 in support.

His Honour overruled Mr. Dickens' objection. He would take a note of it, and the question could be brought up by and bye.

Mr. Wilkinson addressed the Jury, pointing out the circumstances of the offence alleged to have been committed by prisoner, and concluded by asking them to give the case the same careful consideration as they would one in their own country. With the consent of Mr. Dickens he would now leave the case in the hands of Mr. Ness.

R. H. Brunton, sworn:—I am Engineer in the Lighthouse Department of the Japanese Government. I have had prepared a plan of the lighthouse and other buildings at Nabeshima. The plan produced was prepared under my directions from the working drawings. (Exhibited to Court.) It is the habit of the lighthouse keepers to send me a monthly return of the state of the weather. The one now produced is the monthly return for the month of November. The signature to it is Smyth's. The return describes the night of the 5th Nov. as a clear night. The following night is also described as clear.

By Mr. Dickens:—When Smyth entered the service he brought a character. He must have had a good one. Apart from the present case he has been frequently reported against for carelessness, and quarrelling with those with whom he has been associated. Besides that, he has been several times unofficially reported to me for tampering with women, and he was once before discharged for bringing a woman of bad character into the lighthouse, during watch. That complaint was laid by Kondo. He and another Japanese lighthouse keeper sent up a joint report to the office. Smyth has given a great deal of trouble since he has been in the service. It was at another lighthouse, by other light keepers, that he was reported for carelessness. I communicated with accused when it was reported to me about his taking the woman into the house, but he replied that he did so that she might mend his clothes. I had only the Japanese testimony as to the woman's character.

The reports about his carelessness were so indefinite that I did not communicate with him. I received reports from accused with regard to the conduct of Kondo at the lighthouse. The reports were brought by me before the Japanese authorities. I believe they are still under consideration. One of Smyth's reports was to the effect that he (Kondo) fell asleep on his watch, that he didn't attend to his duties, and was disobedient. The Europeans are there in the nature of instructors. The Japanese are not supposed to be obedient to the Europeans. They are only supposed to obey them in matters requiring skill. I have not written letters to the light keepers telling them to demand obedience from the Japanese light keepers as to the duties of the lighthouse; only in matters requiring skill. Letters have been written to the light-keepers directing them to get obedience from the light-keepers. The present is a very unsatisfactory position with regard to Japanese and European Japanese. The chief cause of the dismissal of accused was for the reason of his keeping a girl. I would not be surprised to hear that

it was the custom of light-keepers to keep women. Some have wives, and several mess together. The fact of any of them keeping women has not come under my notice. I should not feel it my duty to dismiss all who did so, but would certainly think it my duty to put a stop to it. I know of one case, in which a Japanese light-keeper took his Chinese woman from one station to another, in a steamer.

Smyth has been in ill-health, but that was not the reason of his dismissal.

A translation of the usual oath was administered to Nai-i, wife of Kondo Komei, who, being ill, was accommodated with a seat. Her evidence was substantially the same as was given by her at the preliminary examination, which was published in our columns at the time.

Mr. Ness put in a plan shewing the relative positions of the rooms of complainant and prisoner on the lighthouse premises, which was explained to the Court, and to the Jury; Nai-i also pointing out the position of her bed, the two doors, and the window of the room.

On resuming, Nai-i, cross-examined by Mr. Dickens, repeated, substantially, her former evidence, given in December. Adding as follows:—

Is married to Kondo. Is his true, real, wife. There were no writings exchanged at the marriage, but it was witnessed and executed in due form. It took place at Nabeshima. The marriage was not registered. It is not usual to register it immediately. Does not think it is registered yet. Never had anything to do with any man before becoming Kondo's wife. It is a downright lie that she had had a child before that. On one occasion a derangement occurred in her system, during three or four months, and sometimes it was because she was in child. Her parents were exceedingly annoyed, and called in a doctor, who gave her medicine, which—after taking it a few times—had the desired effect, and she resumed her former state. Is aware that Kondo formerly had a wife, but believes she disappeared, and it is supposed she died. Does not know whether Kondo gave her a bill of divorce; is not certain, it is probable. Did not enquire. Recognised Smyth when he entered the room. There was a subdued moonlight coming through the window, and her head was turned that way; saw his face distinctly. The room was not completely bright, but there was a light admitted by the window by which she distinctly saw him. Inasmuch as there was a space between the house and a Japanese office adjoining, and there was a light between thinks the moon must be clear. (Distance between the two buildings shewn.) The door of her room opens inside. As Smyth was at one door about to go out, Ikonotsi came in at the other. As Ikonotsi entered Smyth had the door open, ready to go out. Ikonotsi saw him; he had no light. It was after Smyth went out and Ikonotsi came in that she struck a light. The first time she called out for Ikonotsi it was loudly. Called twice in a loud voice. Fell asleep almost immediately after Kondo went out. Was awakened with a start when Smyth entered the room, and cannot say how long it was after Kondo left. Was so frightened and startled then even after the whole thing was over she never thought of looking at the clock. Smyth stood in the light of the window, which was in the shadow of the office, but the room had a subdued light from the window. The office referred to is one-storied. On that night Smyth had on his clothes. Cannot speak as to their colour. He had on a European coat. It was short. It was not specially long. Did not particularly notice it. saw his form as he was leaving the room. Noticed that the coat came down to about the region of the knee. Saw it was different from the under part of his form. Did not particularly observe his feet, but, judging from the sound, believed he had not his boots on. After making the attempts to arouse Smyth by calling, the whistle, &c., Kondo returned to his duties at the lighthouse. Cannot by any means arrive at an idea as to how long the interval was between his falling asleep after Kondo left at 12 o'clock and the occurrence. Told Kondo she was frightened, when he returned to the lighthouse. Thinks it must have been four o'clock when she fell asleep after that. Was awake from the time of being startled until then. Does not know whether the moon was shining into the room during that time, as she was lying with her head under the clothes. Did not see Smyth's China boy on that evening. Did not hear any conversation that night between Kondo or Ikonotsi and the China boy.

By Mr. Ness:—There was no foundation for the report that she had a child before her marriage with Kondo. Marriages are not registered at once in Japan. Sometimes half a year and sometimes as much as a year elapses before a marriage is registered.

By a Juror:—The doors of the room in question are Japanese doors, like those in Court. Ikonotsi Kaimatsi took the usual obligation to speak the truth; his evidence was mainly identical with that given by him before



By Mr. Dickinson:—Wrote a report of the occurrence that night and showed it to Kondo next day. The one he sent to the light-house authorities he was requested to write by Kondo. Returned to his house when Kondo went back to the lighthouse. When the latter did so he thanked witness for taking his place. That was all. The relief whistle is blown at 5 minutes to 12, and they leave the lighthouse at 12. It is generally so. Sometimes it is a little later. Fell asleep at once after returning to the house. Was wearing European clothes when I returned from the lighthouse. Merely changed his clothes and went to bed. But nothing before that. It was about 5 minutes past 12 when he fell asleep. Got into bed about 5 minutes past 12; fell asleep at once that night. Thinks it would be about 15 minutes past 12 when he was awakened by the woman's cries. Knows nothing about a kerosine lamp smoking that night. It was afterwards when the China boy showed him how to use the lamps. Doesn't remember the date. Doesn't know anything about Smyth coming into his room that night. Didn't examine the door between his room and the woman's, but believes it was open on that night. When he went into the room it was open, it was not locked. Kondo told him that he left the other door shut (locked). When he entered the woman's room there was light from the window, which made the room light. There was a light from the window, but the moon was not shining on the floor. Being constantly with Smyth, and seeing him day and night, recognised him at a glance. Saw his face. He was going out; he was on the way out. Kondo looked a little vexed when he returned to the lighthouse from the house. He merely thanked him for taking his place; said nothing else. The doors of the woman's room were locked that night after the occurrence. Kondo told him so next day. Has never heard anything affecting the woman's reputation previous to her marriage.

Mr. Dickinson (referring to witness's deposition at the preliminary examination) asked him if he had heard that the woman had a child or children before marriage.

Mr. Ness objected to the question, quoting evidence and precedents.

His Honor, after some discussion, ultimately allowed Mr. Dickinson's question.

—He did not hear that. Denied saying that he had heard so (in his deposition). Never told the China boy anything of the sort. Does not know whether he had a child or not. Did not hear of it from anyone.

By a Juror:—The whistle which communicates between the lighthouse and the house is heard in the lighthouse when blown there to sound in the house.

Kondo Mitsunaki, duly obligated to speak the whole truth—Is a light-house keeper at Nabeshima, and husband of Nai-i. Recollects the night of 5th Nov. last. It was the day of his marriage with Nai-i. Went to bed about 8 o'clock that night. Arose at 12. The whistle had blown for the relief. Ikonoitsi and Smyth were on watch up to that time. When he went on watch left Nai-i alone. Thinks it would be about 10 minutes past 12 when he heard Ikonoitsi's voice outside, calling him. Asked him what was the matter. Ikonoitsi said, "Go back, a foreigner has been into your wife's room." Hastened back to the house, after requesting Ikonoitsi to take his place on watch. Before returning to the house, heard briefly from Ikonoitsi what had happened; how a foreigner had entered the house, kissed his wife, and embraced her. When he left the house her hair was nicely done up; when he returned it was all disordered, she had a morose face, and was crying. Asked her what was the matter; she replied that she was awakened by feeling a hand grasping her; saw a sudden light; was surprised, knowing that it could not be him, returned from his watch; looked, and found it was a foreigner, who said, "Okami-san, let me sleep with you; keep quiet and I will give you a present." He then put his hand in her breast. She called Ikonoitsi, and wrapped her head in the blankets. Smyth then put his hand under the blankets and over her mouth. She saw her mouth from his hand being out for Ikonoitsi. Smyth apparently heard Ikonoitsi coming, and went away. She spoke of Smyth as the "lighthouse foreigner." Smyth apparently heard Ikonoitsi getting up, as, when he went away he said that if she told this to Kondo her life would be in danger. After hearing the wife's story, witness went to Smyth's room and called "Smyth, Sam, Smyth, Sam," but Smyth did not get up. Consequently went back to the lighthouse and requested Ikonoitsi to blow the whistle, and then returned to the passage, between Smyth's room and his own, and listened. Heard the whistle shrilly sounded twice. After that heard the sound of the key of the whistle being taken away. (A whistle exhibited.) This differs a good deal from the one in question, but the principal is the same. Did not succeed in seeing Smyth on that night. Not being able to do anything,

and as it was getting late, returned to his own duty on watch. Met Smyth for the first time after the occurrence next day. Did not speak to Smyth about it during the time he was at his work: it was next morning, at the time of putting out the lights. Did not speak to him when he met him then. First spoke to him on the following day about 9; after the work was over. Met Smyth, when the work was finished, and asked him, "Why did you come into my room last night?" Smyth pretended not to understand him, and went away. As he went to get away, asked him a second time the question. Smyth said, "What, what?" Replied, "It is not a case of 'What, what; you cannot be ignorant of what occurred last night.'" Smyth said, "What is it? Tell me." Replied, "There is no occasion to tell you; you know." Smyth again said, "Tell me." Said to him, "Why did you come into my room, and put your hand on my wife?" Smyth made use of bad language saying "G—d— you, you son of a b—, who told you that?" Replied, "Ikonoitsi told me of it last night, and I went to the house and got my wife's assent." He said, "I know nothing about that," and went away upstairs into the lighthouse. He continued his work polishing chimneys. Said to Smyth, "There was no ignorance about it; why did you go into my wife's room—they all saw you. Prisoner replied that it was a lie, and said "I know nothing about it." There was mutual recrimination, and Smyth clenched his fist in his face, saying, "Take care." Replied, "Strike away, if you mean to strike." This was at edge of the steps. Prisoner made as if to throw witness, but he edged away from him. Made a report of the case to the office, in the execution of his duty. (A translation of the report was handed in to Court).

By Mr. Dickinson:—Was not looking at the watch, but judges it was about 10 minutes after he went on watch when Ikonoitsi came to him. There is a clock in the adjoining room to his, but it does not strike hours. It was always about 5 or 6 minutes before 12 that the whistle sounded, and they always made preparations to leave at 12. Went out on that night at 12 o'clock. No conversation ensued between the outgoing and the incoming watches. They were each prepared and passed each other. There was no rain falling, but it was slightly cloudy. There are two doors to witness's room. One of them is not much used, and is generally kept locked. The other is kept shut. There is no key in the door leading from witness's room to Ikonoitsi's. The door from his room to Ikonoitsi's is the one without a key. Passed to his own room through Ikonoitsi's, according to his usual custom. Generally leaves the outside door (shutter) of the window open, but the glass part is shut. Saw the clock when he returned to the lighthouse. It was half past 12. Observed the clock, inside the lighthouse, as he passed Ikonoitsi and thanked him for keeping his watch whilst he went to the house. It was 30 minutes past 12. When he entered his wife's room there was a candle burning. Only his wife was in the room. She was up. When he entered, she was sitting down and wiping the tears from her eyes. It was bright at the place where the glass was (the window). Had no conversation with Smyth on that night about a kerosine lamp; it was afterwards. Doesn't remember the exact date. It was some two or three days after this occasion. It didn't take place at night. Had no conversation with Smyth on the following day. It was while lighting the lamps that that conversation took place. Does not think it was on the day following that of the occurrence in question. Has no wife living in Yokohama besides Nai-i. That was the first time he had been married. There was a woman he intended to marry, but she went to Tsutsumi. The marriage is not yet entered on the register, as it is a very short time since it took place. Had no intercourse with Nai-i before marriage. Did not know anything about her prior to that; as he explained at his previous examination. Saw her when he entrusted the marriage to the middle-man. Saw her once or twice at the lighthouse, when she came out with other women. Did not speak to her then, as it would have brought trouble on her. Never observed her with other men about the place. Has never heard anything affecting her reputation. Made no enquiries as to her character. Never heard any rumours about her. At present hears talk of her having had a child, but, then, he heard nothing of the sort. Remembers having quarrelled with Ikonoitsi. Once he had a quarrel with him. On one occasion Smyth and Ikonoitsi and a boatman went out in the boat on a pleasure excursion to shoot pigeons; about 11 p.m. On the way back, the boat was capsized. They were saved, and got back. As they were standing in the cook-room drying their clothes Smyth came up and struck the sendo a blow on the nose, drawing blood, and was about to strike him again when witness interfered. This led to his enquiring how the boat was capsized. Addressed

himself to the sendo. Spoke to Ikonoitsi about it; saying it was from that that the boat was capsized, and, from that, words ensued with Ikonoitsi. Several of the company's properties were lost by the capsizing of the boat; nets &c. Did strike Ikonoitsi once. This was after the affair of the 5th November. Conducted himself towards Smyth in the usual way after that.

By Mr. Ness:—About half a year after the celebration is the usual limit for registering marriages. After the affair of the 5th Novr. treated Smyth with kindness. When Smyth lost his gun, even sent round to the village to have enquiries made.

By a Juror:—Smyth was the foreign head of the Nabeshima lighthouse. Witness was the Japanese head. Had been at Nabeshima about a year; since the 8th Japanese month of 1872.

Matsmoto Mitsutsa, cautioned as before:—Is one of the lighthouse-keepers at Nabeshima. Recollects the morning of 5th Novr. last. Was on watch after 12 on that night. Remembers a conversation between Kondo and Smyth on the morning of the 6th. Didn't pay particular attention to it, as it didn't concern him. Was not near when the conversation commenced between Smyth and Kondo, but, when he came up, heard Smyth say to Kondo, "You are a beast." They grappled and Smyth ultimately threw Kondo over. Came up and helped Kondo to rise, after Smyth had thrown him. Has an idea that the quarrel was about the woman.

By Mr. Dickinson:—Was sleeping up to 12 o'clock on the night of 5th Novr. Was on duty from 12 o'clock until 4 in the morning. Did not hear any noise at the house during the time he was on watch. At 55 minutes past 11 the relief whistle blows, and at 12 o'clock they change watch. Never said anything to Smyth about the woman having had a child; nor to the China boy. Never said anything about it. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Friday, February 20th 1874.

The case was resumed at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Dickinson said he would reserve his defence until after the evidence he had to produce was given. He maintained that there had been no marriage between the man Kondo and his so-called wife. He would call a China boy, the servant of Smyth, who saw him and heard him talking to Kondo about a kerosine lamp between 12 and 12.20. Between 12 and 1 o'clock it would be shown that the boy neither heard noise nor whistle; being awake all the time.

Chu Fu (Chinese), cautioned to speak the truth, said he was servant to the prisoner in Nov. Remembers the day Nai-i was married. About half-past 8 the kerosine lamp was smoking in Ikonoitsi's room. Turned it down. Went to sleep at 9.15. At 5 minutes before 12 the whistle blew. His master (Smyth) came to his room about 12.15, with a reading book. Turned out of bed at 12.20 and went into the dining room to get a piece of paper. While there, heard his master talking with Kondo about a lamp. Heard Kondo say to his master "I wouldn't have more light to-night." Saw his master eating in the dining room after that. Then went outside. Was absent about 10 minutes. On his return saw his master reading a book. Put the dirty plates away. Took a drink of water and a biscuit at 1.15 and went to bed. Could not sleep for an hour after that, but heard no noise. Remembers having told his master that the lamp was broken. He told witness to repair it. Next morning Kondo asked his master, "Why were you in my room last night?" He replied that he had not been there at all. That was at 9.15 next morning. Kondo told witness he had another wife in Yokohama, and kept that one (Nai-i) as a concubine. Never heard of the death of Kondo's wife. The light-keepers wore European clothes. There are three of them.

Mr. Ness (to witness):—Do you believe you will be punished, if you tell a falsehood?

His Honour strongly deprecated the pressing of such a question.

By Mr. Ness:—First conversed with prisoner on the subject of this charge about 9 o'clock next morning; at breakfast time. Kondo was married when he spoke about it. Kondo said he would bring a wife home that night, when some one else told witness that she was not his proper wife. Heard a sendo and a light-keeper talking together next night about this woman not being Kondo's proper wife. Does not know positively that Nai-i is Kondo's wife. Kondo told him he was going to marry. The morning after the marriage his master asked him if he had been in Kondo's room. Said he had not; whereupon Smyth replied that it must have been someone else. The conversation took place about a quarter to 9, when he asked Smyth what the row was about, between him and Kondo. Saw the row. It was immediately after the row that he spoke to his master. Kondo told him to "lick" his master. Said, "No, I got wages from



him, so I can't do that." Smyth asked witness if he saw anyone go into Kondo's wife's room. The question was asked in the lamp-room. Kondo and Matsmoto were not present; they had gone to their own rooms. His master never told him about his being accused of going into Nai-i's room. He came to witness's room at a quarter past 12. Knew the time, because when he got up it was 19 minutes past 12. Saw a clock face opposite. There is a watch in his room. The watch was left in his room on a table by the bedstead. His master awakened him to get him something to eat. That was all he wanted him for. Looked at the watch, being afraid it was late, and did not want to take another sleep. Looked at it to see what time it was, and to know what they wanted him for at that time of night. His master, when he awoke him, simply asked for something to eat. Keeps a watch to look at the time. Looks at it every time he wakes up. It may be 12.5, 12.10, or 12.15 when he gets up. On the night of the 5th Novr. his master awoke him at 12.15. Got up at 12.19. That was the morning of the 6th. Gets up every night about 12.15, when his master takes something to eat. Sometimes he gets up himself; sometimes his master awakens him. He wakes him up sometimes in the first watch; never in the second watch. Always looks at his watch when his master awakens him. Can tell within 10 minutes the exact time his master awoke him every night these last three months. Had no watch the first month he was there; was sometimes late. Asked his master for a watch. Since 5th Nov. has always looked at it. Cannot tell the exact minute when he got up during the week following the 5th, but can tell within 5 minutes. Remembers the time on that night, because the kerosine lamp was broken and caused a smoke in the room. His master said nothing to him next morning as to the hour he woke him. Turned out himself next morning. Told no one, before he came here, that he got up at 19 minutes past 12. That Japanese does not like his master because he gives him nothing to drink. His master brought him here. He wrote him a note to Kobe. Know nothing about this case. Thought he wanted him to wait on him. Neither Smyth nor any other person spoke to him about this case after he came to Yokohama. The letter he received at Kobe mentioned nothing about the case; it only said come to Yokohama. Came with Mr. Kirby. He did not say why witness was coming. Stopped at Mr. Kirby's when he reached Yokohama. Mr. Kirby asked him if he knew anything about the fight with the Japanese. Replied that he knew nothing at all. Saw no one else about this case. Mr. Kirby told him he was wanted, to be questioned in that Court; came of his own accord. Did not speak with his master's lawyer before. Could not say whether he ever saw Mr. Dickens before. His master did not bring a light into his room at a quarter past 12; he had only a book. Witness always has an oil lamp in his room at night; it was burning that night in his room. Always sleeps with a light. Has had a light during the last month. Keeps the light for the purpose of finding his clothes when he wakes up. His master always keeps a light in his room. There is always a light in all Japanese rooms. There was a candle burning in Kondo's room that night. Kondo came to him and asked for a candle that night; gave him a candle. His master gave it him, and he then passed it to Kondo. That was at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Cannot say whether that candle was burning in Kondo's room all night. He took the candle out of witness's hand. Ikonotsi had a Japanese candle burning in his room that night. It was burning all night. Does not know whether there was a light in Kondo's room. There was in Smyth's room all night. In Ikonotsi's about 20 minutes after the lamp broke perhaps there was none. Cannot tell if there was a light at 12 o'clock. There was a light there at 12.30. Saw the window. His master went to the dining-room about 12.20. He was not eating more than 10 minutes. Went out after that. His master was reading in the dining-room then. Knows nothing of what happened between 12 and 12.20. Awoke at 12.15. Does not know what occurred until the whistle blew at 5 minutes to 12. Hears the whistle every night. It woke him that night. Heard the whistle. His master came into his room about 15 minutes after the whistle blew, or say, about 12 or 13 minutes after. Went to bed at 9.15 that night. Was awakened by the whistle. Remained awake until his master came into his room. Heard no noise at all after hearing the whistle. His master is not in the habit of eating and reading every night. Was not surprised at his waking him and asking for something to eat that night.

By Jury:—(Watch produced) The watch is that worn by Smyth. Gave it back to him. It is now a quarter to 12 by it. Occupied the room marked B on the plan. Talked to Smyth in English. Never saw the letter that was sent to Kobe.

R. H. Brunton, sworn:—By Mr. Dickens. (Letter produced) I recognise this signature. This letter was not written by my directions. I was in England at the time it was written. Mr. Wauchope has authority to write letters of that kind. He was in charge during my absence. (2nd letter produced) Recognise this. (Mr. Dickens read first letter, to Mr. Smyth, and the other to Mr. Wauchope, signed Sato).

By Mr. Ness:—The Japanese employés are not bound to obey all mandates of the European light keepers, except on subjects that require a skilled knowledge.

The Court adjourned until ½ past one.

On resuming, Mr. Dickens called Mr. Kirby.

E. C. Kirby, sworn:—I know the prisoner and his servant. The boy came from Kobe with me. About two months ago Mr. Smyth called on me, and told me what had happened, and that the police were after him with a warrant. I asked him what witnesses he had to call. He said, only a boy, who had left his employ, and he did not know where he was. I said it was important that the boy should be found, as a witness. As I was going to Kobe I offered to find the boy; which I did with the assistance of my Chinese servant. I sent for him, and asked him to come to Yokohama and give his evidence. I got the consent of his master to his coming. After his arrival here, no conversation occurred on the subject of the case, more than perhaps a few casual observations. The boy has been staying at my house, waiting for the case to come on. I have known Mr. Smyth for the last 5 years. He was formerly in my employ. He always bore a good character while with me.

By Mr. Ness:—He came to me before he was apprehended. It was through me that Mr. Smyth's boy was found. No letter was sent to the boy that I am aware of. I told the boy this charge had been made against Mr. Smyth; I described the charge in general terms. I told him it was a charge of assault upon a light-keeper's wife. I did not tell him what evidence he would be expected to give. I asked him a few questions as to the plan of the lighthouse. The boy knew he had to appear in this Court as a witness. Smyth had no conversation with the boy in Yokohama, that I am aware of. I am not aware that Mr. Smyth met him in Yokohama. Mr. Smyth came to my house two or three times. He had no conversation with the boy in my presence. I was not with him all the time he was in my house. He never asked me to see the China boy. The latter, to my knowledge, never had a conversation with prisoner's Counsel. I have never been told so. I never told him it would be necessary for him to see Mr. Dickens. I brought the boy to this Court.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

Mr. Dickens then addressed the Jury on behalf of prisoner, and Mr. Ness, for the prosecution, replied. Mr. J. R. Davidson was about to make a statement to the Court, but was over-ruled by His Honour as not in order. On summing up the evidence, His Honour delivered the Charge to the Jury, who retired for deliberation. After an absence of 55 minutes they returned and delivered a verdict of *Not Guilty*, which was received with some applause by those present in Court. The prisoner was discharged.

### In the U. S. Consular Court.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL Esq., *Vice-Consul*.

*Friday, February 27th, 1874.*

John H. Macgregor, Engineer, was charged with that he did, on the 26th February, assault, beat, and illtreat one Robert Ward, at No. 173, Yokohama.

Robert Ward, sworn:—I am an Engineer, formerly employed with Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson. I live at No. 173. I am the complainant and know prisoner. I have known him since I have been working for the above-named firm. Last evening, about 4 o'clock, I came home. Macgregor, Quig, and Ross were standing at the door when I went in. I went to go up the steps, when he, Macgregor, struck me on the chest, and knocked me into the pig-sty, saying he was as good a man as I. Got up again, when he knocked me down again; into the cook-house that time. I got up a second time. The man Quig was pulling Macgregor's coat off. Macgregor was the worse of drink. Don't think Quig was. I said, 'Hold on, I'll take my coat off, too,' and rushed past him into my room. Macgregor

came after me. I said, "I'll see you outside." Fastened the door on him. Macgregor and Quig tried to burst the door open; Macgregor with his fist, Quig with an iron bar (produced in Court). The iron is bent with the blows. Opened the door, and struck Quig, being afraid he would injure me with the iron. Knocked him down. Struck Macgregor and knocked him down, and ran out into the street. They both called out, and came after me in their shirt-sleeves. Quig caught me by the vest. Was afraid to go back to the house, so came right away to this Consulate and complained. Had a few words with accused in the Theatre one night, when he had a little drop of drink, and was making a noise. Told him, then, that I didn't go there to be disturbed. Had always been friends with him before.

To Prisoner:—Never struck you until after the door was burst in, and then only in self-defence. Did not strike you outside when I was on the steps.

Okinza (Japanese girl), cautioned to speak the truth, said that she lives in Homura, at her father's house, and knows both complainant and accused. When Ward came home last evening, about 4 o'clock, Macgregor, Quig, and another man were standing on the steps and commenced pulling off their coats. When Ward came to the door both Macgregor and Quig struck him, and he fell into the cook-house. Afterwards he got up, and several blows were exchanged by Macgregor, Quig, and Ward. It was a general fight. Ward then made for his own room, ran in, and closed the door. Quig and Macgregor then struck on the door; the former with the iron bar produced; Macgregor with his fists, to try and force it open. Prisoner, finding he couldn't do so, called his China woman to bring him a hammer to break it open. The woman brought a large hammer and Macgregor struck on the door with it, and broke the panels. Quig and Macgregor forced open the door with the bar and the hammer, and Macgregor struck at Ward several times. Ward then slipped out of his room, got away from his two assailants, and said would go to the Consul. Quig and Macgregor threw off their coats and followed Ward, in their shirt-sleeves, into the compound but found they couldn't catch him. They stood for some time looking after him, Quig making a great noise.

By Court:—Saw Ward fall once, into the pig-sty. Afterwards he fell again. Does not know who knocked him into the pig-sty. Saw him knocked into the cook-house. The first blow was struck by Macgregor, who was intoxicated and noisy. Was standing at the side of the door, outside, at the foot of the step when Ward came home. Did not see Ward strike Macgregor outside. Went into the room with Ward when he ran in and locked the door. Heard Macgregor call for the hammer whilst inside, and saw the hammer come through the door. When the door was opened, the hammer was in the hands of Macgregor's China woman.

Okinza (Japanese woman), cautioned to speak the truth, said she was no relative of last witness. Is cook for Messrs. Hall at No. 1 or 32. Knows complainant and prisoner. Saw them both yesterday. Was standing within the cook-house, inside Macgregor and Ward's compound. Saw Mr. Ward fall into the cook-house. Didn't see the blow struck. Ward got up and went out of the cook-house, and witness followed him. Several blows were struck, on the steps of the house, by Ward, Macgregor, and another man. The steps were about 2 yds from the cook-house. Did not see who struck the first blow; the blows were struck before he got out. Ward ran into his room. The other man (one-eyed) and Macgregor were trying to prise open the door; the former with an in

bar and the latter with his fists. When they got the door burst open, was afraid she would get struck, and ran away. Saw a hammer in the hands of the China woman who belonged to Macgregor. She was beating on the door with it. Is not certain who the China girl lives with. Macgregor lives upstairs, and so does the girl; also Quig. Ward lives downstairs.

Ah Yow, (Chinese boy), cautioned, said he was servant to Macgregor. Has been working for him about 2 weeks, as boy. Doesn't know Ward; has seen him before. He stops downstairs, in the same house. Saw the trouble between Ward and Macgregor yesterday. Was inside the doorway of the house. The door was open. Whilst upstairs, heard a noise. Came down and saw somebody fighting. Saw Ward strike Macgregor. Ward then went into his own room, but afterwards came out, and prisoner tried to make friends with him. Ward refused, and Macgregor then went upstairs. There was no noise after that. Prisoner went and knocked at the door, and asked Ward to open it, but he wouldn't, so Macgregor went away. Didn't see the iron bar used. Prisoner went upstairs when he found that Ward wouldn't open the door. No one was with prisoner at the door of Ward's room. No foreigners were outside. Macgregor, when he went upstairs, turned in. He had been drinking a little. Ward had been drinking too. Prisoner's coat was off, when he was at the door. It was off when witness came downstairs on first hearing the noise. Did not see Ward when he came home. Did not see the first of the trouble.

To Complainant:—Knew you had been drinking; smelted your breath.

By Court:—Has not been talking to anybody about this case. Quig has said nothing to him about it. Saw Quig this morning before. Did not see him yesterday. Saw him last night with Macgregor. Quig was not present at the time of the trouble.

Kum Oung, (Chinese girl), cautioned, stated that she lives at No. 173 with accused. Has lived with him, off and on, for the last few years. Knows complainant. He lives in the same house downstairs. Was upstairs, and heard a noise. Came down, and saw her master lying down, and this man on top of him, pounding him. Didn't notice whether his coat was on or off. Ward afterwards went to his room, and Macgregor knocked at his door and wanted to shake hands with him and make friends. When the two were lying on the ground, went and asked Ward not to fight any more, and he got up. Macgregor then got up. When her master asked Ward to make friends she went away upstairs, and saw no more. Her master came upstairs a short while after. Heard no noise after she went upstairs. Ward went out. They were, altogether, three foreigners present; complainant, accused and one now outside. Was present all the time. Saw the other foreigner doing nothing. Did not see anyone use the iron bar on Ward's door. Her master did not tell her to get a hammer. Got it of her own accord. Was afraid her master's hand would be jammed in the door, and accordingly pounded on it to save his arm from being hurt. The hammer went through the door. Did not see the China boy there. Saw Ward's kosgai.

By Complainant:—Did not see the iron bar produced in the hands of Quig.

By Court:—Macgregor had been drinking; Ward had not. Quig had; he was pretty full. He was her master. He went upstairs and turned in afterwards. He made no noise.

Daniel H. Quig, sworn:—I am a clerk by profession; now out of employ. I live with Macgregor at 173. I have known him for nearly four years, and Ward nearly 3 months; since the middle of December. I was with Macgregor

during the forenoon of yesterday; up to about one o'clock. I saw him about four in the afternoon, when he reached home; a little before or after four. He was slightly under the influence of liquor. I was standing on the doorstep when he arrived. I had been standing there for half, or three quarters of an hour prior to that, conversing with a man of the name of Ross. Macgregor spoke to me when he arrived. Ward was in his own room; saw him there before Macgregor got home. My back was turned as I was going up the steps, and I then heard a scuffle between Ward and Macgregor. The latter was in the passage. I heard him offer his hand to Ward, and apologise to him for insulting him the other other night; saying, "If I insulted you, I am sorry." That drew my attention. Ward said, "Get away," and I saw him push Macgregor, who fell. I saw Ward come out of his room. When he pushed Macgregor I said, "What's the use of fighting." They had clinched, and I went to separate them. Ward then took off his coat, saying, "If you are a man, pull off your coat." Ward struck me, and ran into his room. I took up a piece of iron and went to put it against the door way. I sang out, "Mr. Ward, for God's sake, open the door, and let him get his arm out." I took the iron and pushed it within the door to let him free his arm, which was jammed in the door. The China girl was pounding on the door with a piece of wood or a hammer, I don't know which. When Ward hit Macgregor he ran to his room and Macgregor followed him and got his arm in the door way. Got him away upstairs. Ross was present part of the time, but he went away. I was sober at the time; as sober as I am now. I did not see Macgregor strike Ward. When they clinched they were in the Hall. All that I saw of the occurrence happened in the Hall. Macgregor fell down; Ward did not. If he had, I should have seen it. When Ward pushed Macgregor he fell down at my feet, and his girl then came downstairs, Ward then went into his own room. Cannot say whether the China boy was there. Did not see Macgregor knock Ward against the pigsty, nor into the cook-house; I should have seen it, had it been so. Did not hear Macgregor remark to Ward that he was as good a man as he was. Did not pull Macgregor's coat off. Saw his woman; she came downstairs. When his arm was jammed in the doorway she tried to get it out. Ward was then in his room; Macgregor had gone after him. The China girl did not speak to Ward to my knowledge. When Ward was on top of Macgregor she did not go and speak to Ward, when she came downstairs. Did not, at any time, see Macgregor on the floor, and Ward on top of him. Had that occurred I should have seen it. I was struck by Ward in the Hall. Did not try to get into Ward's room. One of the panels of the door was splintered; I looked at it this morning. I saw Ward's Japanese girl and her kosgai; also Macgregor's kosgai. One of the Japanese witnesses was in Ward's room, and the other was in the cook-house. I saw prisoner's China boy, but not there. I believe he was upstairs, in my room. Macgregor was trying to open the door and Ward was pushing against it. I said, "Open the door, or you'll break the man's arm." It was previous to that when Macgregor asked Ward to come out and make friends with him.

Court here adjourned.

On resuming at 2 o'clock,

The Prisoner, being called upon state what he had to say in defence, being duly sworn, deposed:—On the day in question I was standing at the door with Quig and Ross, when Ward

came up. I said, as he approached, "Good afternoon," and asked him what he looked so sour about. He then began to talk about fighting, and words ensued, and we clinched. When I fell I was lying between the cook-house and the main building, in a sort of passage way. When the China girl spoke to Ward he got up and went towards the passage. I followed and we clinched again, and we both fell against the wall, and against his own door, which was open. He shoved me back in such a manner that the door was shut by him on my arm. I said, "Ward, stop that, or you will break my arm." The girl was there with something in her hand (I couldn't turn round to see what it was, my arm being jammed), with which she tried to prise open the door, that I might free my arm. Quig had something in his hand—I think it was the iron bar—with which he tried to release my arm. The door was opened and Ward came out after me and threw me down against it. I offered to shake hands with him. I had always been good friends with him. I haven't seen him since then. I was not drunk. I had had 3 glasses of spirits, but no dinner, so that it took more effect. I had been talking to him about 5 minutes when the trouble commenced. Did not tell Ward that I was as good a man as he. I did not strike him at all. He struck me, and we scuffled and both fell into the cook-house. Quig was not sober. He was more sober than I was. I did not ask the China woman to bring a hammer. I did not manage to get into Ward's room. The account of the affair I have just given is true to the best of my knowledge.

G. W. Elmer, U. S. Dep. Marshal, sworn:—I went up to No. 173 and examined the house. The door of Ward's room is damaged, and shews marks of a hammer having been used. It was also smashed, apparently by a fist, as I found threads sticking to the splinters, as from an article of clothing. There were marks on the door jamb as if a three-cornered bar had been used, like that produced in Court. Prisoner was not very sober when I arrested him last night. He had to lean on my arm to get here, as he was staggering about. I should say, judging from Quig's state of excitement, that he was not so sober as Macgregor. Quig told me he had seen the whole affair, from first to last. Prisoner came very quietly to the lock-up.

D. H. Quig, recalled. (By Court):—I asked the China boy this morning if he had seen anything of the affair. He replied that he was upstairs at the time. I did not threaten him in any way.

This closed the evidence.

His Honour, addressing the prisoner, said that the evidence before the Court plainly went to shew that he was guilty of an assault on Mr. Ward. Reviewing the whole case at some length, His Honour shewed that the evidence of the complainant was corroborated by that of the Japanese witnesses he had called, whilst that of the accused, Macgregor, and his witnesses totally disagreed. The evidence of Quig, the China girl, and the boy, contradicted each other materially. Prisoner had frequently appeared before the Court, and had received warnings enough as to the consequences of his indulgence in liquor, and only quite recently, Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson had laid a complaint against him for interfering with their men. It seemed to be useless to afford him any further opportunities of reforming, and Court intimated that deportation appeared to be the only alternative. The finding of the Court was that he was guilty of the charge. Sentence would be deferred for the present.

Prisoner was then charged with having, on the 26th February, beaten and ill-treated one John Morrison; to which he pleaded guilty,

saying that he would throw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He knew nothing whatever of the case. Did not even know that it had happened until the Marshal told him that morning.

John Morrison, sworn:—I am the complainant in this case. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, I stepped into the "Brooklyn Tap" to speak to Mr. Scott. As soon as I entered, this man, who was sitting on a bench near the stove, jumped up, and struck me on the shoulder. I asked him what it was for, when he came at me a second time, and struck me on the head. We then clinched, and a struggle ensued. I finally got up, telling him to keep away, as he was drunk and did not know what he was about. He then came at me again, and Mr. Scott and some others present tried to keep him quiet. Whilst they were doing so, he tackled me again, but the gentlemen kept him off. I told him I would forgive him for what he had done.

By Court:—I never spoke to him in my life before. Have seen him several times. Never had any trouble with him. I got some bruises in the scuffle, when he threw me against a table, with my body bent right back. I have not consulted a doctor with respect to the injuries. For several years I have been suffering from rupture, and I have every reason to believe that, from the rough treatment I received at the hands of prisoner, it has been brought on again.

In defence, prisoner said that he didn't know anything about the case. He was skylarking with Scott in the "Brooklyn." Does not know the gentleman complaining. He begged the clemency of the Court, asking for one more chance.

His Honour pointed out to prisoner the very serious consequences of the assault which had been committed on the young man, whom he had caused to be ruptured, probably injuring him permanently, and spoke of the great trouble which he had given, not only in Japan, but in Shanghai and other parts of China. He had appeared twice before that Court, had been in gaol, and had been fined \$200 and \$100. He should not imprison him this time. For the assault on Ward he should fine him \$50 and costs; in default 2 days imprisonment for each and every dollar. The case of Morrison was a much more serious one; the assault probably resulting in his injury for life. For that, prisoner would be fined \$100 and costs, with a similar alternative to that of the other fine. He deserved to be sent to goal, and the next time he appeared before the Court, he would certainly be deported.

McDonald Elliott was charged with malicious mischief, in the wanton and reckless destruction of property, in the Grand Hotel, Yokohama.

The charge, as read over to accused, was as follows: That he, the said Elliott, did, on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. between the hours of 5.50 and 6.30, wilfully wrench off 3 gas brackets from gas pipes in three latrines of the Grand Hotel, thereby causing danger to the limbs or life of any person who might have entered the said latrines with a light, and did furthermore attempt to pull down the gasaliers in an unoccupied bedroom adjoining, smash a small mirror in same room, and place articles of crockery about the floor, both in that room, and in the one opposite. The said Elliott did formerly, when an inmate of the Hotel, at various times destroy notices posted in one of the rooms."

The information was laid by the Manager of the Grand Hotel.

Prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty*.

In reply to Court, accused said that he was

not ready with his defence, and his witnesses were not present.

Court said, as it would be necessary to *sub-pena* witnesses from the English and French Consulates, the case would be adjourned to Monday, March 2nd. Prisoner, in the meantime, to be committed to goal, in default of procuring bail in the sum of two hundred dollars, on the security of two American citizens.

Monday, March 2nd, 1874.

McDonald Elliott was this morning brought up, on remand from Friday last, charged with wilful and malicious destruction of property at the Grand Hotel, No. 20, on the 25th ulto.

In reply to Court, accused said he was not provided with Counsel.

General Williams applied, as a friend of accused, to be allowed to watch the case on his behalf. His Honour intimated that there was no objection.

J. Lyons, sworn:—I am Manager of the Grand Hotel, and complainant in this case. On Wednesday evening, 25th ulto., one of the stewards of the hotel came to me, and informed me that several gas pipes in the latrines had been torn down from the brackets. I went to see them, and found they had been wrenched off with violence. I told the steward to see if there were any drunken people about the house. I went and looked in the Coffee room and then in the billiard room. I found the defendant, Elliott, sitting in the billiard room, and there were two friends of Mr. Add's talking to the latter gentleman. As soon as Elliott saw me, he got up and left the room. This aroused my suspicions, and I enquired of the manager of the billiard room (Mr. Add's) how long he had been there. He told me about an hour. I returned to my office and told my clerk to tax defendant with the act in question. In the evening I received a note from Mr. Gabriel, who lives in the hotel, saying that Mr. Elliott had told him what he had been accused of. I asked Elliott to come to my office, and then charged him with having done it. He wouldn't confess; he said he had not done it, and also declared solemnly that he had not been to the latrines or the wash-room that evening. I called in Mr. Davidson, the clerk, and before him, he denied having been there, and offered to pay for any damage that had been done. I couldn't consent to that. It was not the damage that we looked at; I wanted to find out the culprit. I didn't want an innocent man to pay, and unless he would confess I couldn't consent to accept his offer. I accordingly came to the Consulate and laid the charge. Mr. Ness came to see me about the case, and asked me the amount of damage. On the evening of the 26th I received another letter from Gabriel, asking me to go to his room, as he wanted to see me. I replied saying that he might talk to me in my own office. He came to the office with Elliott, who said he had come to apologise for having torn down notices in the reading room while he had been there; but he still denied having destroyed the gas-pipes. Gabriel asked me what I would do in the matter. Elliott wouldn't confess, and said that the steward (Mr. Cayeux) had been bribed to swear against him. I told him not to say such a thing as that. He repeated it, and I ordered him out of the office.

By Genl. Williams:—I did not say to Elliott that if he would pay the damage and apologise I would not prosecute him. He might have imagined that I said so by implication. The gas had been turned on about 10 minutes past 6. Elliott offered to pay the damage. On the first occasion of my taxing him with the act

he distinctly offered to do so. He admitted having torn down notices on two occasions. They had been torn down on several successive days, as fast as they were put up. I have heard that another American gentleman in the hotel had torn down notices. That gentleman has left Yokohama. One of the notices referred to was about loud talking in the reading room. He confessed in presence of Gabriel to having torn down two notices. No servants were discharged from the hotel on the day previous. A billiard boy was paid off the morning following the tearing down of the gas brackets. Elliott was the only man in the hotel likely to have done it. I have proof that he was in the latrines on that evening, although he denies it. Elliott left the hotel about 2 weeks ago, in consequence of the notices spoken of. I always found him to be quiet and steady. I scarcely ever spoke to him. There was no animus on my part towards him. On three occasions he asked me to do him little favours. Otherwise I don't think I ever spoke to him. I had no animus against him, but he had against me, I believe; because he left the billiard room immediately I entered the room, and because I told him that I didn't want him in the hotel. I had to speak to him about continually ringing the bells, and I wrote him a letter, and he left in consequence. I wrote him about pulling down the notices and he left. Of my own knowledge I do not know that he pulled down the gas piping. He was the only man in the hotel likely to have done it.

Alfred Cayeux, Steward, Grand Hotel, sworn:—On the 25th February I was steward at the Grand Hotel. As I was going to my room I saw Mr. Elliott (through a window, going along the passage. I went across the yard, and met the other steward, Taylor, on the way. I asked him if he had lit the gas; he said, "No," and I therefore went and turned it on. I went through the dark passages and lighted the gas. Having done so, I went to the latrine to light it there. I found a towel which had been left on the seat. There was a great smell of gas. I got a piece of paper and stopped up the hole where the gas was escaping from the brackets which had been pulled down from the side of the wall. I called a bar-boy, and, having gone to the wine room, I got a boy to bring a candle, went back, and found the gas pulled down. Went and told Mr. Lyons the circumstances.

By Mr. Lyons:—I saw Elliott go towards the closets; I could swear it was he. It was about 10 minutes past 6 when I went to turn on the gas, and about 20 minutes past when I found the gas pulled down. I found a towel in the closet.

By Court:—The passage leads to the bath-rooms and closets. There is a side passage leading off the main passage. Elliott could have gone out of the building by that passage, instead of going to the closets.

By Genl. Williams:—I never expressed an opinion that Elliott was not the man who did it; or that it was some one whom I couldn't mention.

C. Add's, sworn:—I am manager of the billiard room at No. 20. On the evening of the 25th, Mr. Elliott was in the billiard room for about an hour. During that time, he went out of the billiard room about dusk. He returned in about 10 minutes and sat down at the fire. I had no other conversation with him. Mr. Lyons came to me, about a quarter of 20 minutes to seven, and asked me if I had seen any stranger about. I replied, "no more than what you see at the present time in the room." When Mr. Elliott left the room I did not see where he went to; I cannot say.

By Court:—He went out by the door nearest the bar; he returned by the same door.

By Mr. Lyons:—It was about dusk when he went out; just as we were going to light the lamps. He was gone about 10 minutes; it might be a little more or a little less. I noticed that Mr. Elliott got up and left the room, almost immediately after you came in.

By Genl. Williams:—Mr. Elliott, to my knowledge, always conducted himself with propriety in every way. As far as I know, he has always borne a good character.

Joseph Davidson, sworn:—I am clerk at the Grand Hotel. I was standing in the main lobby of the hotel, on Wednesday, the 26th, soon after 6 o'clock, when the steward came and told me that the gas brackets in the latrines had been torn down, and that he suspected Elliott. I went to look and found it was as had been described to me. After dinner I intended to go to the "International" to speak to Elliott, who was stopping there. Before doing so, I thought I would go to Gabriel's room, to see if he was there. I went and found Elliott there. I called him out and taxed him with having pulled down the gas brackets; he denied having done so. He said he had not done any such thing. That on one or two occasions he had pulled down the notices. That he had only gone to the lavatory to wash his hands. He expressed animus against Mr. Lyons on account of his putting up such notices; saying that if it had been done in America, he would have been shot; which was a very extraordinary thing. (Laughter) Later on, I saw him in Mr. Lyons' office, and he told me that he had been to the lavatory to wash his hands. He also suggested that the steward had been bribed by Mr. Lyons to say that he had seen him where he was.

By Mr. Lyons:—On the evening in question, when I taxed him with it, he said, "Supposing I had done it, what could they do? they could only fine me \$5." On a previous occasion he had expressed animus on account of the notices, saying that if the d— or b— manager had put up such notices in America he would be shot. (To Court) Can't say whether b meant it. (To Lyons) So far as I can judge the reason of his expressing himself so was that you had written him a letter complaining about his ringing the bells, and about the notices in the reading room. He admitted having gone to the wash room.

By Genl. Williams:—I have known Mr. Elliott since he has been in the country. I knew him in Yedo. He has always borne a good character.

E. Gabriel, sworn:—I reside at the Grand Hotel. On the evening of the 26th February, Mr. Elliott came to me, and told me that Mr. Davidson, the clerk of the hotel, had informed him that the manager accused him of pulling down some lamps from the gas brackets, and furthermore stated that he would be prosecuted next day. He told me that, as he was innocent of the act, he wanted to go and see Mr. Lyons. I wrote a chit to Mr. Lyons, asking him to come to my room, as I wanted to see him on business. He came, and I told him that Mr. Elliott had told me. He said if Mr. Elliott would go with him to his office, he would settle the matter with him. Shortly after, Mr. Elliott came back, and said that Mr. Lyons wanted him to pay for the damage he had done, and paid guilty of the act, and he would take no proceedings against him. I asked him what he intended doing? He replied that, as he was not one who was guilty of the act, he wouldn't do anything of the kind, and he would let Mr. Lyons take his own steps. I saw Mr. Lyons next day, and he told me that he would take the case to Court. I asked him not to do so, saying it would be far better to settle the matter

quietly. He said that if Elliott would plead guilty and apologise he would do so. I told Mr. Elliott that, and said that he had better reflect, and that if he was guilty, he had better apologise. He denied it again, and said he would let Mr. Lyons do what he liked.

To Mr. Lyons:—I am a friend of Mr. Elliott's. It might have been on the 25th that he first came to me to speak of the affair. It was on the evening that the gas brackets were pulled down. You told me you would drop the matter if Elliott would apologise, and pay for the damage. You said, in my room, on that same evening, the 25th, that if he would do so you would not go to Court. You asked Elliott to go to your room to talk over the matter. You said that if he would admit it and write an apology, you would not take proceedings against him. Mr. Elliott did not admit to me having been in the lavatory on that evening.

By Genl. Williams:—I have always found Elliott a very quiet, inoffensive young man.

George Pauncefort, sworn:—I reside at the Grand Hotel. I remember a discussion of the question over the tiffin table. I had previously asked Mr. Elliott, if he were really guilty of the offence with which he was charged, to apologise and offer to pay the damage. He said that he was not guilty, and I then recommended him to allow the case to come into Court, and demand the suffrages of the public.

To Lyons:—You spoke to me on the subject. You said that if Mr. Elliott would pay the damage, and sign his name to a declaration of his guilt, to be published in the papers, you would forego the charge. A gentleman sitting by, said that would be too hard. You then said that it might be stuck up on the notice board. On those conditions you would withdraw the charge. I cannot tell whether you harboured any malice against the young man; that is a difficult question to judge. I really can't say whether you were anxious to ruin the young man.

By Genl. Williams:—I have always found Mr. Elliott to be a most exemplary young man.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Genl. Williams said that the testimony of the witness for the prosecution had been heard, and it must be evident to the Court that no evidence had been adduced to support the charge. There were fifteen or twenty gentlemen present, of high standing, who had attended for the purpose of speaking as to the character of Mr. Elliott. The charge was really so impotent that he did not think it necessary to bring forward any evidence in defence. He would leave it in His Honour's hands.

Court, without preface, said the case was dismissed, and prisoner discharged. The decision was greeted with applause, which was suppressed by Court.

### THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

Yokohama, Feb. 27th, 1874.

Revs. S. R. BROWN, D.D., and J. H. BALLAGH,  
of the Reformed Mission to Japan.

DEAR SIRS,—In soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of building a church for the congregation, now worshipping in the Gaiety Theatre, we have met with the report that, a gentleman, well known in this community, has stated that he had seen Mr. Harris, former U. S. Minister to Japan, and that the latter stated that the donation of \$1,000 made to you was for the purpose of building a church for foreigners at this place.

Would you be kind enough to let us know the facts in the case, and place them at our disposal.

Most respectfully,

N. J. STONE,  
W. Sr. G. ELLIOT, M.D.,  
JOHN Y. HENDERSON,  
Jno. C. BALLAGH,  
*Committee of Subscriptions.*

Yokohama, 28th February, 1874.

To Messrs. N. J. STONE,  
and others, members of the  
Committee for Subscriptions.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your written inquiry of the 27th instant, concerning the object of the Hon. Townsend Harris' donation of \$1,000, in 1861 for church building purposes, we have the honor to furnish you with a copy of his letter accompanying the donation.

S. R. BROWN,  
JAS. H. BALLAGH.

[Copy.]

United States Legation in Japan,  
Kanagawa, Dec. 24th 1861.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

I enclose an order on Mr. Edward Clarke for one thousand dollars, which I pray you to receive as my private contribution to the fund for building a church in this part of Japan, in connexion with the Mission to which you are attached.

I remain,

With unaffected regard,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) TOWNSEND HARRIS.

The Reverend S. R. BROWN,  
American Missionary, Kanagawa.

### YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY OF YOKOHAMA.

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in the formation of a Literary Society for Young Men was held at Christ Church School Room, on Wednesday afternoon. W. W. Cargill, Esq., presided. There was a good attendance, and amongst those present were, the Revs. E. W. Syke and — Shaw (of Yedo), Capt. Bridgford, R. M. A., Messrs. R. Vickers Boyle, R. H. Brunton, F. V. Dickens, W. G. Howell, G. P. Ness, and H. S. Wilkinson.

Mr. Cargill opened the meeting by stating the object of the proposed Society, pointing out the advantages and importance of some such Association for the young men of the community.

The following resolution was then proposed by the Rev. E. W. Syke, seconded by Mr. G. P. Ness, and carried.

"That the persons present at this Meeting organize themselves into a Society to be called the Young Men's Literary Society of Yokohama."

Mr. G. H. Pole then read a form of Constitution which had been prepared by the promoters of the Society, and, after some discussion and the alteration of a few points, it was finally passed.

The following gentlemen were elected office bearers of the Society:—President, Mr. G. P. Ness; Secretary, Mr. G. H. Pole; Treasurer, Mr. J. Y. Henderson. Messrs. H. B. Henley, and A. H. Dare were elected to work with these gentlemen as the Committee of Management.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Cargill for his kindly presiding closed the proceedings.



# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

Our last was dated 23rd ulto., when we reported the market as almost stagnant and likely to undergo no improvement, the troubles in the South tending to confine business within the narrowest limits. Since then, advices to hand from the seat of the rebellion are more assuring, and, although it would be perhaps premature to announce the entire suppression of the insurrection, the news which continues to arrive is of a character likely to restore confidence in mercantile circles, and, as a consequence, a better tone is observable in both Import and Export markets.

SHIRTINGS are nominally at undernoted rates, stocks continuing to increase. In COTTON YARNS, a slightly improved tone is perceptible, and a fair business has been done in Nos. 16 to 24 at a slight advance on last quotations. VELVETS have been in some request. WOOLLENS remain at about last figures, perhaps a shade higher, with more demand; but little has been done. There is a better enquiry for MOUSSELLINES, and considerable business has been done, but at low figures. In IRON, there is absolutely nothing stirring, whilst stocks continue to increase and prices keep going down. SUGARS remain quiet at about former rates. One cargo of Formosa, ex *Courier*, has, however, been quitted at an improved rate, \$4 having been paid; our last quotations, for the line, being \$3.77½ per picul. RAW COTTON is again down, and exceedingly difficult of sale even at low rates quoted.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.15 to 2.20	} Stocks increasing.
8 " do. ... .. "	2.50 to 2.57½	
9 " do. 44 in. ... .. "	2.90 to 3.00	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. "	2.40 to 2.65	} No demand.
64 to 72 " do. ... .. "	2.75 to 2.90	
T.Cloths:—6lbs. to 7lbs. ... .. "	1.45 to 1.75	} Some enquiry for 7's.
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		} Nothing doing. Fair business. Enquired for.
do. (Dyed)... .. "		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. "	1.45 to 2.35	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.85 to 0.97½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in.... .. per piece.	8.35 to 9.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. "	0.95 to 0.97½	
Taffachelass ... .. "	2.70 to 2.80	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.25	} Looking up. No demand.
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	38.55 to 39.75	
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	43.50 to 46.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.		} Enquired for, but no stock.
do. Black do. ... .. "	17.50 to 18.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. "	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. "		
Lastings 80 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. "	14.00 to 16.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. "		
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. "	5.00 to 5.50	
do. (plain) do. ... .. "	4.50 to 5.00	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		
Camlet Cords 80 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16 to 0.19½	} More enquiry. No enquiry. Saleable at less figures.
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. "		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. "	0.40 to 0.90	
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.37 to 0.40	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul	3.90 to 5.20	} Stagnant.
" nail rod ... .. "	4.70 to 5.40	
" hoop ... .. "	5.00 to 5.40	
" pig ... .. "	2.25 to 2.35	
" wire ... .. "	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. nominal.		} Little doing.
Lead ... .. do.		
Tin Plate ... .. per box	8.75	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.50 to 8.60	
do. 2 ... .. "	7.70 to 8.00	
do. 3 ... .. "	7.30 to 7.50	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. "	3.75 to 4.00	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. nominal		
do. (Swatow) ... .. "	3.50 to 3.65	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—There is little change to be noted in the condition of our silk market. Good quality HANKS are still difficult to be had, and, as arrivals from the interior have been sparse, stocks continue to get lower; quotations are without change. OSHIUS are in more demand, and, as sellers are content with lower prices, business has been done to some extent; we quote prices \$20 to \$30 less than our last. Settlements since last report: Hanks 200 Bales, Oshiu 200 Bales. Stock 1,800 Bales. Latest European telegrams report a still falling market.

**TEA.**—Our Tea market since our issue of 23rd ulto., has remained comparatively quiet, settlements for the period to date amounting to only some Pcls. 1800. The demand has continued on grades much as last advised, viz: Medium and Good Medium classes: Prices for those rule \$32 @ 35 for the former, and \$36 @ 39 for the latter. Other kinds are in poor supply and receiving little if any attention. Arrivals from the country come in very slowly, but we expect a total export from Yokohama of 12 million pounds may be confidently relied on. It would be premature to hazard any ideas as to coming crop. The weather has continued temperate, yet not too warm to cause premature growth of the new leaf. The critical period is during the early part of April, when, if the crop be too forward, it is very liable to damage from frost and cutting winds.

Description.		Prices per Picul.		Remarks.
Silk:—				
Mybaash & Sinshiu	Extra, Best Good Medium Inferior	nominal	per picul	
		\$640.00 to 670.00	"	
		590.00 to 620.00	"	
		560.00 to 580.00	"	
		500.00	"	
Oshiu Extra	nominal		"	
" Bee		580.00 to 630.00	"	
" God		490.00 to 550.00	"	
Echizen, Medium		nominal.	"	
" Inferior			"	
Hamatski Inferior to Best		420.00 to 460.00	"	
Koshu			"	
" Bee			"	
" Medium			"	
" Inferior			"	
Sodai Medium...		440.00 to 490.00	"	
Hatchoji-Tussah			"	
Tea:—				
Common, ...		\$ 22 to \$ 27		
Good Comon,		\$ 28 to \$ 30		
Medium ...		\$ 31 to \$ 34		
Good Medm		\$ 36 to \$ 38		
Fine ...		\$ 41 to \$ 44		
Finest ...		\$ 45 to \$ 50		
Choice ...		\$ nominal.		
Choicest ..		\$ nominal.		
Sundries—				
Wheat, ...	nominal	\$ 1.60 to 1.85 per Picul.		
Rice, ...	nominal			
Seaweed, the out		2.80 to 3.20	"	
" the Brown		2.00 to 3.00	"	
" the Green...		1.00 to 1.50	"	
Cattle Fish		10.75 to 11.50	"	
Dried Shrimps, (no stock)		14.00 to 16.00	"	
Mushroom		36.00 to 41.00	"	
Isinglass		80.00 to 45.00	"	
Sharks' Fin		17.00 to 40.00	"	
Wax, White		13.00 to 16.00	"	
" Bees		40.00 to 50.00	"	
Gall Nuts		12.00 to 18.00	"	
Sulphur, (no stock)		2.40 to 2.90	"	
Ginseng, (10 a 100 pcs. per catty)		2.85 to 5.00 per catty.		
" (10 a 200 " " )		2.25 to 3.25	"	
Tobacco, common		6.50 to 12.00 per Picul		
Rape Oil, (no stock)				
Shell Fish		17.00 to 30.00	"	
Camphor		14.00 to 16.00	"	
Beche de Mer, ...		35.00 to 50.00	"	
Coals ...		7.00 to 12.00 per ton.		

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## TABLES.

## SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	5,900	5,753	6,650	2,685	6,065	7,170	3,951
" Marseilles ... ..	4,424	3,839	5,092	348	3,608	5,614	3,664
" United States ... ..	55	132	56	188	149	739	525
" Other Countries ... ..	960	885	364	60	—	19	1
Total Bales ... ..	11,339	10,509	12,162	3,281	9,822	13,542	8,141

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-1.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,066

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867.
To New York &c. ... ..	8,570,589	8,663,402	8,664,493	9,048,465	5,965,684	8,753,251	5,851,888
" San Francisco ... ..	2,356,184	2,267,376	1,725,379	1,932,525	1,270,885	1,097,812	699,300
" England ... ..	—	—	—	—	74,573	781,407	773,321
" China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	4336
Total pounds ... ..	10,926,773	10,930,778	10,389,872	10,980,990	7,311,142	10,584,270	7,368,811

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-1.
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,331
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,299
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,077
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,431
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,141

## EXCHANGE.

STERLING.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
 " do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 3d.  
 " Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
 " do. ....Documents.....4s. 4d.  
 PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.45  
 do. ....3 months' sight.....5.38½

PARIS.—Private Paper 6 months' sight.....5.48  
 do. " 3 " " .....5.41  
 SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....73½  
 " Private Bills...10 days' sight.....73½  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills.....on demand.....1/2 cent discount  
 " Private Bills...10 days' .....1/2 cent discount

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22. Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,881, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 22. Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,977, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 24. French str. *Nil*, Samat, 1,068, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 Feb. 25. Brit. S. S. *Acantha*, Young, 652, from Nagasaki, coal, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 26. German brig. *Otto*, Adamson, 231, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Feb. 26. German brig. *Hirananus*, Nissen, 250, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Feb. 27. Brit. str. *Behar*, Andrews, 1,686, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Feb. 27. Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 27. German barq. *Dolphin*, Lilienthal, 260, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Feb. 28. Brit. ship, *Ada Fredale*, Napton, 997, from Liverpool, Coal, to E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 Feb. 28. Brit. str. *Washi*, Withers, 221, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 March 1. Russian str. *Courier*, Lomanoffsky, 495, from Nagasaki, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 March 4. Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 3,880, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 March 6. Brit. str. *Glenartney*, Keay, 1,970, from Shanghai, general, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 March 7. Am. str. *New York Furber*, 2,119, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 March 7. French str. *Volga*, Samat, 960, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 March 7. Am. str. *Alaska*, Morse, 3,012, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24. Brit. str. *Madras*, Be nard, 1,235, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Feb. 24. Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,881, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 25. German schr. *Irene*, Behrens, 263, for Amoy, Ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Feb. 26. Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Feb. 28. German barq. *Mikado*, Leipferdt, 343, for Kobe, balast, despatched by Captain.  
 March 1. German brig. *Rebecca*, Stouppen, 234, for Chefoo, allast, despatched by Captain.  
 Mar. 3. French str. *Nil*, 1,008, Flambean, for Hongkong, Mils and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Mar. 3. Ger. bq. *Schiller*, 352, Dincklage, for Hiogo, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Mar. 7. Am. str. *Golden Age*, 1,870, Coy, for Shanghai, General despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 3. rit. barq. *Eastern Chief*, Carr, 450, for London, via Nagasaki, general, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 March 4. m. str. *China*, Cobb, 3,880, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 6. rit. barq. *Prile of the Thames*, Burdiss, 381, for Shanghai, Sea-weed, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 March 7. rit. str. *Acantha*, Young, 652, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 6. erman brig. *Otto*, Adamson, 231, for Chefoo, balst, despatched by Captain.  
 March 6. erman barq. *Dolphin*, Lilienthal, 260, for Chefoo, allast, despatched by Captain.  
 March 6. erman brig. *Hieronymus*, Massen, 226, for Chefoo, sea-weed, despatched by Captain.

## PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. Str. *Great Republic*, from Hongkong :—  
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
 Messrs. Henderson, T. H. Desmond, Geo. Woods, Capt. S. Lowell, B. Rhudolf and wife.  
 FOR LIVERPOOL.  
 Mr. J. O'Miller, Col. Grain, R.E.  
 FOR NEW YORK.  
 Lieut. H.E. Nichols.  
 FOR YOKOHAMA.  
 Lieut. P. Kinham R. M., Messrs. John T. Gray, Wm. H. Hylous, John Brown, C. P. Low and servant, J. Campbell.  
 Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.  
 Messrs. L. Kahn, A. S. Davies, Geo. Bacon, N. P. Kingdon, Dr. Gates, J. Maack, S. Swenson, T. Jacobs, W. B. Walter, F. Stein, Stephens, T. Lenz, Behncke, McGregor, and six Japanese in the cabin, E. Blair, J. Cook, and 47 Japanese in the steerage.  
 FOR AMERICA.  
 W. N. McComber, M. U. Cook, W. P. Elliot, A. Simson, F. R. Gamwell, in the cabin, G. Emorga, and

Per M. M. Steamer *Nil*, Capt. Samat, from Hongkong :—Mr. and Mrs. Cope and family, Messrs. H. Bilay and child, Groemmont, Ennomoto, Yamoguchi, Hayashi, Symmonds, and H. Joseph.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, for Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, 3 children and 2 native servants, Mr. Baldock, and 9 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. S. *Great Republic*, Capt. Howard—  
 FOR FRANCE.

Mr. J. M. Jaquemot.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davison and child, Miss Davison, Messrs. C. A. Flanders, Murata, and Hance.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Miss Hegenberg, Messrs. W. P. Small, J. P. Stevens, Geo. Bacon Jr., A. F. Davis, R. Swain, P. R. Chandler, D. Rose, D. Sharp, Jr.

Steering—Mrs. Brebart, Messrs. Fredk. Cruse, A. Barnes, P. Flynn, O. Milton, Looga, Watson, Bekka, Hogenmi, P. Cherami, Satou, H. Gadecki, Matsuda, Ishioke, T. Saito, Miromega, T. Tsugawa, Tomiga, and A. Miller.

Per Brit. S. S. *Acantha*, from Nagasaki.

Mr. Brown.

Per Brit. str. *Behar*, from Hongkong.

Rev. Mr. Walworth, Miss N. Walworth, Messrs. E. L. B. MacMahon, Goodwin, Biacchi, Heidecke, Rogers, Vale, and one Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.

Mrs. Coy, Dr. Jamieson and wife, Messrs. M. P. Evans, H. J. Skeels, H. Stewart, A. Centoz and servant, M. Braga, wife and 4 children, L. Joseph, E. Gammon, F. Dumaresque, one Japanese; 34 Japanese and 4 children in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Hakodate.

Rev. Anatolio, T. L. Brower, M. Eziblsky, one Japanese, and 42 in the steerage.

Per French str. *Nil*, for Hongkong :—

Messrs. Walter Shepherd, A. Arestrup, and B. S. Barnett.

FOR SAIGON.

Messrs. S. Ollivier, Eugene Michel, and Camille Oziolle.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Dr. de Jong, Schut, Behncke, S. C. Kirby, and James R. Gornley.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, for Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Ihda, E. C. Kirby, Mrs. C. T. Coy, Mrs. Evans, T. Lenz, C. Roberts, P. B. Hope, A. E. Olarowsky, H. A. Stevens, Groenwout, A. R. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. Florent, Mrs. Jamieson, G. H. Howell, R. M. Bevil, C. Brown, Mrs. Gerstmayer, 27 Japanese, 185 in the steerage.

Per Brit. barq. *Eastern Chief*, for London.—T. Wych.

Per Am. str. *China*, from San Francisco.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mrs. C. R. Harris and 2 children, A. T. Saisho, Commander E. C. Matthews, U.S.N., N. Wakayama and wife, J. B. Brown, Doi, S. Noki and servant, B. M. Gunn, G. Hamilton, C. Rickerby, and Mrs. J. R. Anglin and family.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rev. Mr. Brown, James Jump, V. Chartron, E. Binssonet, and L. Sylvester.

FOR HONGKONG.

Miss Fanny Gray, Miss L. Markham, C. Eterling, and A. Neilson.

Per Am. str. *China*, for Hongkong.

Messrs. Nelson, Eberling, A. Center, R. S. Corning, F. Hall, E. Gammon, Mrs. Markham, Mrs. F. Gray, Dr. King, Mrs. Dr. Simons.

Per Brit. str. *Glenartney*, from Shanghai.

Rev. Mr. Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. Faulda.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Clapp, Dr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Messrs. M. Doblhof, bass, Arbuthnot, Wroughton, J. H. Mossup, D. Cooper, J. G. Mitchell, Dr. Fischer, U. S. Vice-Consul, Dr. Simmonds, M. Yashi and wife, T. Lepper, and D. Hodnett.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. J. Hamblin and child, Mrs. W. J. Blydenberg, Miss Jessie Blydenberg, Miss C. B. Ellis, W. M. Schaeffer, and 4 in the steerage.

Per French str. *Volga*, from Hongkong.

Messrs. David Nakasima, Hashimoto, Hasiebiar, Emoura, Kamouiri, Tanaka, Shiodo, Ishida, Ishikawa, Narashima, Tamaka, Sisonki, Matsowa, Wakai, Mrs. T. Saito, and 100 in the steerage.

Per Brit. steamer *Acantha*, for Shanghai :

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Boyle, Messrs. E. S. Cartman, Geo. Elliot, S. O. Lata, E. H. M. Gower, A. Oestman, and one Japanese. 100 in steerage.

Per P. M. Co.'s *Alaska*, from Hongkong.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hon. C. C. Smith, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, J. B. Coughtrie, wife, child and servant; and Mr. B. F. Wood, U.S.N., in the cabin. James Shaw, Ah Chot, Ah Che, and Ah Hye, in the steerage.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Messrs. Geo. A. Wadley and S. W. Jones, in the cabin. Messrs. Bernard Kelly, John Smell, and 623 Chinese in the steerage.

## REPORTS.

The P. M. S. S. *Oregonian* left Shanghai February 3rd, at 12 noon. Experienced fine weather throughout passage.

The P. and O. Steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong, experienced strong head winds, and heavy sea throughout the passage.

The P. M. Co.'s Str. *Great Republic*, 3,881 tons, H. L. Howard, commander, left Hongkong Feb. 12th, at 3.15 P.M., to Feb. 18th had strong gales from N.E. and heavy sea; Feb. 19th at 10.15 A.M. off Cape Toyi passed French Mail bound South, same day at 8.20 P.M. off Isa Point, Lieut. F. Ela, U.S.M.C., committed suicide by jumping overboard. From Van Dieman Straits, had strong East gales and rain. Arrived at Yokohama Feb. 22nd, at 5.25 A.M.

The Am. str. *Costa Rica* reports strong northerly winds since leaving Hiogo.

The Brit. S. S. *Acantha* reports strong N. E. winds, throughout passage.

The German brig. *Otto* reports changeable winds and weather throughout, with alternate calms and strong gales.

The Brit. str. *Behar* reports, left Hongkong at 8.30 a.m., February 19th, and for the first four days experienced fresh gales from N. to N. E. with heavy sea. Wind veered to the N. W. during the last three days. Arrived at Yokohama, February 26th at 6.30 a.m.

The German barq. *Dolphin* reports very stormy weather with heavy rains since passing the Loochoos; winds veering from East to West.

The Am. str. *China* reports left San Francisco, February 2nd at noon.

The Brit. str. *Glenartney* reports strong northerly winds after leaving the Yangtze, with fine weather along this coast.

The New York Agent  
FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

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The "Nippon Advertiser" a weekly advertising sheet, published in Japanese, and distributed gratuitously in all parts of the Empire—guaranteed circulation 5000 copies;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

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# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "China."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1874.

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### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 9TH TO 26TH MARCH, 1874.

OUR last Mail Summary was dispatched on the 9th inst. by the P. M. steamer *Alaska*. Since then the following mails have arrived.

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
The U. S. Mail	March 13	March 10
The Eng. Mail	" 15	" 15

The latest public telegrams are to the 12th March. Letter dates are to 23rd of January.

### Summary.

THE storm which prevailed in the political world of Japan up to the close of February has given place to a most monotonous calm during this month. There has been nothing of importance to indicate that any kind of trouble had been afoot. The Imperial troops having been victorious over the insurgents in Kinsiu, the excitement in Tokio has been quite allayed, and there seems every probability of the Government being able at least to preserve peace in the country.

All, however, is not as bright as it looks on the surface. The Saga insurgents have been beaten by the Imperial troops sent against them, but they resolutely meet whatever punishment the conquerors allot to them, and refuse to give up the cause for which they took up arms.

Various reports arrive from other parts, where the opinions of the Saga men are predominant; although it has been found possible to restrain the samourai from actual outbreak. Indeed, such has been the feeling in those clans, that at one time it was declared that they had actually risen. This, however, by great firmness on the part of those in whom they most confided, has, though with difficulty, been prevented.

There exist many circumstances which tend to prove that all is not so smooth as it looks. Last week it was stated that Shimadzu Saburo and Saigo Kitchinoske had re-

turned to Tokei from Kagosima, Satsuma. And to this the rider was almost universally added, "this shews that the government has nothing to fear from the Satsuma samourai." Now, it is stated that they both left on Monday last, to return to Kagosima; whilst other generally well-informed persons say that they never came—that they were ordered to do so, but that they would not, because their retainers objected. It is impossible for foreigners to learn definitely the truth, if it be determined to keep anything quiet; but the very mystery attending this leads to the fear that pacification is not so assured as the optimists paint it.

In Tokei the quiet has been unbroken. On Wednesday, the 18th instant, the Mikado and the Empress visited Yokohama, to inspect the Lighthouse Department and witness the brilliancy of a new light which has been fixed up in the experimental tower at Benten. Full particulars of the visit will be found among the general news.

On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, a fire broke out in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, which was of greater extent and destroyed more property than any fire we have had since the great fire of November 1866. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was in much danger, but, although much scorched and damaged, was saved. The same night there were two other fires in the settlement. By the first mentioned, the offices of the *Japan Herald* were destroyed. The proprietor, however, had a new office, and his paper published on the following Monday; only claiming the indulgence of his subscribers for non-issue on Friday and Saturday.

The fire which occurred on the 12th instant induced the Agents of the Fire Insurance Companies to hold a meeting, at which steps were taken towards organising more united action between them than has hitherto been exhibited. A committee has been appointed to watch the interests of the various Fire offices; to call a meeting of the Agents when desired; and to cause an investigation to be made into all circumstances connected with every fire that takes place. Attention was directed to the subject of water supply but nothing satisfactory was arrived at. The real truth is that the community of Yokohama is

very lukewarm. It bubbles up occasionally like a Geyser and as speedily subsides; and the few earnest workers it contains are expected to do a great deal and are found fault with if it be left undone, whilst the public at large are very chary of finding the funds.

### LOSS OF THE M. M. STEAMER "NIL."

News of a most terrible calamity has just reached Yokohama. The M. M. Steamer *Nil*, commanded by Capt. Samat, was due at this port on Sunday last, from Hongkong, with the mails and a number of passengers. She had not turned up this morning, and although there was a natural anxiety as to the cause of her detention no thought of the terrible fate which has befallen her crossed the minds of those interested in her arrival. The information to hand is meagre, and the grim facts of the calamity are these:—On the night of the 20th or 21st the *Nil* was totally wrecked at Iri-ma-mura, in the Province of Idzu, and about 10 miles from the cape of that name, where there is a lighthouse. Out of a crew and passenger roll of 146 souls only 4 escaped death.

The weather is said to have been thick, which may perhaps account for the final catastrophe, although not for the position of the vessel so close to a dangerous coast; unless indeed she had experienced the severe gales which prevailed here about that time.

The *Bourayne* leaves to-morrow morning for the scene of the calamity.

The news arrived by special messenger to the Governor of Kanagawa, and, notwithstanding the facilities afforded by telegraphic communication, it took four or five days to travel the 170 miles.

The crew are set down at 60 persons. We fancy, therefore, and truly hope, that the balance to be accounted for out of the 147 on board, a total of over 80 passengers, must be considerably over-stated, as the boats of the company do not usually carry so many.

\*\* Since writing the above we learn that a large proportion of the passengers were seamen drafted to the *Bourayne*.

THE FOLLOWING are the passengers for Yokohama by the Co.'s steamer *Smith*:

Mme. Avril, Messrs. Bateman, Laurence, Liccioni, Muraux, Josida, Leisberg, and Pallier.

### VISIT OF THE MIKADO TO YOKOHAMA.

"QUEEN'S weather," as applied to the invariable good fortune which seems to attend the selection of days appointed for royal progresses in the "old country," has long since become a household word amongst English people, and it almost seems as though His Majesty the Mikado were favoured with like good fortune in his excursions to those portions of his dominions occupied by Westerns. On the occasion of his last visiting Yokohama, *en route* to Yokoska, the weather was everything that could be desired; and, on the present occasion, both yesterday and to-day have proved deliciously mild and beautiful, and His Majesty and those accompanying him, as well as the good folk who are honoured by his visit, are to be congratulated that the day selected should have turned out to be so fine: the more especially as of late the weather has been somewhat unsettled. With all the accessories, then, of brilliant weather, the "pomp and circumstance" of Imperial dignity, the love and awe of a conservative people, and the indulgent sympathies of European residents, it is not to be wondered at that the visit of the Tenno to Yokohama should be a great event; and there was, consequently, a large number of both Easterns and Westerns crowding the Railway Station and its approaches to welcome the arrival of the Imperial party.

A body of what Artemus Ward would call "mounted huss troopers" was drawn up within the compound of the Station, in readiness to receive His Majesty, who with the Empress and suite reached the terminus at 5 minutes to 4 o'clock, travelling in the Imperial carriage, which was attached to the ordinary 3 P.M. train from Shinbashi, two engines being employed.

The Imperial party immediately repaired to the reception rooms on the upper floor of the Station, made use of on their former visit, and fitted up with much elegance for their use. After resting awhile, the Emperor reappeared, and, mounting a gorgeously caparisoned horse which was in waiting, (the Imperial Body Guard, which accompanied him from Tokio, saluting), proceeded towards the Lighthouse Establishment, Benten; the object of his visit being the inspection of the various interesting sections of the Department. The Empress, attended by two *kiu-jo*, (Court ladies) entered the Imperial carriage and drove off, followed by another carriage containing four high officials, *Matenokoji Kunaitaiyu*, *Yamaoka Kunaishosho*, *Sugi Daijo*, and *Funabiki Shojii* (Doctor). Four more *kiu-jo* followed in a wagonette, the whole *cortège* being escorted by the mounted guards. On reaching the Lighthouse establishment, which was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, evergreens, &c. the Imperial party were received by Mr. Brunton, the Engineer-in-Chief; the Japanese head of the Department, *Satow Yozo*, *Todai-no-kami*, having accompanied His Majesty from Shinbashi, whither he proceeded to receive him.

The Imperial party were conducted to the schoolhouse, a spacious building adjacent to the offices, which had been tastefully fitted up for his Majesty's reception. Here the various Foreign Ministers were presented by *Tera-shima*. The lighthouse officials, headed by Mr. Brunton, also received that honour. Whilst their Majesties rested awhile, the gentlemen attached to the suite and the Ministers amused themselves by looking over numerous excellently executed maps, plans, drawings, and photographs of matters connected with the lighthouse service.

The business of inspection was then seriously entered upon. The first place visited was a building devoted to the rectification of the colza and kerosine oils used in the lighting of lamps employed. Passing the iron and oil stores, we reach the storehouse for apparatus, filled principally with weighty packages destined for the new lighthouse at *Inaboye Saki*; a tramway connecting the stores with the wharf below for the convenience of shipment.

Entering the Machine shops, where a pretty little 8 h. p. engine was busily at work, the operation of testing the bricks employed in building was shewn, a cube of that material being submitted to the tremendous pressure of an hydraulic press, capable of exerting a force of 80 tons. As a matter of course the material was crushed into fragments, but such force, we need hardly mention, is not always used. In the same building the engine drove a handy upright sawing machine, which operated with 4 blades on a 16 inch log. As many as 24 blades can be used on a 2 feet log. The engine is, however, hardly powerful enough, although 11 blades were at work this morning. In a shop adjacent, under the same roof and fed by the same motive power, the busy action of morticing, beading, planing, dovetailing, tenoning and other machines was shewn; a lathe being also at work, and an ingenious labour-saving machine, by Messrs. S. Worsom & Co., of London, known as a "Geneaal Joiner," exciting much interest. This department is under the direction of Mr. Pearce, who is to be commended for the perfect order in which everything under his control is to be found. The wood yard was next visited, where the extensive carpenter's shops are situate, the object of attraction being, however, a quantity of screw piles intended for the erection of a lighthouse at the *Shinagawa* anchorage, *Yedo*. Proceeding across the compound, a large storehouse, containing immense buoys, stores of cement, and other heavy goods, was next reached, the rest of the building being used as a depository for the varied and extensive assortment of material required by the department. The principal object of the visit, as has been already mentioned, was the inspection of a new cata-dioptric lighting apparatus, intended to be erected, in the course of a month or two, at *Inaboye-saki*. This created very much interest, it being something quite ahead of what has before been attempted in Japan. The burners are a new patent of Capt. Doty, the celebrated English inventor. The apparatus is fitted with the most recent improvements and is very powerful.

His Majesty ascended the tower of the experimental lighthouse—where apparatus is tried before being despatched to its destination—and viewed the practical working of it, expressing himself as much pleased with what he saw. The lower story contained samples of various orders of optical apparatus, all in operation, and is used for the instruction of Japanese lightkeepers, who are thoroughly grounded in their duties before being despatch-

ed to their responsible appointments. Again crossing the compound towards the extensive offices, the Imperial party paused to view an iron tower in course of construction for *Yebo-shi-Sima*, at present some 32 feet high, but which, when mounted with lantern and other appurtenances, will probably total 40 feet. Although this is a comparatively small erection it undoubtedly reflects very great credit on the department, every portion of the substantial structure (with the exception, of course, of the raw material, in the shape of plate, bar and bolt iron,) having been prepared in the adjacent blacksmith's and machine shops, where the various operations of plate and flange drilling, &c., are carried on. Into these His Majesty merely glanced, in passing.

Having entered the offices, the party passed into a room filled with theodolites, telescopes, and other optical apparatus which seemed to puzzle some of the Japanese *attachés* not a little. Onwards through a suite of rooms filled with plans and drawings of lighthouses, and apparently devoted to draughting, the party finally reached the retiring rooms, where a halt was made and some refreshment provided for His Majesty and his numerous suite.

The inspection, which must have afforded His Majesty very much gratification, virtually ended here; and the groups of ladies who occupied the balconies of the departmental residences adjacent mostly dispersed, the Ministers also at that time taking their leave.

About half an hour was occupied in the business of refreshment, and, at about 6 o'clock, the Emperor again mounted his horse, and, followed by the Empress and suite in carriages in the same order as before observed, proceeded to the *Okurasho*, where it was intended they should pass the night, followed by immense crowds of His Majesty's faithful subjects. The Imperial party being safely domiciled, the cavalry guard departed to the *Nogé* barracks, the *Go Shimpei* doing duty at the premises during the night, an adjacent building being used as a guard-room. Soon after reaching the *Okurasho*, the party came out on the balcony, or belvedere over the porch, to view the practical working of the new apparatus they had just inspected at *Benten*. It being by that time dark, the effect was much more decided, and His Majesty lingered some time to admire the effect. Finally, the party retired to *yu-gozen*; and, after dinner, paid *Takashima Kayemon* the honour of a visit, reaching his house shortly before 8 o'clock. Here everything was bright and brilliant, the front of the house being illuminated with lines of gas jets and devices, the Imperial Mon being conspicuous and the whole effect very beautiful. The vicinity was lighted up with the reflection for a great distance around. The gasworks were similarly lit up, and both buildings attracted immense crowds of native spectators of all classes. *Takashima* had provided for the delectation of His Majesty and the Empress a rare treat, in the shape of an entertainment by that subtle conjurer Professor *Vanek*, who had been invited to give an exhibition of his beautiful dissolving views before the Imperial party. Such a representation has never before been given to a Japanese ruler. It is needless to say that the Professor was perfectly at home with his august patrons—royalty, indeed, being no novelty with him, as, we find, that of last evening was his twenty first appearance before crowned heads; principally in Europe, but also largely in the East. At first the purpose was merely to exhibit the wonders of the *Cyclorama*, but, after the Professor had produced from his *repertoire* just twice the number of

views set down in the programme prepared, and which included a large number of pictures of the late Franco-German war, the Emperor expressed a desire to see some of the wonders of the magic art, of the Professor's dexterity in which he had heard. This was unexpected and the latter was unprepared, but nevertheless he managed to improvise something really good, and the party, their Majesties especially, seemed to be much delighted thereat. The whole concluded at about half past ten. So ended the first day's amusements.

This morning (19th,) at half past nine precisely, (and punctuality seems to be a virtue with His Majesty) the Imperial party left Okurasho for the gas-works at Noge, proceeding in the same order as before. The road was kept by the police and cleared of pedestrians.

On arriving at the gasworks, His Majesty on horseback, the imperial party was received by Takashima and the European officials, and conducted to the reception rooms, where they remained awhile. The inspection of the works which followed was necessarily a short one, the intention being to return to Tokio by the 11 o'clock train. Opportunity was taken, however, to visit some of the works, the operations of a portion being shewn. First, the party entered the retort room, where the charging and discharging of two furnaces was shewn, very much to the discomfort of the visitors, apparently, the smell being abominable. The climax was reached by the dumping of a barrowfull of hot coals, upon which was thrown a quantity of water, close to the party, the result being that they were nearly suffocated. The Empress and her suite were again to take refuge beneath their umbrellas. The coal-tar tanks were next inspected, then the gasometer and registering apparatus, more retorts and receivers, stores of various kinds, the general meter, and lastly the ingenious contrivance for measuring the "candle-power" of the gas. Here the party again retired to the reception rooms, where they partook of some refreshment, the attendants participating to the extent of a sip of o-cha. At half-past ten the route was resumed and a start was made for the railway station, where they arrived at 10.35, in time for the 11 A.M. ordinary train, to which the Imperial carriage was again attached; two engines, as on the down trip, being considered necessary for the journey. On reaching the station His Majesty and suite made use of the withdrawing rooms until the hour arrived for departure. A considerable number of spectators assembled to compensate themselves for the loss of a previous peep. The Imperial body-guard went on by same train, the cavalry and carriages proceeding by road.

Homura, Benten, Moncho, and indeed all the native quarters, were profusely decorated with flags, and to-day is being observed by many natives as a holiday, the lighthouse especially being crowded with visitors.

Before closing we desire to express our acknowledgments to the heads of the Lighthouse and Railway Departments, and to the authorities of the Gas-works, for their courtesy and the facilities they have afforded us in the collection of intelligence.

#### THE COLONIZATION OF YESO.

IN THE *Nisshin Shinjishi* of the 13th February, was a letter to the Editor on the subject of the Kaitakushi, which ought to have found a place in our columns long ago. It alludes in its opening paragraph to some of the Hakodate correspondence which had appeared

in the *Japan Gazette*; and though the writer does not at all reply to the questions raised in that correspondence, he at least gives some interesting information. He says:—

"Many questions referring to the colony of Yezo, have been published lately in the *Japan Gazette*. Most of these being unjust and depreciatingly expressed, must not be believed by the readers. Although it is unnecessary to reply to such questions or to negative some of them, yet I fear that some who are ignorant of facts may be misled by them. I have therefore, undertaken to write to you (the *Nisshin Shinjishi*) that your readers may see the affairs of the colony, and what has been already effected.

In order to carry out anything, whether large or small, it is proper first to define the object and estimate the expense; and then we can see whether we have power to accomplish it. Unless this regular order be observed there can be no success. Mr. Kuroda, Jikuan or vice-commissioner of the Agricultural department, has never supposed it possible to make a colony rapidly; but only to do all that could be done perfectly within a settled term. Thus, in his first memorial about the colony, he considered that it would take ten years to fix it on a solid foundation; the fruits may be seen in twenty years, and success perfected after thirty years. The scheme and the work, being very great, it could not of course be done instantaneously or in a morning and an evening.

1.—The readers must consider:—The district of Sapporo being situated on the west coast, close to the port of Otaru, is bounded northward by the various mountains and hills of Ishikari and Atta, and a large river runs through the district. Being a vast plain, containing many ten thousands (square) ri (Japanese miles), it is capable of occupation by a large population of immigrants; and as it lies in the centre of the whole island of Yezo, the head quarters have been established there, so that all districts in every direction may be easily governed therefrom.

2.—In order to facilitate business traffic and for the convenience of travellers, a new road, about 46 ri in length, has been opened. The hills have been cut, the valleys have been filled up, between Hakodate and Sapporo. Many inns have been built on the line of the post roads; and a harbour having been built at Yétomo, Guburi district, over a hundred families of immigrants have settled there, though this was formerly totally uninhabited.

3.—Immigrants to each part of the island, since 1863 are collected on the following terms:—

Farmer immigrants are supplied with houses, farming tools, food and clothing for three years. They are rewarded for having opened up a wild country for cultivation, with money at the rate of two yen for each tan (300 tsubo—about  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre). Others who pay their own expenses are specially rewarded with ten yen per tan of land they bring under cultivation and these farm lands are all free from taxes for seven years. Trading and manufacturing immigrants are also supplied with moderate sums as capital for their business on the same principle as the farmers.

4.—The land, whether hill, forest or plain, is sold very cheaply to the immigrants; as a portion of the best arable land has been settled to be sold at one yen and a half per 1,000 tsubo (about  $\frac{5}{6}$ ths of an acre); second quality one yen, and inferior or wild country at half a yen for the same quantity. These lands are free of tax for ten years.

5.—All parts of Yezo abounding in mines, the rules for working them have been fixed. As it is most necessary to encourage the production of this its principal resource, the quality of the mines had to be examined into, and the expenses of working them estimated, so that they should be commenced without fear of loss.

Accordingly attention has been particularly directed to the examination of the geology and the minerals; and the southern part has already been examined throughout.

Mr. Lyman, an "employed American" has completed the examination of the four districts of Ishikari, Shiribesho, Yuburi and Oshima, and has found several valuable minerals, as will be seen in the following lists. In the parts Horomui, in the Sapporo Kori of the Ishikari district, the minerals above sea level have been measured as over ten millions of tons; and when they come to be worked, the production is likely to be twice as much as this.

Coal in the port Iwanai has been measured to be about ten millions of tons above the lowest level of the natural drainage.

Coal in Horomui about -	10,000,000 tons
Sand Iron in Yurabu about -	120,000 "
do. in Horomui about -	5,015 "
Sulphur in Tobetsu about -	100 "
do. in Iwoto about -	75 "
do. in Horomui about -	225 "
Lime-stone in Orosawa about -	20,000,000 "
do. in Ishi-zaki mura -	2,255,000 "
do. in Kami-Yuzawa -	2,000 "
do. in Washiki -	43,000 "

Gold in Toshihetsu, Hisato and Yesashi about \$2,500,000 value, besides Petroleum Oil in Washiki, Yamagoi-uchi and Hizumi-zawa.

6.—The geographical survey has been entrusted to Mr. Wasson. The base or foundation line has been fixed in Yurabei-Kori, from which survey lines in all other directions are drawn. Had the survey been finished, the map of the whole island of Yezo might be perfectly represented, minutely describing the locality of the mountains hills and rivers, and showing the vastness of the plains, &c. This will be of great use to future immigrants.

7.—Many thousands of kokus of timber have been cut down, land in the vicinity of Sapporo being cleared to the extent of many square ri. Much of this timber was used for the several buildings of Kaitakushi; but over sixty thousand kokus are still stored up. Timber is very abundant in Ishikari, Toyohira, Chitore, Ametatsu, Sorachi and Tobetsu, so that all could not be cut down for many years. Sawing machines have been established in Sapporo. One is moved by steam, another by water power. From thence the timber is transported to the harbour of Otaru. Besides these, there is a saw mill in Moraran, where large quantities of timber are brought to be sawn, from the high lands of Shiribeshi and Aritama. The timber may be expected to become a profitable article of export.

8.—Mill stones have been annexed to the above-mentioned water power saw mill. The excellent wheaten flour produced by the immigrant farmers in the vicinity of Sapporo was ground by them, and bread made of that flour is said to be not inferior to that imported from abroad.

The amount of the duty collected at six custom houses in Yezo is estimated to be over five hundred and sixty thousand yen (560,000.)

10.—Means have been provided to support those who are suffering, or, being old or de-

formed, have no one to aid them. A house has also been established in Hakodate for foundlings; and public warehouses have been built in several localities, to store up provisions, from which the poor may be supplied in years of scarcity. Twenty five thousand koku of rice and ten thousand bags of salt have each been stored up in these separate warehouses; and a public loan-agency has been established, to lend money at a very cheap rate (8 *per cent. per annum*) to the natives, as capital for their business.

11.—Honin Kuaisha, or Public Insurance Company, has been organised to insure against shipwreck and sea damage, to fix the regulations of exchange of goods, to secure against the risks on the voyage, and to facilitate the transportation of goods; for the purpose of enabling merchants to export the productions of the whole island of Yeso, and to increase the trade with foreigners.

Kaitsuigo, a branch office of the Honin Kuaisha, has been already established at Shanghai, China.

12.—Although the means of education are not yet perfected in the whole island, schools for both sexes have been built in the Kaitakushi department in Tokei. The students are all taught, that they may serve this department only, and when they have finished their studies they will be sent to Yeso. Besides these, six schools have been built at the public expense in Hakodate and Sapporo; and there are several more belonging to Kaitakushi, in Aritama, Yoichi, &c.

13.—As the people could not be left without protection, even for a day, 6000 men, chosen from the immigrants, have been appointed to act as troops or guards. Further, as it has been decided that the naval department should send two men-of-war permanently to guard the coast, this object is now about to be carried out.

14.—The rules for taxation have been arranged to be paid differently for different places—from 8 *per cent* up to 20 *per cent* (which is the heaviest on the island), according as the locality is easy or otherwise for the business of the settlers, and convenient or not for the transport of goods.

Most of these rules have been founded on the old style; though in every place under the district office of Nemoro, only, where a tax of thirty *per cent* was formerly levied, it has been reduced to 8 *per cent* since 1869; while, in the counties Horodumi, Samani, Urakawa, Mitsuishi, &c., the old tax of 30 *per cent* has been lessened to 20 *per cent*. But 24 *per cent* is required to be paid on the salmon fishing in Ishikari, because it affords to those engaged in it a very large profit; and besides, they are assisted by the department.

No payment of taxes on either land or anything else is levied in the whole of Karafuto, or Saghalien.

(Note.—As almost all people in Yeso (?) are employed chiefly in hunting or fishing the rate of taxation is upon these only. Nothing else is taxed).

Ten ships—steamers and sailing vessels, small or large, altogether—have been purchased for the use of the colony. Voyages between Hakodate, Mororan, Ishikari and Nankei, or Tokei, Osaka and Nagasaki, are constantly performed by these ships. By this fact, the import of goods having increased to many times the former extent, prices of all imports have declined: and the native produce, finding markets for export, has become dearer.

15.—A telegraph station has been erected at Sapporo, from whence the lines are extend-

ing to the town of Fukuyama in Matsmai, through Hakodate and Mororan; and a single line is even going to be laid to Otaru. These will all be completed shortly.

A mail service has been established already throughout all parts south of Ishikari.

16.—As the residents in Hakodate were suffering privations of living, as a result of the civil war there, the department gave the average sum of yen 46.62 to each family, and 8 To of rice to each person, as alms, three years ago.

Further, the poor in Fukuyama and Yesashi were also supplied with money and rice as alms, or as loans, by the department.

17.—The settlers having succeeded well with their occupations, have rendered the services to the department, during the leisure time, so as to reduce the public expenditure: viz.,

A harbour has been made in the gulf of Fukuyama, and thoroughly deepened.

A new canal has been dug to connect the rivers Shojin and Toyahira.

A new road has been made by the Shinoji village to pass along the shore of Kumansho.

The difficult passage on the mountain Furekoo, has been opened, to facilitate intercourse.

All these works have been done by the settlers gratuitously to save the public expense.

The population of Yeso is increasing year by year, as follows:—

	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869....	29,094	72,040	64,238	136,278
1872....	35,828	97,270	78,117	175,387
Increase..	6,734	25,230	13,879	39,109
(in three years).				

Hakodate only:—				
1869....	4,218	7,895	8,580	16,475
1872....	6,428	13,128	12,275	25,403
Increase..	2,210	5,233	3,695	8,928
(in three years).				

Horses, and ships or junks, in Yeso:—		
	Horses.	Ships.
1869.....	17,611	14,376
1872.....	21,157	23,452
Increase (in 3 years)	3,546	9,076

The produce of the fishing, hunting, and sea-weed, or Kombu, has also gradually increased: viz.,

1869, value of these productions—Koku	461,598
1871, " "	541,684
1872, " "	607,221
Increase in three years " "	145,623

The northern districts of Yuburi were once quite wild: but these tracts having begun to be opened for cultivation, a fair quantity of produce has been raised. For example:—

Newly opened lands for cultivation in Sapporo Kori, 1869 over	165 cho
do. " 1872 "	338 "
Crops " " 1869 "	3,314 koku
do. " " 1872 "	6,712 "
Newly opened in Aritari Kori " " 1869 "	317 cho
do. " " 1872 "	678 "
Crops " " 1869 "	6,442 koku
do. " " 1872 "	12,960 "
Newly opened land in Yoichi Kori " " 1869 "	21 cho
do. " " 1872 "	191 "
Crops " " 1869 "	454 koku
do. " " 1872 "	3,833 "

IN YOKOHAMA there is just as much preaching and as little practising as in most other places. The fire at Nos. 60 and 61 has led to all sorts of suggestions as to what

ought to be done at a fire, and what should have been done long ago in anticipation of fires in the heart of the settlement; and we suppose that there the matter will rest. The old complaint of "no water" is still heard; and the old outcry for an efficient "head" to the Fire Brigade is as loudly uttered as it was ten years ago.

Whilst the gentlemen who form the Fire Brigade are working at a fire as hard as men can do, to bring their hose into play, or otherwise act so as to arrest the progress of the conflagration, (fortunately thinking not of themselves, nor of the inconvenience they are putting themselves to, the danger they may run, or the loss, by damage to their clothes, which each fire entails upon them), there stand hundreds of critics quietly smoking their cigars, watching the progress of the flames, abusing the incompetence of the Brigade, and asking, why this, that, or the other, is not done? Clamouring for the head of the Brigade—why is he not here? why is he not there? as if he were ubiquitous; or could calmly take up his position and issue his orders by his officers, sent hither and thither, and punish those who did not instantly obey the orders conveyed to them.

To all this we would say nothing, if the community at large acted unitedly in public affairs generally. But we protest against blame being thrown upon the shoulders of the few energetic workers, by the drones who not only refuse to do anything themselves, but, by their unyielding opposition, prevent any really beneficial unity of action in the settlement.

The head of the Fire Brigade! We can understand the meaning of such a term in places where authority attaches to the title. But who, in Yokohama, acknowledges any authority? Looking round upon the foreign communities of the Far East, our eye cannot discover one where there is so much disunion, and such utter powerlessness to overcome it. We turn with a kind of envy to our nearest neighbour, Kobe, and sigh for the advantages she obtained by the thoughtfulness of those who framed the regulations under which the land was sold. As to Shanghai—but no; we must not commence a comparison. We are too hopelessly behind. The whole of the Yokohama residents have some fault to find; the obstructives as well as the progressists; and so there is an immense deal of talk but very little action. Although therefore our reporters may "express the general feeling" that the Fire Brigade is to blame, we distinctly disclaim any sympathy with this view, and we assert strongly and loudly that it is pure cowardice on the part of the community to attempt to throw the blame due to their own listlessness, idleness, or opposition, upon those who, by day and by night, busy or at ease, at all times in all seasons, rush at the first sound of the alarm to the scene of danger, and remain until the end.

This condemnation by no means includes all the members of the community: for there are those who by their contributions to the funds of the Brigade, and otherwise shewing their sympathy, perform their part. But there are many hundreds who never do anything or give anything; and who refuse to join in any action by which something like authority can be conferred for the Public Good.

That there are in Yokohama men well capable of drawing up rules for the Fire Brigade every one admits; but where is the advantage of good rules if they cannot be enforced? Something ought to be done—and, if we would see a really efficient Brigade, something must be done—to give power to the head of the Brigade to act with decision and without fear of consequences. We invite the Board of



Consuls to take this particular matter under their special consideration at their next meeting. It would be of great help to the foreign residents if the Board would agree among its members as to what powers could be by them delegated to the Fire Brigade. But the public must look to themselves. It is the individuals of the community who suffer from the present state of disunion; and it is only by all agreeing to abide by the decisions of the majority that any real, permanent benefit is to be obtained.

**M**UCH is said from time to time about the Yokohama Fire Brigade, for it includes among its members some of the well-known men of the community; but little is said of the Yokohama Hook and Ladder Company, although at all the fires that have occurred since its establishment, more than a year ago, it has rendered most energetic and useful service.

The Captain of the Hook and Ladder company is Mr. Hohnholz. Every member of the Fire Brigade will be glad to acknowledge that Mr. Hohnholz has personally been always among the first and most effective workers at every fire. At Mr. Thomas's fire, it was Mr. Hohnholz who, on his own responsibility and with his own men, prevented the spread of the flames by pulling down an edifice, which, had it caught, must have communicated the fire to the adjoining premises. At the French Hospital fire Mr. Hohnholz, on the roof with his hose, fell in with the roof when it gave way, and was supposed for a few seconds to have perished, and how he escaped it is hard to say. But, at the fire on Thursday night, he rendered service which all saw and all can fully appreciate.

It is needless to speak of his being among the first at the fire. We come to the later proceedings. The great want of water had been severely felt from the first. Now, Mr. Hohnholz occupied one of the small stores on Lot 82, at the back of Mrs. Searle's and Mr. Jaquemot's. Here, being unable to get insurance on his premises, he had provided a small supply of about 1,000 gallons of water in case of need. When the fire, with irresistible ferocity, travelled along the range of buildings on Lots 60 and 61, he took the engine he always kept ready at his own place, and which he had used elsewhere in the early part of the conflagration, to his own neighbourhood. As the fire caught Driscoll's, some persons wanted him to direct the water upon that house; but with consummate judgment, he replied that a thousand gallons of water could do nothing there; but that it must be husbanded to keep the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Mrs. Searle's walls cool, in case of North's corner shop catching; for, said he, "if the Bank catches, Strachan and Thomas's and Aymonin's must inevitably go, and, if Mrs. Searle's catches, all the houses to Lot 85 must go; and who knows how much further the fire may spread?"

All who were present will remember the occasional streams of water which kept the Bank and Mrs. Searle's wet, and which several times extinguished the incipient flames as they caught the building on No. 81, opposite to Mr. North's. Everyone admits that those little streams of water prevented the spread of the fire, and the destruction of an enormous amount of property. This water was the small supply Mr. Hohnholz had for his own purposes; and which he thus skilfully and judiciously used. It will be remembered that Mr. Bohm, who held the hose, was obliged to be screened from the heat of the flames by boards held up for the purpose, one of which actually ignited. So that the service rendered by Mr. Hohnholz and his fellow workers was of the most marked and undeniable character.

Probably, however, nothing would have been said about it, but for this circumstance:—Two other fires broke out; one in the godown at A. Fabre & Co's., and one at the North German Hotel. Mr. Hohnholz's shop being directly opposite to Fabre's, his goods were taken out, and, by the damage done to them and the quantity missing, he loses some \$800. And in the North German Hotel, Mr. Hohnholz loses \$1,700. All uninsured.

We have given this plain story because we think that Mr. Hohnholz is entitled to sympathy of a more tangible kind than mere words. Something is due to him from the community, and in particular from the Insurance offices and the owners of property saved by his exertions; and we hope that this notice will lead to immediate steps being taken to render him some restitution, under what will otherwise be a great and crushing loss to him.

### A SERIES OF CALAMITIES.

ONE of the most destructive fires we have lately had occasion to chronicle in Yokohama broke out shortly after 8 o'clock last evening, (12th) in the very heart of the settlement. The fates appeared to be against us, and it really seemed at one time as though the place would be given up altogether to the fiery demon. First of all there was no water, which surely ought to have been provided against, after the repeated warnings of past experience; keeping in mind the length of time the settlement has existed. But more than that, and chiefly, what must have struck the willing and indefatigable band of salvage volunteers—from the Japanese coolie upwards, through the various grades of our European population—was the utter absence of anything like system or management in the arrangements for staying the destruction going on; in point of fact, not to mince matters, the inexperience of the members of the Yokohama Fire Brigades—for we imagine they must primarily be held responsible for the direction of such measures as are considered necessary for the combating of dire calamities similar to those now under notice—was painfully apparent, and showed how great is the necessity for persistent drilling.

The alarm bell was sounded at the Y. F. B. Co's compound shortly after 8 o'clock, and our reporter reached the scene of disaster almost immediately after; yet, such was the rapidity of the conflagration—unless indeed the destruction had been going for some time unobserved—that the flames had broken through the roof of Mr. Thieme's store, where the general belief is that the fire originated (although some say it commenced on the premises of Messrs. Berriek Bros., whose firm had undergone a similar misfortune on two previous occasions), and the fire had gained considerable headway within a few minutes of the sounding of the alarm. On reaching the spot there was found the usual groups of spectators; inconsiderable, as yet, for there had hardly been time for the gathering of many. Those who were present saw at once the necessity of doing something towards rescuing the property contained in the adjoining premises; for it was evident that little or nothing could be done to stay the utter destruction to which, to all appearance, the whole block seemed doomed, in the absence of the engines and the doubtful dependency to be placed on the supply of water. Soon after, a company of French Marines arrived, and were detailed for duty to save and protect property. And the volunteers went to work cheerfully, quickly effecting an entrance into the premises as yet un-

touched, the *Herald* office, and Messrs. Driscoll & Co.'s premises; the result being that a large amount of valuable property was rescued and deposited in safety in the adjacent lots.

Meanwhile, the engines had arrived but were comparatively helpless, from the distance from and scarcity of water; the supply being procured from the Bund, and the tide, haplessly, being very low. By the time they were enabled to obtain an adequate supply the fire had gained such a mastery that it was evident the whole block was doomed, and it seemed imminent that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the store of Mrs. Searle, and indeed the whole of that side of the street would be destroyed. The engines were virtually nowhere. The "Victoria Insurance Company's" steamer knocked up at an early stage and became useless, and the "Volunteer" hand engine—fortunately put into a thorough state of repair a very few days before—had to be fed from the Bund by the new steamer just imported by the Y. F. B., which certainly performed its work in the most admirable manner, engineered by Mr. Brown, who has handled it through the various trials to which it has been subject. The hand-engines did their best. And here we would take occasion to tender an expression of our profound admiration for the efforts of a branch of the fire-combating company hitherto made too little of, we refer to the Hook and Ladder Company. They were on the spot at the very outbreak of the fire, and, in the absence of the engines, did incalculable service, not only then but afterwards, in the preventing the spread of the destruction.

The affair commenced about 8 o'clock, and, by eleven, what was left of the block extending from Messrs. J. Thompson & Co.'s on the one hand to Messrs. J. North & Co.'s on the other was hardly worth the trouble of estimation. Immense exertions were put forth, however, and the efforts of the engine companies, seen to be worse than useless when directed on the doomed block where the fire originated, were diverted to the opposite side, and for the time with success. Gradually, it was seen that the tide of battle was turning, and the fire was likely to be vanquished, although block 81, as yet comparatively untouched, stood in imminent jeopardy. The immense crowd congregated visibly thinned, and those drawn together by interest or curiosity returned to their homes, most of them, however, to be again drawn back to the site of devastation by the renewed sounding of the alarm bell.

Although the original block attacked had burned itself out beyond further hazard, it appeared that the opposite line of buildings, or at all events a portion of it, had at last succumbed to the intense heat, and a two-storied building adjacent to the Catholic Church was found to be on fire. Ladders were placed in position and hose directed on the burning mass, and, after some delay in the procuring of a supply of water, the flames were overcome, before they had much time to spread. Meanwhile, it was known that a large godown adjacent, occupied by Fabre & Co., had caught fire, and was slowly but surely burning, although, owing to its massive doors and windows, (supposed to aid in rendering it fireproof) being closed, the outbreak was only a question of time. And so, an hour or two after, no one was surprised to hear the alarm again rung out, and the godown was found to have burst into a blaze. Considerable apprehension was felt by many, owing to a rumour that, just previously, a large quantity of live shells and cartridges had been stored there; and many were present who asserted



that they had witnessed the transference of something similar a day or two previously. No explosion, however, occurred, and it is to be presumed that if the supposition were really correct they must have been again removed. Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of those present, fighting, as they seemed to be, against fate, the mastery was gained over the flames, and the fragments of the burning mass were permitted to sullenly burn themselves out. Hardly, however, had the wearied workers time to think of resting awhile, before the cry was raised that fire had again broken out. This time, it was found to be comparatively remote from the scene of the origin of the devastation, although there could be little doubt in the minds of the majority that it had originated in the carriage of sparks from thence. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, the "German Hotel," situate on Lot 128, and well-known in former times as a thriving place of business, was found to have caught, and, in the absence of water, it was quickly seen that the result could be no other than total destruction; if, indeed, it did not extend beyond that, and include in its scope the adjacent buildings. And such, to a certain extent, was found ultimately to be the case; the premises of Mr. Clarke, of the Yokohama Bakery, the large two-storied residence adjoining, and other minor buildings near by being finally engulfed, with most of their contents, in the common ruin. It was feared, at one time, that the residence of Capt. Scott, on the opposite side (who suffered similarly in the fire at No. 32 some little time ago) would share the same fate. The fire, indeed, did catch it, but it was beaten out, and further danger in that quarter was averted. It must have been fully half past 5 o'clock this morning before the fire was subdued, and it was really pitiable to see the quantities of valuable property of various kinds strewn the adjacent vacant grounds; though saved (?) from utter destruction, irretrievably ruined by the showers of blazing embers which kept continually falling. The *tout ensemble* of the night was a grand one to a mere spectator, but, in view of the immense destruction of property involved, we fancy that even the most callous would hardly care to recall the scene exhibited last evening. Above all, we regret to have to report that the dire disaster was not unaccompanied with injury to the limbs, though happily the report is proved to be unfounded which stated the death of three firemen. On enquiry, we find that the native member of the Yokohama Fire Brigade who was supposed to have been killed by the falling of the corner section of No. 60 (Messrs. Thompson & Co's.) is not dead, although lying in a dangerous state at Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co's., No. 13.\* Two other coolies were injured at the same time, but we presume, and hope, that the damage sustained by them was not of a serious nature.

Lastly, to complete the measure of calamity, we hear that two more fires occurred, at Nogé, the one at half past two, and the other at a quarter to four this morning. What the damage amounts to we have as yet been unable to ascertain.

But little remains for us to add, save a further tribute to the indomitable band of workers, volunteer civilians, marines, and blue jackets of various nationalities, amongst whom we must not omit to mention sundry gold-laced gentlemen, who, nevertheless, pressed forward into the "thick o' the fray," and did good service.

\* We regret to add that the injuries sustained by the native fireman, who was employed as coolie for man, have since resulted in his death.

And now we present the "Black List," a statement of damage sustained which we have taken the utmost pains to verify at first hand. It is as follows:

No. 60, J. Thompson & Co.—Total loss. Insured for \$10,000, *China Fire Insurance Co.*

" Berrick Bros.—Covered in *Manchester Office.*

" G. Thiemer.—Insured in *Lancashire Insurance Co.*, \$8,000.

" J. Regensberg.—No particulars.

" Mrs. Lockyer.—Total loss; uninsured.

No. 61, *Japan Herald*.—Portion of plant, books &c., saved; also printing machine. Insured for \$8,000 in *Imperial office.*

" J. Smedley.—Total loss. Insured for \$800 in *Phoenix Fire Office.*

" C. Berger.—Furniture partially saved. Insured for \$600 in *Sun office.*

" Driscoll & Co.—Heavy loss. Insured for \$15,000, *Lancashire*, and \$10,000 *Sun*, Insurance Companies.

" J. North & Co.—Total loss. Insured for \$4,000, *Northern*, and \$5,000, *Sun*, Insurance Cos.

No. 80, E. Schwartz & Co.—Damaged by water and fire—Insured in *Hamburg and Bremen Insurance Co.*

" Victor Orny.—Slight damage by fire and water. Covered by Insurance.

" Catholic Mission—Premises only slightly damaged.

" Miss Gargan—Virtually a total loss, through fire and water. No Insurance.

No. 81, A. Fabre & Co.—Godown and contents destroyed. Insured for \$15,000, *Imperial Insurance.*

" Dr. Klotz, "Plymouth Arms," R. Druse, H. W. Hohnholz & Co., and several adjoining buildings occupied by Chinamen and others partially in jured by water damage.

#### BUILDINGS:

Nos. 60 and 61, E. C. Kirby.—Total loss. Insured for \$21,000 *Phoenix Insurance Co.* Loss not covered.

No. 128, "German Hotel."—Buildings, \$2,500, owned by Mrs. Wilkie; insured in the *Hamburg & Bremen Insurance Co.* Contents owned by German Hotel Co., \$4,000, total loss; no insurance, except on piano, owned by Messrs. Marks & Chapman, \$400.

" "Variety Theatre."—J. C. Plummer & Co.—Total loss (with the exception of a few dresses and properties) estimated at \$2,000.

No. 129, R. Clarke. — Yokohama Bakery. — Buildings and contents—including plant and stock, 3,000 lb. Biscuit, and large a quantity of flour just purchased, a portion of the latter saved. The Buildings insured in *Hamburg and Bremen Insurance Co.*, for \$10,000; loss on Stock estimated at \$4,000.

" Miss M. Campbell. — Building total loss; owned by R. Clarke, uninsured. Furniture valued at \$9000; nearly total loss, uninsured.

The *Phoenix Insurance Co.*'s loss is estimated at \$35,000; this is approximate, as we are re-

fused particulars by the Agents. The *Sun* loses \$25,000, allowing for salvage. The *China* \$10,000. The *Lancashire* \$23,000. The *Imperial* \$23,000, less salvage (probable). The *Hamburg and Bremen* \$11,000. The *Northern* \$4,000.

And now, before closing this already too lengthy report upon a catastrophe which must, for a length of time, to a certain extent tell upon the business relations of a busy portion of Yokohama, we would wish to draw attention to three vital points which forcibly struck us last evening, and to which we have already referred. They were these:— Firstly, The utter want of system, attributable to the apparent absence of a directing head, displayed in the operations of the Fire Brigade and its allies. Secondly, The noticeable absence of water—the undoubted cause of the vast destruction of property last night. And, Thirdly, the apparent indifference of the native police authorities to the wholesale thieveries of the Japanese and others, by which much valuable goods were appropriated which might otherwise have gone to reduce the heavy losses of the Insurance Companies.

The first point was seen and commented upon by very many of those who were in a position to judge of the matter. We do not wish to be misunderstood; the officers and others immediately employed about the engines and hose did well, to the best of their ability, but there seemed to be no one to guide, to direct, and, as a consequence, confusion frequently reigned, and well-meant efforts were rendered futile, simply from want of judgment as to how they should be directed. The want of water last night made itself felt to the tune of several thousand dollars. Perhaps the lesson it taught may serve to urge on the Committee, who are inviting tenders for specifications for wells and tanks, to some positive action.

Lastly:— Are there not enough coolies to be had to man the engines and do the work of salvage, without appropriating the services of the native police to such work? That there was enough for them to do at the scene of the fire last night, and more than enough, was made evident by the strings of natives that might be met with, trudging along towards the various native quarters, laden with spoil of every kind snatched from the fire. Two of our townsmen, to our knowledge, relieved some native gentry of stolen property certainly worth \$50; how much more was got away it is of course impossible to realise. One gentleman, who pulled off his coat in order to assist, found, on resuming it, that a watch and chain valued at \$450 had been "lifted" by some light-fingered adept; the European police have the case in hand, we fear with but little hope of success. We hear of another gentleman, a spectator, having had his watch and a portion of the chain quietly snapped off; although the culprit was caught in the act he managed to pass the prize to a confederate and get clear away. *Verbum Sap.*

At 10 o'clock this morning the fire was still smouldering, although all danger was virtually over. The streets presented a busy aspect; sufferers by the calamity being busily engaged in carting away the goods saved from the flames.

WE ARE requested to state that the firm of Berrick Bros. has not been burnt out before, and are assured that the fire of Thursday night did not originate on their premises.

DURING THE fire, whilst some people were assisting to remove goods from the house occupied by Miss Gargan at No. 80, some

scoundrel threw a bottle containing dye or something similar, evidently from the Dispensary opposite, through one of the upstairs windows. It grazed the head of a gentleman engaged in the work of saving the goods, which were uninsured, and smashed on the wall opposite.

### NAVAL COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS—TOKIO.

THE ATHLETIC Sports at the Imperial Naval College, under the patronage of Mr. Katz and the officers of the College, came off on Saturday afternoon, to the evident satisfaction of the students and the immense crowd of spectators assembled, which included quite a number of Japanese soldiers. From the windows of the College several ladies and the children of the Kaitakushi school viewed the proceedings, and appeared to take a lively interest in the sports.

Although rain threatened during the whole of the afternoon, it fortunately held off until the sports were finished.

The first event set down in the programme was a flat race for students under 15 years of age, distance 300 yards, or once round the enclosure; it was well contested. This was followed by a race for students over 15 years of age, which was accomplished by the winner in 90 seconds. Then came a race of 150 yards, for students under 12 years of age, in which the little fellows ran very well.

The prize for the long jump was carried off by a stalwart youth named Kano, who succeeded in scoring 14 feet 6 inches. This competitor was throughout the games particularly lucky, and his continued appearances at the winning post were greeted with much applause; his success being evidenced by the number of prizes he carried off, consisting, in the aggregate, of Pocket-Books, Stationery, Gloves, Towels, Knives, Pencilcases, Walking sticks, &c. almost sufficient to start a small General Store.

The high jump was nothing extraordinary from a European athlete's point of view, but, considering the general habits of the Japanese and their inexperience in such exploits, it was very good indeed.

The three-legged race was a source of great amusement to the native spectators. It was well contested, the fall of the two leading couples adding greatly to the fun.

A flat race, for students over 15 years of age carrying a boy over 10 years, distance 200 yards, followed, and the next event was a pole jump. We could not get the height cleared, but it was very good, and cleanly done.

The walking match finished in a rather doubtful run, which, on European ground, would have resulted in a protest.

Some of the competitors in the blindfold race of 150 yards ran remarkably straight, under the circumstances, although one little fellow took quite an opposite course to the desired goal and ran full tilt against a fence.

The hop, step and jump came next, followed by a steeple chase of 300 yards, in which the jumps were all cleared easily.

The hunted pig, with greasy ears and tail, stood a very poor chance, followed by so many hounds, especially as Dennis was rather fat.

A race with a bucket of water carried on the head, the one bringing in most water in the shortest space of time to be considered the winner, distance 50 yards, was a most amusing event, but we didn't wait for the Rule of Five calculation necessary to determine the winner.

The sports were brought to a conclusion about five o'clock, with a race of 200 yards,

the competitors having to pick up 20 eggs scattered over the course. Only three started, and all managed to stow away the eggs remarkably well.

Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Douglas and the officers and blue-jackets attached to the College, for initiating and carrying through the programme so well, it being the first of the kind, we believe, ever attempted by exclusively Japanese competitors.

The Admiralty band, under the direction of Mr. Fenton, was in attendance, and contributed much to the enjoyment of those present. Much surprise was expressed by the European spectators at the proficiency which they have attained, as they are at present only in course of training; the band proper having gone south, to the seat of the recent disturbance at Saga.

The prizes were presented as won. There are at present nearly 200 students attached to the College, between the ages of 10 and 30.

THE LATEST telegrams from Fukuoka are of no great importance, further than that they state that Higashi Fushimi no Miya arrived on the 9th instant, and on the 12th made preparation for proceeding to Saga.

The Imperial Steamer *Unyokan* captured the steamer *Matsuru-maru* off Wakimoto, on the coast of Demidzu, Satsuma, but only four men of the crew were on board, the rest having gone ashore and run away. It was supposed some of the leaders were aboard.

On the 11th Okubo telegraphed from Nagasaki, "Have just been informed by Oyama 'Gonrei that Shima Danyemon, Soejima Ken-suke, Shigematsu Motoyemon, Murata and 'seven other insurgents have been arrested 'in Kagoshima. Yeto is reported to be hiding 'in the same Ken but cannot yet be found. 'I will report again about him in a few days.'"

It is with sincere pleasure that we are enabled at length to announce that the Mikado has given his assent to the formation of a Representative Parliament, or Assembly.

NOW we believe we may congratulate our readers and all concerned that quiet will be speedily restored.

OKUBO NAIMUKIYO has informed the government that he has ascertained that Yeto Shimpei was the real leader of the Saga insurgents. He therefore proposes to the Financial Department not to pay Yeto's allowance as a Sangi—because he is a criminal.

\* \* All Sangi are supposed to be at the disposal of the government, even though as, in this case, they may have resigned, and their places been filled. Whether it be true that Yeto is the leader, it is, of course, impossible for us to say; but the fact ought not to be forgotten that the rising took place before his arrival. As to his pay, we heard that he had refused to receive it, before he went south. Our readers will remember the information we translated from a native paper respecting his arrival in Saga Ken.

IN CONNECTION with the above, we may mention that on the 4th instant Okubo sent a telegram saying that Yeto had escaped; but that his whereabouts was known, and he would soon be captured. Okubo also mentioned that the number of Saga prisoners captured was 1600.

THE KENREI of Chikuma Ken, on receipt of the photograph of His Majesty the Emperor, had it exhibited to the people in various parts of the province. At Takayama, on the people

seeing it, they all joined their hands and worshipped it, using the Buddhist prayer "Namu Amida Butsu."

TWO JIN-RIKI-SHA men have been sentenced in Tokai to two and a half years' imprisonment with hard labour, for appropriating and sharing some money left by a foreigner in the vehicle belonging to one of them. The man to whom the jin-riki-sha belonged was about to take the money to the owner when he found it but was overpersuaded by the other fellow, who said it would not be robbery to take it, for it was money sent to them by Heaven.

WE WERE not aware until we saw it stated in a native paper on Saturday last, that, in the beginning of January, "the members of a local assembly" in Tokai presented a petition to the Chiji on the subject of a representative parliament. They pray that the members may be chosen from each large division of the city, and meet for the discussion of the national business, on the principle of the British House of Commons.

Okubo, the Chiji, was more than diplomatic. He replied with a verse of poetry.

A FEW days ago, a man and his son, the latter named Tsune-kichi, were in a boat on the Shiwodome river, near Shinbashi station, Tokai. The son took a bamboo pole, to propel the boat in the way so frequently seen, by thrusting one end of the pole on the bed of the stream, the other end being against the breast, and so walking along the side of the boat from stem to stern. The pole broke and the jagged end entered the lad's throat. Of course both father and son were greatly alarmed; but a policeman who saw the accident, called them ashore, and went with them to a doctor. The wound was dressed, but fruitlessly; for, says the native chronicler, "the violent wound cruelly took Tsune-kichi to another world."

LAST NIGHT, two large fires occurred in Yedo, one in the neighborhood of Kondo, and the other near Asakusa. The latter was still burning this morning.

Naimusho (the Home office) has received information from Hiogo, that, on the 18th February, the farmers, amounting to 3,000 men, assembled at Sanya, Kasama Ken; and that their numbers and discontent increased daily. Saito Sanji and Goto Chiusakan, with three of the chief officers of the police at Morioka, went to them and managed to appease them; but it was by the distribution of 1,000 rios among them. As seems natural to us, the next day, 21st February, the farmers met at Takawa, and, when the police went in numbers to restore quiet, they were assailed with stones and broken tiles, and some of them were wounded. On the 23rd, when it seemed likely that the Takawa men were to be tranquillized, another outbreak occurred at Yahaji; but here 400 Shizoku marched against them and seized about 30 of the leaders. At Nitta, next day, another rising took place. The high prices of food and the oppression of the officials is the alleged reason of the uneasiness.

TWO NOTED robbers, Nishida Ginjiro and Sekiguchi Masa-Yemon have just been arrested in Tokio. They were "wanted" for a burglary committed on 21st December last, when they entered a house at Horidome, Yedo, and despoiled the proprietor, Tiojiya, to the extent of 3,830 yen.

SAIGO KITCHINOSKE and Shimadzu Saburo returned to Yedo yesterday.

ANOTHER of those large crabs, of which two have reached Yokohama during the past seven years, was caught on the 1st of last month on the Midzusawa coast. We give a description of it from a native paper, in the Japanese translator's own words:—

"On the first of the last month, a strange large crab was taken up from the shore of Midzusawa-ken, at Rikuzen state. Its shape resembled very well to a spider and its back to a bull-frog, and its colour was very red, as if it had been boiled. Its teeth were like those of a horse, and the thumb was not at least much shorter than five feet, and the little finger was nearly three and half feet in its length. As it is very strange crab it was dried, and from the first day of this month it was exposed to the public spectators at Midzusawa-ken."

RASCALITY seems to assume pretty nearly the same phases all over the world, as the following incident, narrated by a native paper, plainly shows. The mode of procedure will not be unfamiliar to attentive students of English police literature:

Recently we have made great progress in Japan, but there are two ways of attaining it—one cunning, another wise. A few days ago, a person went to a grain store at Moto Torikoye, Tokio, and desired the proprietor to send one yen worth of rice to his house, which he said was a little distance away. He stated that, as the money he had was in 5 yen pieces, he would be glad if they would send the change, four yen, with the rice, so as to save time.

The rice and the change were accordingly despatched by a boy. On his way towards the house of the customer he fell in with him, and was told that the five yen had been paid to his master a few moments before, and that therefore he could hand over the four dollars change, as it was wanted to buy something else, perhaps another yen worth of rice. The unsuspecting youth at once delivered it up, and continued on his errand, but curiously, the house of the customer could not be found, and he was compelled to return to the shop of his master, who, on learning the circumstances, "understood his action, to his great surprise."

HERE is another specimen of native cunning which reads remarkably like what one is accustomed to see in the English police reports.

A few days ago, a man went to the residence of a government official in Tokio, saying that, as it was so cold in the office, he had been sent for the master's overcoat. "His lady intended to give it immediately, but when she observed that person"—we quote the translation *verbatim*—"he was an irreligious person, so that she stopped to give it, by telling that it should be sent down by her servant. When her husband returned from the office they understood it was only a robber's pretention."

THE *Niigata Kakujitsu Shinbun* (Every-day News) says, "We have a long-lived family, who are valuable to publish. A farmer, Tarozayemon, of Sin Iidamura, is aged 93 years, and his wife is 89; their son is 72 and his wife 68; their grandson is 49 and his wife 47; and their great grandson is 30 years old and his wife 26. It is indeed as strong and healthy a family as can well be seen." Nothing is said about any remoter generations, but, as things go in Japan, it is not unlikely that there is yet one or two more looming in the future of

the ancient couple, "before they shall go hence and be no more seen."

THE British Steam-ship *Canton*, which left here on the morning of the 2nd inst. with 900 troops for the seat of the insurrection, disembarked them all at Hiogo on the 5th inst., in consequence of their services not being required at the scene of disturbance.

They were an animated body of men, full of fun and jokes, and there was more than one remark made on board, that it was a pity to see such a good-natured lot go to the field of strife, whence few only might return. When orders came to disembark, the war being over, one could plainly see satisfaction depicted in every countenance.

THE STEAMER *Glenartney*, which arrived here from London, via Hongkong and Shanghai, yesterday, made the passage from the latter port to Yokohama in exactly four days. We clip the following interesting description of her from the *Shanghai Evening Courier*:—

"The new steamer *Glenartney* arrived today (24th ulto.) after a voyage of 48 steaming days from England; viz., 44 to Hongkong, and 4 thence to Shanghai, which, especially at this season of the year, must be regarded as indicative both of speed and of thoroughly seaworthy qualities. Indeed, so rapid was her run to Hongkong that she anticipated her manifests, which were forwarded by mail, and, to avoid a similar occurrence in Shanghai, she brought them on with her. She was completed only in December 1873, having been built and engined at Govan on the Clyde, at the works of the Glasgow and London Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, for Messrs. Macgregor, Gow & Co., of London, the owners of the *Glen* l.c. Her dimensions are: Length over all 350 feet, between perpendiculars 335; breadth 35½; depth 24; capacity, gross 2,160, net 1,370 tons. H. P. nominal 320: speed 11 knots. Being destined for the regular Suez Canal trade between China and Japan and London, her accommodation for Saloon passengers is limited to 12; but for these her accommodations are most handsome and complete. She is commanded by Capt. Keay, whom many of our readers will remember as the commander, in old times, of the *Ellen Rodgers* and the *Ariel*, and, latterly, of the steamers *Oberon* and *Glengyle*."

AMONGST the passengers per P. & O. Mail steamer *Behar* for Europe, this morning, was Enomotto Take-aké, who departs as Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg. A salute was fired in honour of his departure, as the steamer left.

ON FRIDAY, Feb. 27th, Enomotto, who was recently appointed to St. Petersburg, charged to settle the disputes between Russia and Japan relative to Saghalin, (Karafuto,) gave a grand farewell entertainment at the Nakamura tea-house at Riogoku, in Tokei. About one hundred and fifty persons, chiefly officials of the government, several of whom were of high rank, were in attendance. Beside the banquet, there were dances and music, given by a large and brilliant corps of Geishas, or singing girls. A number of these fair ones were the brightest stars of the firmament in which they shine. Enomotto is accompanied on his mission by a young native—formerly an interpreter to the Russian teacher in the Tokei School of Foreign Languages—who is considered to be fully conversant with Russian language.

AT MIDNIGHT a fire broke out at O-ta, in some native houses immediately under the cliffs, and adjacent to the native barracks. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials and the delay in procuring water it soon assumed serious proportions and at one time threatened to destroy the whole of the surrounding quarter, the houses being very thickly clustered together and the streets extremely narrow. There was a large number of police and coolies available for the working of the hand engines, which were of really little service in extinguishing the flames, necessarily very fierce. Everyone worked with a will, however, several Europeans lending a hand in the work of demolition, and the wielders of the hooks and axes ultimately succeeded in arresting the destruction, so that at 2 o'clock this morning all danger was over. About 50 buildings were destroyed, but a good deal of the contents was saved. The barracks on the opposite side of the road were untouched. The ground was kept by a detachment of native troops, the streets being covered with salvage. We were unable to ascertain the cause of the fire.

LAST NIGHT, shortly after nine o'clock, a sharp but short earthquake was felt in Yokohama.

A house occupied by R. Holme, Esq., on the north side of the railway track, was entered some time during Friday night and various articles removed, without any alarm being raised. During the same night a dwelling house at Ohno, occupied by a servant of Messrs. D. H. Tillson & Co., was entered by six men with swords, a number of men—some six or eight—who were assembled inside offering no resistance. The latter were tied up and all the money which was found—about \$20—carried off. The tenant, who was out at the moment, heard a noise, and, on going to see the cause objected to the proceedings, with the result of receiving a severe wound in his arm and some stabs through his clothes. Still on the same night, all the horse blankets were stolen from Mr. Thompson's Livery Stables. The next night, from the same place, was taken away a valuable set of pony harness and some bits, &c. The Japanese police stopped a man carrying this in a jinrikisha on the road to Nishinomiyu, but were deluded by an artful tale about an accident having happened which had necessitated Mr. Thompson's sending home for harness. This night also, the Chinese restaurant at the top of Division Street was broken into and a quantity of things removed. Some of these were afterwards identified at a receiver's in the native town, and a boy who was laid hold of by the police so far yielded to the arts of persuasion practised at the Saibansho as to give some information which led to the police visiting a certain house, removing a woman they found at home, and quietly taking into custody three men who returned home at intervals. Some rope was also found there which corresponds with that with which the men at Ohno were tied up. On Sunday Mr. Cabeldu identified some property in the native town as having been stolen from him, but the suspected thief is not at present to be found. —*Hiogo News*.

THIS MORNING, Messrs. C. A. Fletcher & Co. sold by public auction to Mr. F. Da Rosa the U. S. S. *Idaho* for \$15,500, and to Mr. E. L. Hyde the S. S. *Washi* for \$29,000. The *Fun-jin-maru* fetched \$2,100.

## In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Act. Asst. Judge.*  
Tuesday, 10th March 1874.

GEORGE CRIPPS *vs.* W. W. CARGILL.

This was a claim, on the part of an engine-driver in the employ of the Japanese Government, for 7 days wages and 2 days overtime at \$2.96 per day.

Mr. Davidson, who appeared for the Government, did not dispute the overtime, the non-payment of which had resulted from error.

George Cripps, Engine-driver, Imperial Government Railways, sworn:—When I presented my pay sheet I saw that 7 days wages had been stopped from me. I asked the paymaster why it was so; he said he didn't know. I then asked him about my overtime; he replied that there was none put in for me. I spoke to Mr. Annand the foreman about it. He told me he had put the overtime in, but that he knew nothing about the seven days which had been stopped. (The agreement between plaintiff and the Imperial Government, signed in London, was here put in.) The amount of the 7 days wages has been stopped out of my wages. I worked one day out of the 7 referred to; on the 10th, 14½ hours. The remaining 6 days I was at home, waiting for orders to go to work. I have been in the Hospital 19 days. I left on the 3rd (February.)

By Mr. Davidson:—After I left the Hospital on the 3rd I was waiting for orders, and ready for work. On the 3rd there was no work done. I was charged (by the Railway authorities) for being in Hospital on the 3rd: they stopped it from me. I came back to work on the 3rd, and was ready for work on the 4th. I was not at work until the 10th, in the morning. I did not intimate to the doctor that I was about to leave the Hospital. I found that more money had been stopped from me than there ought to have been, so I left the Hospital to see what it was. I asked the doctor when I might leave the Hospital, and he said about the end of the week. I left on Tuesday, the 3rd. I left the Hospital on the 2nd, also on the 1st; I went for a walk. I did not leave it finally on the 2nd. I left Yokohama for Shinbashi by the 2 o'clock train on the 3rd. I did not sleep in the Hospital on the night of the 2nd. On that night I went to see a friend, as I was going away next morning. I had something to drink on the night of the 2nd. I was quite sober on the morning of the 3rd. I saw Dr. Purcell that morning. I did not report myself to the authorities as well when I left the Hospital; it is not my place to do so. I went back home on the 3rd and was ready for work on the 4th. I found that another man was on my job. I couldn't turn him off. I saw Mr. Annand on the Saturday, the last day of January, and told him I would be fit for work on the following week. I am under Mr. Christy; Mr. Annand is the foreman.

By Court:—I did not tell the doctor, on the Tuesday morning that I left, that I was about to do so. The same day I came out of the Hospital I told the man who was running my engine that I was ready for work.

By Mr. Davidson:—Between the 3rd and the 10th Mr. Christy wrote me. He did not ask me why I did not come back to my work. (Letter produced, dated Feby. 7th.) That is somewhat similar to what I wrote to Mr. Annand. (Another letter produced, addressed to Mr. Annand dated Feby. 14th.) In terms, that is what I wrote, denying being drunk. (Letter produced, charging plaintiff on the infraction of the medical officer with absents from the Hospital, and being the worse for drink next morning.) I couldn't go to work

until I was booked for work. Mr. Annand knew I was ready to do so.

Theobald A. Purcell, Chief Medical Officer of the Railway Department, sworn:—Plaintiff came into the Hospital on the 14th Jany. and left on the 3rd Feby. He had left on the previous morning, and stayed out all night. He had been drinking; it was quite evident. He was the worse for drink. Prior to that he had asked me when he was likely to leave. I said I hoped about the end of the week (previous). He did not intimate to me why he stayed away. I did not tell him he might go. I told him he would have to wear an elastic stocking before he could go back to work. He came and asked me for one, four or five days after he left.

A. S. Aldrich, Chief Accountant of Railways, sworn:—The two days overtime was inadvertently omitted in making up the pay-sheet. Cripps came to me two or three times after that about his wages, but he never said anything about the overtime. Had he done so it would have been paid him. The first I knew of it was from the summons. On the 4th, I received an intimation from Dr. Purcell, dated 3rd, stating that Cripps had left the Hospital. Also one from Mr. Annand, referring to a communication which had been addressed Mr. Christy on the subject, stating that Cripps had not reported himself for work. According to Dr. Purcell, Cripps entered the Hospital on the 14th Jan. When paying him in February we docked him the 18 days. He said it was too much.

To Plaintiff:—I am quite sure you never mentioned, in my hearing, about your not having been credited with the overtime.

To Court (Accounts produced):—The deduction is from the 14th January, inclusive; 18 days.

James Annand, sworn:—I am Head Foreman of the Locomotive Department. Cripps left his work on January 14th, at 12, noon. I am quite sure of that. When a man in his position goes to Hospital, it is his duty to report himself ready for duty on his return. He did not do so.

To Plaintiff:—I do not remember your reporting yourself on a previous occasion when you were sick. I do not remember speaking to you on the platform, on the Saturday, and asking you how you were getting on.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Davidson, on behalf of the Railway Authorities, addressed the Court. He said the case was a trivial one, for a very small sum. The question was simply one of discipline; as to whether a person in the position of Cripps was at liberty to absent himself from his service without leave. (Counsel here read the Agreement between the Government and Plaintiff). He admitted being fit for work, and yet he didn't report himself.

Plaintiff said that after he left the Hospital he never left the government premises from morning till night. He was ready for duty.

Mr. Davidson (To Court):—The rate of Hospital deduction for January was 1 yen 14 sen per day.

Plaintiff (To Court):—I received \$2.96 per day; that is hardly \$90 per month.

Mr. Davidson (To Court):—The overtime amounts to 5 yen 92 sen.

His Honour said he was quite clear that when a man in the position of plaintiff had to go into Hospital it was his duty to report himself when fit for duty. But more than that, in this particular case, plaintiff had left the Hospital without obtaining the consent of the Medical officer, who could not report him as fit for duty, and therefore he could not claim for the amount of the days when he was not at work. It was a pity that the case had been allowed to come into Court. The man was evidently dissatisfied and

preferred to remain at home instead of giving proper notice that he was ready for work. There would be judgment for the amount of the overtime, 5 yen 92 sen. As it had been shown that it had been tendered to plaintiff and refused, there would be no costs.

## H. B. M.'s Consular Court.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Acting-Assst. Judge.*  
Wednesday, March 11th 1874.

COCKING & SINGLETON *vs.* P. & O. S. N. Co.

This was an action instituted by Messrs. Cocking & Singleton in consequence of non-delivery of a case of haberdashery, shipped in England per defendants' steamer *Columbian*, in May 1873, for account of plaintiffs, and alleged by them to have been stolen, through the negligence of the Co., from the *Tiptree* hulk, moored in the harbour of Yokohama, whence it had been transhipped from the steamer *Madras*—by which it arrived in August last—without their knowledge or consent.

Mr. Singleton conducted the case on behalf of his firm. Mr. F. V. Dickens appeared for defendants.

W. C. Singleton, sworn:—About the 8th October 1873, we presented to defendants a Bill of Lading for a case marked C. S. in diamond, H underneath, No. 1. We sent the Bill of Lading aboard for it, but it was not to be had. We have had several cases of same marks and numbers.

With the consent of Court, Mr. Singleton here read over at large a statement of the facts of the case, and his arguments in support of a verdict against defendants:

1st.—That, on or about the 8th of October 1873, we presented a Bill of Lading that came into our possession in the usual course of business to the defendants, for the delivery of one case supposed to contain as per invoice 125 gross silk braids, shipped per the defendants' steamer *Columbian*, and marked on said Bill of Lading C. S. in diamond, H under, No. 1.

2nd.—That the said Bill of Lading acknowledged that a case so marked and numbered was shipped on board the abovenamed vessel of the defendants at Southampton, and said Bill of Lading agrees to deliver the said goods in good order and condition to the order of the shipper of said goods at the port of Yokohama, freight being paid in England.

3rd.—That, after taking delivery of the case in Yokohama, marked as above and supposed to be ex steamer *Columbian*, and giving up the Bill of Lading to defendants, we, on opening the same at our godowns a short time after, to obtain samples, found that the contents of said case did not agree with our invoice, and that we had received a case, marked and numbered the same, containing buttons instead of braids.

4th.—That, owing to the existence of a confusion of marks and numbers, and there being altogether 4 separate Bills of Lading, by the same number of different vessels, these 4 Bills of Lading represented a total of seven cases, each of all of said cases being of the same mark and numbers, but of different contents and value, it resulted in the defendants giving us delivery on the wrong cases on the wrong Bills of Lading.

5.—That we duly informed the defendants that we were receiving these and other goods on wrong Bills of Lading, and also informed them of our receiving a case of buttons instead of a case of braids per *Columbian*.

6.—That, in accordance with defendants' reply, we waited until we had received and presented to them the last of the four Bills of Lading; viz one for 2 cases per S. S. *Simla*, and the defendants were only able to give us delivery of one case, which we had received, thus making a total delivery to us of six cases out of seven cases, which the four Bills of Lading we have altogether received, of the mark C. S. in diamond, H underneath, represented.

7.—That, on 15th December, we presented defendants, extract as follows: With reference to the Bills of Lading for C. S. in diamond, H underneath No. 1, per *Simla*, which we at present hold, we beg to say that we will give it up to you on your giving us in exchange the Bills of Lading for C. S. in diamond,



"H underneath, No. 1, ex-Columbian, (containing 125 gross silk braids), which case we have not yet received, having received another case of the same mark and number but by a different ship.

8.—That the defendants answer to above, dated 18th December, agreed to exchange Bills of Lading as proposed, and therefore the defendants do not deny our having one case short, and that that case is the one we now claim for, viz. one containing silk braids shipped per *Columbian*.

9th.—That we have presented the following claim to the defendants, as being the contents and value of the case that we maintain is missing:—

C S. in diamond, H under; No. 1. To 1 case containing

50 gross black silk braids, No. 16	
50 " " " " 18	
25 " " " " 20=1250 yds.	
	@ \$ 6 00 \$ 750

The above is the contents of the case according to our invoice.

10th.—That we have applied for delivery of the said missing case or payment of its value, and the defendants refuse us both, stating they have not the case in question, but that it may have been lost or buried among the coals on board their store hulk *Tiptree*.

11th.—That when we applied, early in December, for delivery of the remaining case and of the seven, the said missing case was in the defendants' possession and in a broken condition, but we were told by defendant or his servants that they had not it in their possession.

12th.—We therefore maintain that the defendants have failed to carry out their contract as stated in the Bill of Lading:—To carry 1 case goods, marked C. S. in diamond, H. under, and numbered No. 1, which they acknowledge by said Bill of Lading as having received at Southampton, and have failed to deliver same, as per tenor of said B. L., in Yokohama, and as they agreed by said B. L. so to do. And we further maintain that their inability to fulfil their contract is owing to gross negligence on the part of the defendants, or their servants on board of their store hulk *Tiptree* or elsewhere, while the said goods were in their possession.

13th.—We therefore pray, as rightful owners of the said B. L. and the goods mentioned therein, that, as the defendants have refused or are unable to deliver us the said goods as per contract in Bill of Lading, this honourable court will grant us the relief we now seek.

By Court:—The case which we received was exactly like the one we wanted, as regards marks &c. There was another case that we received that had no mark on it whatever.

Mr. Singleton here handed in: statement, taken from Bills of Lading, shewing the different cases shipped; 2 letters, defendants' reply, dated 18th and 19th December 1873; letter, original complaint of plaintiffs, 15th December 1873.

To Court:—What is referred to in Pars. 5 and 6 was not done in writing but by verbal communication.

Early in December, I called on defendants and asked them what they were going to do about the case that was missing. I saw a gentleman, Mr. Henley, who said he didn't know what had become of the case; it might be down amongst the coals for all they knew; they had not looked. These were the exact words he used. I also called there in November or December, and requested Mr. Davidson to go off and survey the goods, as some of them were damaged. I was told it would have to stand over. There were other goods missing, for which they have settled since.

To Court:—The Bill of Lading was not exchanged, in accordance with the letters read. (Bill of Lading put in). We have received only one of the *Simla* cases. We are still one case short. I received one box, which purported to be ex *Columbian*. There are four points that I reply on in the prosecution of my case, viz:

1st.—No notice whatever was given, by advertisement, letter, or otherwise, of the arrival of the *Columbian*, or of the other steamers.

2nd.—It is the custom to store all unclaimed goods in the bonded warehouses; which the defendants did not do. 3rd.—That the case was lost, if it was lost, through the gross carelessness of defendants; that they kept

a man in charge of the *Tiptree* who was a notorious drunkard; that on the very day we sent on board for the case that man was sent to the Hospital, suffering from *delirium tremens*; and that he was discharged for drunkenness and neglect of duty. 4th.—That when application was made for the case, about the 6th October, it was actually on board the *Tiptree*, although in a broken condition; that part of the original goods were in the case; and that the party in charge had burnt the labels and the boxes they were in, so as to get rid of them, to prevent discovery. This tallies with what Mr. Henley said about the case being, probably, down amongst the coals; as it really was.

With regard to the first proposition, that defendants did not notify the arrival of the *Columbian*, *Simla*, and other steamers, either by advertisement, letter, or otherwise, I will produce advertisement cuttings from the local papers to shew that they did not do so.

His Honour said that would be merely negative evidence, and could not be received. Witness had already stated in evidence that they had not done so.

I can also prove that other companies in Yokohama invariably advertise the names of the steamers by which goods arriving are forwarded; otherwise, it would be impossible for people to know when their goods arrived; also, that the marks, numbers and contents when known, are invariably advertised by other companies; and that defendants, evidently seeing it is the correct thing to do, have done so themselves since the 7th November, but not before.

Witness here read over a list of agents of 13 lines of steamers, in Yokohama, who invariably advertised the names of the steamers by which the goods were forwarded; and was about to put in advertisement cuttings in proof when,

Mr. Dickens objected; they might serve to shew that the persons referred to had done so in one instance.

His Honour said he could not admit the advertisements Mr. Singleton wished to produce in support of his first proposition, that defendants had not advertised as was customary.

Mr. Singleton maintained that, without such notices, it was impossible for consignees to know when their goods had arrived; more especially as it was quite a common thing—for other companies as well as the P. & O.—to hold over goods for one or two mails at Hongkong or other way ports. He continued: With regard to the second point, as to the custom of other companies to store goods in bonded warehouses; from my experience it is invariably the custom to do so, and I will show it by the following advertisement of a Steamship Co., "Goods remaining unclaimed will be stored in bonded warehouse, at consignees' risk and expense." Notice is invariably given. Other companies have godowns of their own, in which the goods are stored until claimed; the Pacific Mail Co., for instance.

Mr. Singleton was here about to enlarge on his third proposition, when

Mr. Dickens interposed. Was Mr. Singleton to be allowed to state his case and give evidence at the same time? He objected to his making assertions as to what was the custom, as they had received no notice of Mr. Singleton's intention to bring forward any such assertions, and were not, consequently, prepared to produce evidence that such was not the custom. Counsel cited *Rules of Procedure* in support.

His Honour said he saw no objection to Mr. Singleton's giving such evidence; any more than any other witness. He could not see that Mr. Singleton should be prevented stating what had come under his own notice as a custom. There might, perhaps, be grounds for applying for an adjournment, if defendants were not prepared to combat Mr. Singleton's arguments as to the

custom in such cases. In answer to His Honour, Mr. Dickens said he objected to any evidence being given as to any custom of the storage of unclaimed goods.

Court, nevertheless, would admit the evidence.

As to the negligence of defendant's servants, I shall prove to your Honour that the man Howell, who was in charge of the *Tiptree*, was constantly drunk; that he was sent to the Hospital suffering from *delirium tremens*, and that two men had to be kept to prevent him jumping overboard.

In reply to Court, Mr. Dickens said he would object to Mr. Singleton's putting in as evidence a copy of the registry of the hospital, shewing that Howell had been admitted, on 6th October, suffering from *delirium tremens*.

I will prove that he was constantly in a state of muddle; that he was in the habit of drinking 3 or 4 bottles of gin a day; that he kept Japanese to watch for the Agent's coming off, to rouse him up, and also to prevent him from jumping overboard. There were only two foreigners employed on board, and it was usual for the other foreigner to go ashore in the evening on business or pleasure, leaving the Japanese on board to help themselves to what they pleased. The keys of the 'tween decks were not kept under lock and key; I saw one of the Japanese, myself, go and take a key and unlock the hatch. I maintain that two foreigners were not enough to look after the goods and the 60 coolies employed. One foreigner was forward whilst cargo was being taken in, and the other right aft, and it was well known that stealing was constantly going on. With regard to point 4, Mr. Singleton read an extract from a letter of defendants, stating that the *Tiptree* was not a store-ship, but only a coal-hulk, and that they had permission from the Commissioner of Customs to tranship goods only under special circumstances; he contended that therefore they had no business to put the case in her.

T. A. Singleton, cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—I cannot recollect whether we have had goods by the P. & O. Co. before; we have shipped goods. I cannot say whether I received goods from the *Tiptree* previous to 6th Oct. I have not, that I am aware of, made any protest to the P. & O. Co. as to their transhipping goods to the *Tiptree*. I know, from the advertisements, that it is their custom to do so. The Bill of Lading produced, per *Columbian*, is dated, May 3rd 1873. (B. of L. produced) It was hypothecated to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. There were 6 cases "C S H, 1 or 2;" one of them was marked 1 only. I cannot remember their values. I did not expect the *Columbian* to come right on to Yokohama with the goods. In ordinary circumstances it is the custom of steamship companies to advertise the names of the steamers they are shipped in and the steamers they come by. I know that it is not the custom of the P. & O. Co. to advertise particular goods. It was about 6th Oct. when we first made application for the goods. In October I remember Mr. Davidson of the P. & O. Co. coming to our office about the goods. I do not remember his coming in September. I think he came twice. I think it was to take delivery of some cases, C S H 1, 2, and another case C S T. I remember he said the marks were more or less gone. He said they were on board the *Tiptree*. I did not object to their being there. I sent for them; about 3 or 4 days after he came. It was early in Oct. when he came; in the morning about 10. Subsequent to Mr. Davidson's visit, I received chits from him, (Chits produced). I have received all the cases mentioned in the chits except the one in question. I presume the *Columbian* case is one of those mentioned in the chits. I have never paid or been asked to pay anything for storage on board the *Tiptree*. I do not recollect making any enquiry at the Co's office, during August or September, about the cases. To the best of my belief I did not see Mr. Davidson until early in October.

G. W. Miller, sworn:—I know Howell, who was master on board the *Tiptree*. He is an intimate acquaintance of mine. I never saw him drunk. He took a drink; I have taken one with him. I couldn't say he was temperate. I never saw him suffering from *delirium tremens*. Coolies require to be watched; they all steal. Two Europeans could not look



after 60 coolies, but the latter could be searched before leaving the ship. It is my experience that they will steal if they can.

William White, sworn:—I was in the employ of the P. & O. Co. from 20th August to 22nd Dec. last. I recollect seeing a case C. S. in diamond, H under, No. 1, on board the *Tiptree*. It was in a damaged condition; it had been repaired. I had it mended up. It was a small case, measuring about 5 feet. I made a return of the goods on board when I joined the ship. Mr. Davidson came on board 4 or 5 days after I joined, and took a list of all cargo on board. The case was there, on the port side. It was included in the return. (Cargo book produced). The entry in ink, "Not in the ship, August 25th" was done by me, Mr. Ricketts was frequently on board. He saw the case. He said he was sorry to see the condition of the case, as he would have to pay so much for it. I think he said £100 or £150. Subsequently, a Chinaman came off with an order for the delivery of two cases, one of them marked C. & S. in diamond, H under. Only one could be found. I searched all over the ship, and, some time after, found an empty case, with some straw and pasteboard boxes in it, and I reported the matter to the officer in charge of the ship. He and I examined the marks and I was told to say nothing about it, that it was all right. The pasteboard boxes were 6 or 7 inches long, marked with a flying horse; I think they were thrown overboard. Some time after, Mr. Singleton and Mr. Davidson came on board to overhaul another case of the same mark as that missing, which had been broken open; so I came to the conclusion that it was the same case. The box now produced is similar to the one I saw on the occasion referred to. The officer in charge of the ship told me to throw them overboard with the straw, and say nothing about it. The case was kept in the carpenter's store-room for some time, and afterwards used. There were 2 Europeans on board, and from 20 to 60 coolies. Both myself and Mr. Howell would be stationed on the upper deck whilst any steamer alongside was being discharged. We could not see the coolies, who were on the lower deck. They might steal; they all steal. I believe complaints have before been made of goods being short. The keys of the doors in the bulkheads were kept in my room. The hatches were locked and the keys were also kept in my room, at the foot of my bed. It was possible for Japanese employees to get them in my absence. Capt. Howell was in charge of the *Tiptree* whilst I was on board. He was given to drink. He had fits on board. I did not report him to the office. He would drink whenever he could get it. A doctor came off and ordered him to the Hospital. I could go ashore when there was no work on board.

By Mr. Dickins:—The Chinaman came on board for the 2 cases, with a guarantee, after the case in question was missed. It was about September. He got one case on September 26th. Our or about 29th August there were about 5 or 6 packages on board. They were in the after store-room, locked up, except this case C. S. H., which was outside, in the hold. At night the hatches would be on and locked. The hold would be open through the day, as we would be working. On an average, there would be 200 packages by every steamer. The coolies were searched on leaving the ship. We never found any of plaintiffs' goods on them. The goods are stored in the same place as the coals. The entry I made in the cargo book, "Not in the ship, Aug. 25th," is a mistake as regards the date. It was there before I came. I spoke to Mr. Davidson about the mistake. The case referred to was marked C & S in diamond, H under; No. 1 or 2, I can't say which. It was in the after store-room, right in the run. If the hold were open, only one key would have to be used to get at it. Coolies were there, working.

By Mr. Singleton:—On one occasion, about 100 cases were put on the upper deck, outside the hold. They came out of the *Geelong*.

Kudgero, cautioned to speak the truth:—Howell was fond of drink. He drank a good deal; by night as well as by day. He got the grog on board. Witness saw one of the *Tiptree*, and used to watch to see any boat were coming off from the office. Was not specially told to do so. Would inform Howell, but not specially rouse him.

By Mr. Dickins:—When he was very friendly with Howell would go every day for drink; otherwise every other day.

Halgio, cautioned:—Was employed as carpenter on the *Tiptree*. Does not remember a box being put among the coals. The case was none found. Has heard that Howell was fond of drink but never saw him drink.

Benkitchi, cautioned:—A broken box was discovered by White and himself whilst looking among the coals. White told him to take it on deck. It was about 2 feet long. It contained some straw and

paper. No small boxes were in it. Capt. Howell was very fond of drink. Can't say how much he drank in a day.

This closed plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Dickins said the case before the Court was a very simple one, and might have been very easily settled. He would call His Honour's attention to the facts before the Court. There were several cases marked C. & S. in a diamond, H under, and if defendants were liable it would be for the least valuable. His contention was that they were not liable at all. Even if it were proved that the case had been lost, they were only liable for the least valuable of those marked as described. The case arrived on the 10th August, but plaintiffs never applied for delivery of the goods until 6th October, alleging as a reason for the delay the confusion of the marks on the cases. It was not the duty of owners of ships to give notice to consignees of the arrival of their goods. Even if it were, it was not a custom binding in law. The goods arrived by the *Madras* on the 10th Aug. The vessel, being a mail boat, had to leave immediately, and the goods not claimed, forwarded by her, were put on board the *Tiptree*, in accordance with the advertisement. He would call the attention of Court to two clauses in the advertisement; one was as follows: "In the event of any packages not coming forward, consignees are requested to give notice to the undersigned as soon as possible, before the departure of the steamer." The other was; "the steamer is now ready to discharge. Any goods impeding discharge will be transhipped to the *Tiptree*, or landed, at their expense and risk." The case marked C. S. H. was, in accordance with the advertisement, put on board the *Tiptree*, at plaintiffs' risk and expense. The Bill of Lading distinctly stated that consignees were to be ready to take delivery on ship's arrival, otherwise the Company reserved to themselves the right, according to Bill of Lading, to tranship the goods to the *Tiptree*. The *Tiptree* was not a storeship, but properly a coal-hulk. The Company might put the goods into bonded warehouse, but, for the convenience of consignees, and to save them expense, they were put into the *Tiptree*, free of any charge for storage. Was it to be declared that if goods were so disposed of under such circumstances, without any charge for storage, that defendants should be held liable for their value? They were really involuntary bailees, and wanted to get rid of the goods. They had carried them to Yokohama and wanted to get quit of them, but they had been obliged to keep them. Everybody in Yokohama knew what the *Tiptree* was, and that goods left on board were at the risk and expense of consignees. The Company had men on board to take care of the goods, which were locked up, and, as far as the Company could judge, every care was taken of them. The evidence of the plaintiffs themselves showed that the Company did really all that they could be expected to do. (Counsel here cited parallel cases from Holt, as to the responsibility of bailees, showing that they were not liable for anything short of gross negligence.) The evidence before the Court was such that he thought it unnecessary to call any witnesses, as no evidence had been given of negligence. Under all these circumstances he would ask His Honour for a nonsuit.

Court said he could not entertain Counsel's proposition, there being no grounds for such a request. If, therefore, he had any witnesses to call for the defence he had better do so.

Mr. Dickins then called Mr. Rickett.

J. Rickett, sworn:—I am the defendant in this case. The *Tiptree* is intended simply as a coal-hulk, but, under a special arrangement with the Customs authorities, she is allowed to be used as a receiver, to facilitate the discharge of the steamers. Cargo is never put on board of her unless in case of extreme necessity, or in case of a steamer being late and having to turn round, when the cargo is transferred. Generally, very few packages are put on board; some half dozen. Once or twice during the twelve months we have had to put the whole of the cargo on board the *Tiptree*. The package C. H. S. arrived ex *Columbian*, or a package supposed to be that one arrived by the *Madras* on the 10th August; the steamer by which it was due. According to my notification by advertisement it was transferred to the *Tiptree* on the 16th (Saturday), so as to enable the *Madras* to clear out on the Monday. I believe verbal notice was given to the consignees of its being there. The *Geelong* arrived on the 31st, and her cargo was discharged principally into the *Tiptree*. I landed what cargo I could, having borrowed a lighter from the P.M. Co. It was blowing very hard, a N.E. gale, consequently I had to turn nearly all the *Geelong's* cargo into the *Tiptree*. The case C. S. was kept in the lazaretto, in the hold, where it was perfectly safe, but, owing to having to put the *Geelong's* cargo into the *Tiptree*, that place had to be opened. White's predecessor, Duncan, was there, and a trustworthy man named

Hood, besides Mr. Davidson. Altogether there were 5 Europeans and an Indian, at the time the *Geelong* was discharging, and I visited the ship myself two or three times a day, so that every precaution was taken.

J. Rickett, (examined by Mr. Dickins):—On a former occasion, I have placed cases belonging to plaintiffs in the *Tiptree*; in the beginning of the year. Some 15 cases altogether. They did not object to it. I never made any charge for that convenience; neither on that nor any other occasion. White never informed me of the loss of the case. I went on board the *Tiptree* about 6th September, after the mail steamer had gone, to see what cargo was on board. I handed Mr. Davidson a list of what was on board. He said there ought to be 2 C. S. cases; I had only one down. I told him he had better go on board to see about it. There were very few packages, about 12 altogether. They were all in the lazaretto. I spoke to White about the package being missing, and told him he would have to account for it, as his attention had been called to there being two packages when he joined. That was the second time I spoke to him about it. I searched every part of the ship but could find no trace of it. Afterwards there was pointed out to me, on board, some straw and shreds of paper, and pieces of paper marked with what White describes as a flying horse. I told them to put the fragments aside, thinking it had occurred from Shōme and Francke's having been opening some cases. I have had no complaints about goods being stolen. Once some coolies were caught with some skeleton umbrellas in their possession, and they were punished at the Saibansho. Plaintiffs always delay taking away their goods. It has never been our custom to advertise goods out of a particular steamer, as they may be sent by different routes, and it is impossible for me to tell how they come until they actually arrive.

Cross-examined by Singleton:—A case arrived on 10th August, by the *Madras*. I suppose that to be the case. A case by her was marked C. S. in a diamond, H under. Goods arriving are entered in the manifest. I have paid for goods damaged, broken, or stolen or whilst on the steamer; never whilst on the *Tiptree*. When I sent Howell home I was obliged to report him to the directors. I thought he was addicted to drink, and I discharged him as soon as I found it out. I believe he was sent to the Hospital, suffering from *delirium tremens*. I never told White I would have to pay £150 for the missing case. I did not know its value. I sometimes advertise goods. It is not a custom; it has only lately come in here, as I can prove. The *Tiptree* is not a storeship. Goods are put into her for your (plaintiffs) convenience. About the 6th September the case was in the ship. Until lately I never had occasion to caution Howell about drunkenness. I had great difficulty in proving it.

F. J. Davidson, sworn:—I am employed by the P. & O. Company. The package which has been lost was shipped from England per *Columbian* on 6th June, and arrived by the *Madras* on 10th August. On 29th August, White joined the *Tiptree* as mate, and we three went all over the ship and took and inventory of everything on board, 6 packages. I wrote it in this book (produced). The package was then on board. Mr. White then took charge and kept the keys of the hold and of the lazaretto. I asked him for an explanation of the entry in ink, but never got any. About 6th September one package marked C. S. arrived by the *Geelong*, and I saw the two packages together. We had nothing to guide us as to who these packages belonged to; they were consigned to order. When Mr. Rickett came on shore and said there was only one C & S I went on board and hunted all over the ship; there was only one. I found on referring to back shipments that similar marks had belonged to Cocking & Singleton, to whose office I at once went to find out whether the package was theirs; they said they didn't know anything about it. They said they presumed it didn't belong to them; they had no information about it. The two packages were in perfect order when they went on board the *Tiptree*. Cocking and Singleton presented a bill of lading for one case ex *Columbian*, on October 6th. At the same time they presented a bill of lading for 2 packages by the *Madras*. On 6th October 5 packages had arrived; one of them was missing. On the 8th October 2 more arrived, which made up the 7. Two bills of lading were signed on 6th October, one on November 2nd, and the other we haven't seen yet. The 7 packages were under 4 bills of lading. Two packages arrived on 6th October. One was broken, only the tin case enclosed the packages, some of which were abstracted. Plaintiffs recognised them and we settled.

Two lots of goods previously arrived for Cocking and Singleton, and 25 packages were transhipped to

the *Tiptree*. No objection was made by plaintiffs at the time. Messrs. Cocking and Singleton's mark is a swan. The box now produced is not marked the same. I had frequent conversation with Mr. Singleton about the goods in the *Tiptree*. I communicated with him about the package that was lost; he said they knew nothing about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Singleton:—I saw the tin case referred to as having been found in the hold. It was about 2 feet long, by 1 foot 4. Your cases are about 3 feet long. I did not know Howell to be constantly drunk. I guessed that he did drink from the small.

Mr. Singleton produced Invoice to shew that the case was not the same size as stated by Mr. Davidson, viz: 2 feet 4 by 1 foot 5 by 2 feet 7.

Mr. Dickens said with reference to the remarks which had been made respecting the character of the persons employed by the Company:—Every care was used in the selection of persons put in responsible positions in their employ. As regarded Howell it had been shown that he had been discharged as soon as it was found that he was unfit to hold the position he occupied. The evidence of both plaintiff and defendants proved that all reasonable care had been used in taking charge of the packages. The missing case had been either lost or mixed with the *Geelong's* cargo. Nothing whatever had been produced to shew gross negligence on the part of defendants. They were not bailees at all; simply agents for the consignees, and they placed the goods on board the *Tiptree* for their convenience. The case must have been lost in one of three ways; either mixed with the *Geelong's* goods, stolen by Europeans, or by Japanese. He maintained that by the exceptions of the Bill of Lading the Company were exempted from liability—"thieves, robbers, or pirates excepted." There was no negligence shewn on the part of the Company. On the contrary, every precaution had been taken. Whatever the custom of Yokohama might be it had been shewn that plaintiffs had before accepted the storing of their goods on board the *Tiptree*. As regarded the paper, &c., found on board the *Tiptree*, cases landed from steamers about to depart on the return voyage were frequently taken on board the *Tiptree* for survey, and also for the convenience of parties wishing to open their goods on board. He submitted that there was no negligence on the part of defendants, and that, therefore, they were not responsible for the loss of the case; and even if it were proved that they were liable it would only be for the least valuable of all the cases so marked.

Cocking Jun., sworn:—The Invoice cost of the missing box, laid down here, is \$562.50. The value would be about \$6 per gross. I had an enquiry from a Japanese for the goods; I asked him \$8.

By Mr. Dickens:—I have sold none lately, and therefore cannot say the market value. There is no market price now. There is nothing at all doing at present. I have had no enquiry for such during the last 3 or 4 weeks.

Mr. Dickens again addressed the Court, reiterating that his clients had done all they engaged to do in the Bill of Lading, and that there was no negligence on their part.

Mr. Singleton, in reply, reviewed the evidence which had been given by the witnesses on both sides, and maintained that the Company ought to have placed the case in bonded warehouse as other Companies do. With regard to the value of the goods he thought they were worth at least \$10 per gross. He thought that gross negligence had been exhibited by defendants, and he trusted the Court would hold them liable, and give him a verdict.

Judgment reserved.

Monday, March 16th, 1874.

SATAMA HURAINO vs. W. H. SMITH.

Claim for \$1,500, for additions and alterations to a contract entered into by plaintiff in 1871, for the removal and re-erection of a bowling saloon on account of defendant, acting for the Yokohama United Club.

Satama Huraino, cautioned to speak the truth, said that, on the 12th day of the 2nd month, 1871, he made a contract to transport, and re-erection, a bowling alley, from No. 17, Swamp, to No. 5 Bund; the contract to be completed within 60 days. He afterwards received orders which entirely altered the original contract, as the building was to be 6 feet higher. (Contract produced, signed by Laufenberg and Drake). Laufenberg acted as agent, drawing up the

plans &c. The advances on the contract were always made to plaintiff by Mr. Smith, to whom he gave receipts for them. There was a balance left on the original contract of \$200. He was told that payment would be made him for the additional work, but neither the balance of the original contract nor that due for the extra work was paid him, and he was compelled to bring the case before the German Court, against Laufenberg, when he recovered the \$200, the balance of the original contract. For the rest (the additions) he was told to sue Mr. Smith in the English Court. The present action was for the cost of the additions. On the 15th of the month on which he commenced an entirely new plan was put into his hands. Originally there was no plan; he was simply to re-erection the building as it stood on No. 127. (Copy of plan of the additions produced.) He always worked by that plan. Even after it was drawn there were many alterations and improvements made by Mr. Smith's order.

After he had half erected the building Mr. Smith made him take it down, and put it up with stone and polish it. Laufenberg was the agent who gave him Smith's orders and told him to go to work on the plan. He received the money on account from Smith.

Leonard Laufenberg, sworn:—I made a contract with plaintiff for the removal of this building. There were no alterations whatever in the contract, nor extra work of any kind. The building is the same height as it formerly was. The stanchions had to be sunk 6 feet in the ground; that is what plaintiff means by saying it was 6 feet higher. It was understood from the first that it was to be so. If there had been any alterations the expenses incurred would have been on my part. During my absence in Europe plaintiff sued me in the German Court for the \$200 balance and \$1,363 for alterations. Judgment was given against me for the \$200. I can get a copy of that judgment from the Court. The German Court went into the question as to whether extra work had been done. My defence then was that there was no extra work done, and not that Mr. Smith was liable instead of myself.

His Honour adjourned the case until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, for the translation of the contract (which was in Japanese) and the production of the evidence in the case heard in the German Court.

Mr. W. H. Smith asked permission to address the Court. He maintained that he was not the principal in the case. The Racket Club Committee were the parties plaintiff should have sued. He only paid plaintiff on Mr. Laufenberg's order, as any banker would. He would ask Mr. Wallace, the only member of the Racket Club Committee at present in Yokohama, to appear in his place as defendant.

His Honour thereupon intimated that the summons would be amended, if Mr. Wallace as willing to appear as defendant, by substituting his name for that of Mr. Smith.

Court adjourned.

Wednesday, March 18th 1874.

Court having communicated with Mr. Ed. Zappe, Consul for Germany, who is unable at present to produce the evidence required, the case was further adjourned until Wednesday next, 25th inst.

Thursday, 19th March, 1874.

George Taylor was charged with having, on the previous evening, stolen a gold watch and silver chain from Mr. Scott, at the Brooklyn Hotel.

Prisoner pleaded that he knew nothing whatever about it.

Frederick Crittenden, sworn:—Yesterday, my partner came down from Yedo about seven o'clock, and laid down in his own room, which is a private one. The prisoner came from Yedo in the same train with him, and saw him go to bed. Prisoner left the house, then returned by the back way, went to my partner's room, and took his watch and chain. My partner came down at half past nine or a quarter to ten. He was scarcely awake, and said someone had taken his watch and chain. He did not know who it was. I at once went upstairs, and found the prisoner on the landing. There was no one else upstairs. There is a back door to the Brooklyn Hotel. I am sure prisoner must have come in that way. I accused him of stealing my partner's watch and chain. He said he had not; but, on my saying "there is no one else can have it but you, so give it to me," he put his hand in his pocket and gave it me. I then went to the police station, but during my absence he made his escape. I went with the police to the "British Queen" Hotel, where I found prisoner, and gave him in charge. Whilst this was going on someone else complained to me about his chest having been broken open and a revolver abstracted. After I had given prisoner in charge I found that the proprietor of the "British Queen" had taken a revolver and a razor from him. I have known prisoner some time. He is an engineer and a very good mechanic. He will do anything but work, I am sorry to say. So far as I know, I think he bears a suspicious character. He was drunk at the time, but knew perfectly well what he was about.

M. Scott, sworn:—Between nine and ten o'clock I went to bed. I awoke about a quarter past eleven. I was awakened by prisoner falling off the side of my bed on to the floor. I asked him what he was doing in my room, and said if he did not go out I would shoot him. I recognised the prisoner, there being a lamp in the hall. I searched my pockets and discovered that my watch and chain were gone. I at once went down stairs and told Mr. Crittenden, and accused the prisoner. Mr. Crittenden then went upstairs and found that the prisoner had the watch and chain. I saw him go out at the front door. I recognise the watch and chain. The chain at one time belonged to the prisoner. He was under the influence of drink at the time, and I hope your Honour will deal leniently with him.

P. C. Carter, sworn:—I took the prisoner in charge at 10.30 last night. He had been drinking, but knew what he was about very well. I have seen him before, but know nothing of his character.

In defence, prisoner said:—I do not recollect anything about it. I have been drinking very hard for the last five or six days, and cannot account for my doing such a thing.

His Honour said drunkenness was no excuse for stealing, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment.

The prisoner was much affected, and left the Court in tears.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

March 17th, 1874.

Alfred Lyne was this morning brought up on a charge of having in the year 1870 embezzled certain government stores.

The particulars are as follows:—

In Sept. 1870 Alfred Lyne was foreman in charge of H. M. Control Department stores in Yokohama. During the early part of 1870, on

taking an inventory, some stores were missing, but no particular notice was taken of this till on the departure of the mail steamer for San Francisco in September, when Mr. Buchanan the Control officer went to the stores as usual in the morning and found them all open. On enquiry for Mr. Lyne, he was nowhere to be found, both he and his wife having, as was afterwards ascertained, left by the mail steamer.

On the day previous, Mr. Buchanan had ordered Lyne to ship on board H.M.S. *Adventure* a large amount of stores, Blankets, Clothing, &c. for conveyance to Hongkong. Mr. Buchanan at once enquired about these stores and at the Custom House learnt that they had been cleared for H.M.S. *Adventure*. The police authorities were at once communicated with. The boats, after a search, were found with the goods, when certain Japanese came forward who stated they had bought the goods from Lyne. A warrant was then issued for his apprehension for having appropriated to his own use proceeds of the above stores.

### In the U. S. Consular Court.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL Esq., *Vice-Consul*.

*Friday, March 13th, 1874.*

Arthur Taylor pleaded not guilty to a charge of petty larceny at the fire at Nos. 60-61.

Prisoner said he was formerly in the *Costa Rica*. On the night in question he had been recommended by a person named Henderson to Mr. Gargan, to look after his property at the fire. He had a small toy in his hand, and was screwing it about, when the French postmaster came up and knocked it and an umbrella he had out of his hands. He remonstrated with him, when immediately a French policeman collared him and struck him on the head with his baton, and a Japanese policeman also collared him. He had picked up a scarf-ring and a baby's hood that were knocking about and put them in his pocket with the intention of delivering them up. Has been 4 days in Yokohama. Came up from Kobe. Is at present out of employment.

E. C. Laffette, French Constable, sworn:—Whilst on duty at the fire last night, Mr. Degron, the French postmaster, told me that a man (prisoner) had stolen 200 cigars and an umbrella, near the French Church. Prisoner told me the umbrella was his own. It was taken from Thierner's store opposite. I made him leave the goods in front of the Church. I took him to the station and an English policeman searched him and found in his coat pocket a lady's head-dress and 2 rings. (A knitted head-dress and 3 rings produced to Court.) Two of the rings produced are those which were taken out of his pocket.

Joseph Connors, European Constable, sworn:—Last night, prisoner was brought to the police station, at about 10 minutes to 11, charged by a French policeman with stealing 200 cigars and an umbrella. I asked him what he had on him, and he turned out of his pocket the 3 rings and the head-dress now produced. He said he had been put in charge of the property by a man.

As the evidence of Mr. Degron was essential, and prisoner wished to bring witnesses in his defence, he was remanded to gaol till Monday next at 11 o'clock, when the case will be heard.

*Monday, 16th March 1874.*

Arthur Taylor, remanded from Friday last on a charge of stealing property from the site of the fire on Main Street, was this morning brought up for final trial.

For the prosecution, Mr. H. Degron gave evidence that he saw prisoner putting cigars into his pocket, out of a box, taken from one of the burning stores, which he had under his arms.

In defence, prisoner called two witnesses; their evidence, however, was not of weight. He stated that whilst standing looking at the fire he was arrested by the French policeman. One of the rings found on him was his own; the other two he had merely omitted to remove from his pocket.

Court, considering prisoner guilty of having in his possession articles which he knew did not belong to him, sentenced him to 15 days imprisonment.

Consequent on this decision prisoner became grossly insolent towards Court; the sentence of imprisonment was therefore doubled and he was removed to gaol.

### NI-JGATA.

March 9th, 1874.

THERE is to be an Exhibition held here during the Spring, in a large tea house of the priests newly erected in the grounds of the Hak-san temple. Many things have been promised and a great success is anticipated.

Sportsmen have not met with much success this year in the neighbourhood, and, in addition to the restrictions of game laws &c., in all the little woods and places where of old birds were to be found, notices have been put up forbidding shooting in them.

Many new plantations of mulberry trees may be seen springing up around us.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued regarding the cards upon which silk-worm's eggs are to be placed, the heads of which are as follows:—

In future all cards will be manufactured by the Nai-mu-sho, and will be sold at the towns of Fukaya in Musashi, Fukushima in Yewashiro and Wada in Shinomo. All persons are in future forbidden to make or sell other cards.

These cards will be on sale at the above places from April 1st to May 31st in each year. The price for thick cards for the Spring eggs will be R. 200 per 1,000, and for the thin cards for the Summer eggs R. 60 per 1,000, cash.

Persons at the end of the season having more cards than they have use for must return them to the office where they were bought, before Sept. 15th in the same year. If they are going to continue in the same business a similar number will be given to them free next year, and if not, the price first paid will be returned. This is in order to find out correctly the total number of cards used. Any person breaking this rule and keeping the cards not used will have them taken from him and be fined double their original cost, and any person who shall give notice to the authorities of others breaking these rules shall receive a tenth part of the value confiscated, or a tenth part of the fine.

The spring cards have a scroll around them, on the back, made up of cocoons and silkworm moths, and are 1 ft. 2 inches long by nine inches wide.

The summer cards are plain, with only a stamp stating the sort; they measure 1 foot long by 11 inches wide.

FROM JULY to December 1873, 2,816 patients were treated at the Hospital, the sum paid for medicine being R. 832 and the cost of drugs R. 790. The monthly expenses, including salaries, amounted to R. 600.

It is the custom in Japan, when a new bridge is opened for traffic, to get the oldest man and wife resident near to first cross over; the older these are the longer the bridge is supposed to last. The newspaper here, speaking of the proposed new bridge to Nottare, says, "There are now living here a man aged 92 and his wife 89, and if they only live to open this bridge it will be most fortunate, and the old couple will get much honour in this world and in the world to come."

IN YOUR Hong List you credit us with two French Missionaries, they, however, have not arrived, owing, it is said, to their inability to obtain leave to come overland, and so may not be expected here before the spring. Settlers are during the winter nearly as much shut up as the Dutch were in former days at Decima, as no communication with other treaty ports can be made by sea, owing to the prevailing gales and want of safe harbours, and to its being next to impossible for any one of late to obtain leave to travel overland.

THE WEATHER continues exceptionally mild. The table herewith, showing observations taken during the months of January and February, from 1870 to 1874, may prove of interest.

	REAMUR.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1870	plus 7	minus 7	plus 7	minus 5
1871	" 7	" 7	" 4	" 6
1872	" 6	" 6	" 5	" 4
1873	" 6	" 3	" 9	" 7½
1874	" 6	" 1½	" 9	" 1

MANY NEW plantations of Mulberry and Tea plants have been commenced around Nagaoka and Takata, chiefly by old northern officers, who, being out of employment, thus seek to earn a living.

ONE HUNDRED men of the regiment stationed here left for Yelo yesterday afternoon (6th), their comrades marching a little way with them. The medical attendants wore the Genova red cross. There has been much activity shown in drilling lately, a large amount of blank cartridges having been expended, but never any ball practice; nor is there any range, although there are many places where one could easily be made. The barracks are strong and well built, on the European plan, and heated by stoves, the whole being surrounded by a very high stout fence. They are not, however, well placed, being just under a hill, from the top of which an attacking party could entirely command them.

THE ENGLISH custom of throwing shoes for good luck after a wedding party has its counterpart in Japan, with this difference—Here it is customary to throw small stones against the paper windows of the house of a newly-married pair, for good luck. The other day, a woman who had ill-will against a new-married couple, instead of small stones us usual throw a large one, doing much damage to the windows, for which she was arrested and punished.

A LARGE canal, which now takes off much of the water from our river into the Arinogawa, is to be stopped up; and it is hoped that the increase of water will do much to scour the river mouth, as, previous to the opening of the canal, there was 18 ft. to 20 ft. on the bar, in place of 8 ft. to 9 ft. as now.

### Meeting of the Agents of the Fire Insurance Companies of Yokohama.

We have been favoured with the following report of a meeting of the Agents of the various Fire Insurance Companies represented in Yokohama, held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Chamber of Commerce.

*Present.*—Messrs. Smith, Wilkin, Hurlbut, Macpherson, Schwabe, Brent, Farley, Oll, Reddelien, Johnstone, Bissett, Abbott and Snethlage; *On behalf of the following offices:* Guardian Assurance, Sun Fire, China Fire, Imperial, Phoenix, Manchester, Lancashire, Batavia Fire, Victoria Fire, Transatlantic London Assurance, North British and Mercantile, Scottish Commercial, Northern, Commercial Union Fire, London & Lancashire, Hamburg & Bremen, and North German.

Mr. A. J. Wilkin having been elected to the chair, stated briefly his objects for having called the meeting, viz: that the following suggestions had been made:

1st.—That the Agents of the various Insurance Companies of Yokohama form themselves into a Society for Mutual Assistance.

2nd.—That a standing committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to generally watch the interests of the various Fire Offices, and to call together the agents when desirable; such committee to be appointed by ballot, at a meeting to be held in January of each year, with power to fill vacancies in the interim.

3rd.—That this committee shall appoint one of its number to be secretary or gerant.

4th.—That it shall be the special duty of the standing committee after the occurrence of any and every fire in the settlement to cause an investigation of all circumstances connected therewith to be held; such investigation to be held either by a session of the standing committee, or of three of the agents, (to be nominated by the committee,) more immediately interested in the fire; such session of enquiry to invite and collect all possible evidence, and record the same in writing. Any agent shall be at liberty to be present at such enquiry, but only to take part therein subject to the direction of the three forming the special or standing committee for the time being, and the record of the enquiry shall be open to the inspection of each of the agents.

5th.—That the incidental expenses of advertising, &c. shall be shared by the various Insurance Companies.

6th.—That a copy of these rules be given to each member of this Society.

7th.—That Resolution 4 have a retrospective effect, and that a regular enquiry into the circumstances of the fire of the 12th instant be at once commenced.

After the lapse of several minutes, the chairman suggested that the various propositions before the meeting should be dealt with separately, whereupon Mr. Macpherson proposed, and Mr. Brent seconded, that No. 1 of the resolutions be passed. Carried.

Mr. Macpherson proposed No. 2; seconded by Mr. Johnstone. Carried.

Mr. Macpherson proposed No. 3, and suggested that the following amendment be made: "That this Committee have power to appoint an unpaid Secretary." Carried.

Mr. Macpherson likewise proposed Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, which were equally approved of, and carried by the meeting unanimously.

The Chairman then stated that, as these propositions had met with the general approval

of those present, the next business to be done was to ballot for a committee, which, on being taken, resulted in the agents of the Sun, Imperial, and Phoenix being elected.

Mr. Hurlbut then addressed the meeting, and stated he had a very urgent case to bring before them. Some time back, the head coolie of his brigade had been seriously injured at a fire, but, at the fire on the night of the 12th inst., the unfortunate man had met with such injuries that death ultimately resulted. He had worked for several years with the American Brigade, and proved himself to be a most useful and valuable assistant. He leaves a wife and two children quite unprovided for. A subscription had already been started on their behalf, and he trusted the Companies then present would assist him in raising the amount to \$150, which he considered would be ample to support them. After a short deliberation it was agreed that the sum should be raised by private subscription, and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Fire Brigade, who would provide for their maintenance as far as the funds in his hands would permit.

The Chairman next read a long letter, addressed to the agents of the various Fire Companies by Mr. Hohnholz, which enumerated a variety of services he had rendered while in command of the Private Fire Hook and Ladder Brigade. The nucleus of his correspondence was to point out to the meeting that, at the fire on the night of the 12th instant and on previous occasions, he had been the means of saving much valuable property. Of the fire of the 12th inst., he more especially speaks, and remarks that he is credited to some extent as having saved several of the adjacent buildings with his engine. He is a loser by this fire to the extent of \$2,700, and was uninsured. In laying these remarks before the meeting Mr. Hohnholz trusts that (in consideration of his services) the agents will to some extent compensate him for the heavy loss he has sustained.

After much discussion upon the subject, the Chairman collected the following views from those present:

That, much as they regretted Mr. Hohnholz's loss at the late fire, they did not consider themselves in a position to grant him any compensation. For his valuable services at all fires they tendered him their best thanks, at the same time remarking that the brigade under his superintendence was one that was supported by subscription, and was not, as might be supposed, an entirely private brigade; while, further, the case was scarcely one in which Mr. Hohnholz had lost his own property through his endeavour to protect other property.

The Chairman then read a letter from Messrs. Cheshire & Co., suggesting the formation of a salvage corps, and, in the event of their starting one, enquiring if the Fire Companies would recognize them, and what per-centage the Companies would allow them. After many suggestions, it was proposed that the letter should be handed to the Fire Brigade Committee for them to reply to, as the formation of a salvage corps had already been spoken of in conjunction with the Yokohama Fire Brigade.

The Chairman stated that he had been requested to speak to those present on the desirability at large fires of blowing up houses in the vicinity of the conflagration, in order to prevent the spread of the flames. In the fire of 1896 several houses were so dealt with.

Several of the agents stated that this means of preventing the spread of a fire was not favourably accepted by the offices at home, as it generally did more harm than good; besides, there

was always a great difficulty in finding anyone who would undertake the responsibility of blowing up houses. The remarks did not receive a favourable support, as those present considered nothing could be done unless a Municipal Council were formed, and the necessary power granted to deal with such matters.

A long discussion here ensued about the water supply.

Mr. Macpherson suggested it should be brought from the native town, as, he was given to understand, there was always a plentiful supply to be obtained there, and that it was only a matter of having pipes connected between the foreign and native settlements to insure at any emergency a large supply of water.

Mr. Hurlbut stated he had already given orders for a new well to be constructed between Lots 75 and 76, Main Street, but owing to the limited amount of funds in hand he was afraid that not more than two of these necessary provisions could so far be proceeded with, as they would cost about \$500 each; and he feared that the bringing of water pipes into the Settlement would be far beyond their means.

The Chairman thought a stationary engine at the top of Water Street, on the Creek, would be extremely useful.

Several other remarks of a similar nature were made, when the Chairman suggested that the Fire Committee be requested to consult with the Fire Brigade Committee, in order to take into consideration the best means for providing the settlement at all times with an ample supply of water.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

EDGAR ABBOTT,  
*Secretary, pro. tem.*

### YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB.

Report of Extraordinary General Meeting, held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on Friday, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.

About 30 members were present.

On the motion of Major Snow, R.M., seconded by Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Hannen was called to the Chair.

The Chairman having read the printed notice convening the meeting, and also Mr. Nicolas' proposition, to consider which the members had come together, called on Mr. Kingdon for any remarks he might wish to make in support of his motion. Before doing so, however, he had no doubt the meeting would consent to listen to a few words of explanation from the Hon. Sec., on behalf of the Committee.

The Hon. Sec. made a short statement, in which he referred to letters which had passed between Mr. Kingdon and himself on the question now before the meeting, and said that the Committee had deemed it advisable to ascertain the feeling at large, with regard to the proposed change. For this reason, the present meeting had been called, and he would ask the members, before coming to a decision, to consider well whether the adoption of Mr. Kingdon's suggestion would be for the general good of the Club or otherwise.

Mr. Kingdon then addressed the meeting in support of his motion, and, in the course of his remarks, referred to the difficulty he had experienced in finding riders of suitable weights at the Autumn Races. He made his proposition with the view of obviating the difficulty, and he did not think, that, if it were accepted, the interests of the Race Club would suffer in



any way. His suggestion he wished to put before the meeting in the following form:—"That the Committee be authorised to allow 'non-members to ride in some of the races 'at each meeting—the Committee having the 'power to accept or reject the nomination of 'such riders. Each nomination for each race 'to be accompanied by a fee of \$5."

Mr. E. J. Geoghegan, seconded the motion.

Several other members present, including Capt. Walsh R. M., Mr. Winstanley, and Mr. Ed. Wallace, spoke against the adoption of Mr. Kingdon's suggestion, which they thought would not conduce to the interests of the Club. Mr. Kingdon having briefly replied, the Chairman put the motion to the meeting, but, on a show of hands being taken, it was lost. The meeting then terminated.

### Y. M. LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first ordinary General Meeting of this Society was held on Friday the 6th instant. There was a good attendance of Members and their friends. The chair was taken by the President, G. P. Ness, Esq., at half-past eight o'clock.

After the customary routine business of reading Minutes and proposing Members, the Chairman gave a short address, briefly describing the origin, objects, constitution, and present position of the Society,

W. W. Cargill, Esq. then read the paper for the evening, on "The Rise and Progress of the System of Banking carried on in the East." Having stated that, with one exception, none of the existing English Exchange Banks, had their origin in Europe, but that the system had been commenced in British India, he proceeded to describe the rise and development of the great Eastern trade in India, the Straits, and China. At Bombay, where the want of such a system was most felt, the incorporation in 1840 of the first public Bank having given little practical relief to the Mercantile Community, the Bank of Western India was established two years later, which was subsequently merged into the Oriental Bank, and became the foundation of the whole Eastern Exchange Bank system as it now exists.

The serious difficulties to be encountered; the jealousy and hostility to be overcome; and the legal disabilities to be put up with, were next noticed; and the precautionary measures adopted to meet these difficulties, were described. The paper shewed that the great commercial crisis of 1847 had enhanced the credit of the Oriental Bank, and given it a solidity it never afterwards lost. For it had been able at that critical period to supply its customers freely with sight drafts on England, and to make heavy shipments of bullion to London, which had arrived there at the height of the panic and attracted public notice in the city. The effects of the collapse of the Union Bank of Calcutta in 1848, upon the Oriental Bank and its numerous branches;—and the despondency and uneasiness of its proprietors until the grant of a Royal Charter limiting their liability and containing adequate powers of conducting their business, were graphically detailed.

In conclusion, Mr. Cargill remarked that now no other part of the British Dominions and no other portions of British trade enjoy more banking facilities than those in the East, and that the Oriental Bank was the first institution to create general exchange business; its history was therefore truly the history of the system of general Banking and Exchange in the East, and its unrivalled success, followed

by others on the same model, had provided that aid to commerce which we now see in living operation.

A short discussion followed on the subject of limited liability; and a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the author for his very interesting and valuable paper.

It was announced that at the next meeting a paper would be read by R. H. Brunton, Esq., on "Optics, as applied to Lighthouse Apparatus," illustrated by diagrams and specimens.

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

YOKOHAMA, 10th March, 1874.

SIR,—I venture to address a few words to you on the subject of "A Layman's" letter to the *Herald* of last night, and the notice taken of it in the *Daily Advertiser* this morning, feeling sure that the community in general cannot help being deeply interested in the controversy that has been raised.

"A Layman" writes as if he had a "real grievance to complain of;" but if he had not lately arrived, he might, by thinking over the matter, have come to the conclusion that "comparing the reform" he would appear to desire, is not the same thing as remedying grievances. From the tone and style of his letter I imagine him to belong to that school of earnest and zealous Churchmen termed ritualists, of whom the Rev. Mr. Maconochie, alluded to by him, is one of the most extreme and advanced; and it must be evident to your readers that in a community like that of Yokohama, the Church of that community should be furnished and adorned, and its services conducted in such a way as will respond to the feelings and wishes of most of us, and not in the manner most congenial to the ideas of an extreme party or a small section. While, therefore, thinking that broad and liberal views should be the leading characteristics in our Church establishment here, I regretted to read the strictures contained in the leading article of this morning's paper, especially where "harsh measures" are advocated towards the letter of "A Layman,"—rather, I would advise, kindly point out to him his errors, and convince him where wrong.

"A Layman" is, perhaps, unaware of what we owe to the gentleman who so kindly interests himself in the musical portion of our services, or he would have let his opinions on this point be couched in different terms. Surely, sir, the appropriateness of hymns and tunes, and the time at which they should be taken, are matters which should be left entirely to the taste and feelings of those who do their best to render them fitly. Whilst deprecating, however, the introduction into the Yokohama Church of the irreverent rapidity of holy jigs, yet, I would certainly like to hear our organist and choir hurry up a little now and then; as I fear, at times, their "slow and stately chorales," more nearly approach a dreary drawl than the style of the "great schools" of English cathedrals.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,  
YOKOHAMA.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR,

In our small community, where events are scarce, a good deal of interest has lately been felt in the performances of the *Vasco de Gama* and *Japan*. After an italicised flourish in one of your contemporaries, that the *Japan* had

beaten the *Vasco de Gama* by a day and a half on the way to San Francisco, silence reigned for a time.

This statement, I believe, obtained no credence whatever from persons at all conversant with the performances of steamers crossing the Atlantic.

At last, a *précis* of the facts appeared in the *Herald*; and in your paper of last night was also an extract from the *Alta California*, full of "difference of time" and "longitude," which had nothing in the world to do with the matter, as both ships were equally affected in that respect. It is headed, in sensational capitals, "The *Vasco de Gama* beats the *Japan* twelve hours." Now, why not state the real truth, thus: "The *Vasco de Gama* beat the *Japan*, between Hong-kong and Yokohama (1620 miles), by 32 hours and 21 minutes; and between Yokohama to San Francisco, 36 hours 46 minutes. That is the truth itself, as given by the *Alta California*; but, in order to exhibit a less degree of inferiority than is really the case, the stoppages of the two ships in Yokohama are added to the voyage. What has that to do with the speed of the ships?—the real question at issue.

The *Japan*, from the superior facilities possessed by an old-established and well-organised company, in the way of coal and cargo lighters, water tanks, steam tugs, and a disciplined staff of men, was able to do in 2 days and 11 hours what it took the *Vasco de Gama* 4 days, 19 hours 45 minutes to get through.

This discrepancy will soon disappear, and it is refreshing to find that the *Japan*, when pushed, can make the passage in such an unprecedentedly short space of time as 20 days 14 hours.

Now there is scarcely any anxiety felt when the steamer from San Francisco is 30 or 35 days out.

The *Japan* being of far greater tonnage than the *Vasco de Gama* ought to have beaten her easily; but, in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic, side wheels must give way to propellers.

But why say 12 hours in place of 36h. 45m.? or, including the run from Hongkong to Yokohama, seventy hours fifty five minutes, on the running time, by the *Alta's* own account?

And how did the *Vasco de Gama* get "southerly winds, with the usual rough weather" while the *Japan* had "heavy monsoons and heavy weather" nearly all the way?

Your Obedient Servant,

SUUM CUIQUE.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

Yokohama, 21st March, 1874.

SIR,

As you have already kindly alluded to my services and my losses in the late fires, will you further oblige me by allowing me to speak for myself, in order to explain and justify my application to the Agents of the Insurance offices.

I sent a letter to them because I considered that they, as well as the proprietors of the property saved mainly by my personal exertions, would see that my case was a peculiar one. I claim that I specially prevented the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, a large proportion of which the Insurance offices would have had to pay, but for the supply of water which I, as a private individual and not as foreman of a public association, kept for my own use on my own premises. Let those who saw the fire fly from one end to the other of Bank Build-



ings, answer what might have been expected had either the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or Mrs. Searle's store once fairly caught? It is impossible to say where the mischief would have ended; or how greatly their losses would have been augmented. Yet I am told that though my services are worthy of thanks they can give me nothing else, as I was working first as a member of a publicly supported association, and, secondly, that I was really working to save my own property. I will reply to the first; and as to the second I may say, that they might have said this with greater shew of propriety if I had never been found among the active workers at fires far away from my own store.

I believe that my letter was not properly understood by those to whom it was addressed; and this is the reason why I ask for this space in your columns.

In the report of the meeting of the Agents as given by the papers, it says "the Brigade under his (my) superintendence was one that was supported by subscription, and not, as might be supposed, an entirely private brigade; while, further, the case was scarcely one in which Mr. Hohnholz had lost his own property through his endeavours to protect other persons' property."

I will explain. In the month of May 1872, I, of my own accord, got up a subscription list, for starting a new Brigade. I headed the list with 825, and went round to many persons I knew to be uninsured, and we established a private association, purchasing one of the engines of the Yokohama Fire Brigade. I called a meeting of those who had subscribed, and laws were laid down for our government.

The association was to be called Private Fire Brigade, and the engine was to belong to those who subscribed for it, and should be used for the protection of *their* property in case of fire. I was appointed foreman for one year, and there were about twenty working members. These all worked well at first, but gradually one after another stayed away; and, during the last twelve months, I have had hardly any assistance from them at fires. Thus, I may with truth say that I am the only one who has kept up the very name of the Private Brigade, as an actual working member at fires. I alone have taken care of the engine and got subscriptions to pay the expenses; and I have never benefitted personally by the Brigade, whilst my clothes have been damaged, and my life has been more than once in danger; for no one can say I ever scrupled to work where I saw it be necessary; or that I ever sent one of my firemen or assistants to any duty I was unwilling to take myself.

Now, Sir, I do not consider that these facts entitle me to be called a member of a public Brigade. The Brigade of which I am a member is a Private one, and the engine is, by the bye laws, specifically for the protection of the property of members. So far as non-members are concerned, the Engine and the Brigade men are, by rights, not called upon to assist at all. But this is not the spirit in which I have worked. I have taken the engine myself with my coolies to every fire, whether the endangered property belonged to subscribers or not. Fires in the Japanese Town, at Honcho, on the Bunko, as well as in the Settlement, and whether accompanied or not by other European members of the Brigade, I have attended. I have never been the last at a fire, but generally the first to arrive with an engine; and thus, I have been able on several occasions to prevent small fires from becoming large ones. On the 6th

of December 1872, on the occasion of the fire at the "Café du Japon," I saved the "Britannia"; and, if I had not, a godown with 600 casks of kerosine oil must inevitably have been burnt. I was successful in saving this by being so early on the spot.

In 1873, I started the "Hook and Ladder Brigade" and again exerted myself to collect funds; and in this I succeeded. At the fire at No. 114, on the Creek, I was mainly the preserver of the biggest house on the premises, with the engine and coolies of the Private Brigade. Of the fires at No. 31, the French Hotel, and 60, 61, and 81, you have already made generous mention. But allow me to demur to the remark, I read in the report of the meeting of the Agents, that "I did not lose my own property at Lot 82 through my endeavours to save other people's." In one sense I might emphatically answer that I did: inasmuch as if I had taken my own goods from my store to a place of safety, I should have seen that they were removed carefully and that my men, of whom I have seventy under my charge, took care of all that they conveyed away. As it was, I and most of my men worked at putting out the fire at Fabre's godown, and the removal of the goods from my store was effected by others, who, however wishful to save me from loss, did not know what to take care of and what was comparatively valueless, and so could not use the discrimination or the watchfulness I could personally have done.

But even on other grounds I contend that the view of the Agents is erroneous. I have always 1,000 gallons of water on my premises, which I kept there at my own expense, apart from any brigade public or private. It was this small store of water which I assert prevented the spread of the flames.

I have spoken but of one engine, but in fact I have another—a small one bought by Mr. Liebermann and myself—under my charge. Had the fire been left to itself, and the bank and other large buildings been permitted to burn, it is probable that with these two engines and the large number of coolies at my disposal I could have saved my own property. But, be this as it may, whether the Insurance offices be disposed to assist or not in preserving me from the ruin that seems in one night to have come upon me, I cannot admit the justice of their argument that I have not lost my property through my exertions to save that of others, which by parity of reasoning declares that I only exerted myself to save other people's property in order to save my own.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. W. HONHOLZ.

Houses built in foreign style are rapidly increasing in number, and, we may add, improving in style of architecture, in the capital. In almost every part of the city, though especially within the central portions of it, scaffolding and buildings in process of erection are to be seen. The new edifice intended for the use of the Nai Mu Sho or Home Department is nearly finished. From Nihon Bashi one can see the tall brick chimney belonging to some new building devoted to manufacturing purposes. Inside the castle proper, in that portion on the northern side in which the two houses of the Go San Kigo, the Shimizu and Tayasu, formerly resided, the extensive infantry and artillery barracks have recently been finished and occupied. Houses for westernized native officials and "high foreigners" are numerous and al-

ways present a pleasing contrast, with their bright paint and cheerful appearance, to the dingy monotony of the less pretentious wooden dwellings of the common, conservative, or modest natives. The old wood-cut pretending to portray "Jeddo" from the citadel, which did duty so long in the geographies, but which, being evolved out of the imagination of the artist and further "improved" by the engraver, was most villainously libellous, in that it represented the Japanese capital with the features of a European city, has in process of time become a true picture. Old one-storied shanties are rapidly passing out of fashion, and stone and brick coming in. The Emperor Mutsuhito is likely to become the Augustus of Japan, in finding his capital *Ki* and leaving it *ishi*. Standing at Shimbashi, and seeing from that point of view the station, the bank-buildings, the new boulevards, and the Engineering College, one can hardly believe himself in the old Yedo of even three years ago. To walk past the barracks of Sakurada, and along the beautiful western moat, and past the spacious ground and buildings of the new British Legation, then down to the Kudan and around the slope to the new Polytechnic School, past the new offices of the Home and Treasury Department, and to see all the various modern structures, is to be filled with surprise at the rapidity of the changes wrought, not only in the life of the people, but with the revolution in architecture caused by the adoption of foreign ideas. The old resident misses with a feeling of regret the old castle towers and imposing gateways: but he also finds with pleasure the splendid new stone bridges taking the place of the ancient humpbacked and rickety structures of wood. However useful Japanese bridges may be, they are as ugly specimens of carpenter-work as one can find, and we are glad to note that an improvement in the manner of building bridges, as well as of houses, has come in vogue. During the past week, the buttresses of the Koishikawa Go Mon have been demolished to obtain granite and other rock for new and substantial modern structures elsewhere. We notice also that several writers have stimulated the taste for architecture by preparing books on the subject. Several practical men have also put their ideas on paper, and a few good foreign works have been translated.

THERE WAS another miscellaneous entertainment provided for the *habitués* and supporters of the Temperance Hall last night. Although one or two disappointments occurred, through the non-arrival of gentlemen who had promised to assist, their places were ably filled by volunteers and the whole affair passed off, as usual, with *éclat*. The room was full, as it generally is, and one thing must have struck the philanthropic promoters of these pleasant affairs, as it certainly has struck us more than once, namely, the increasing necessity for larger accommodation. We are given to understand that the same want is felt in the general arrangements of the establishment, the demand for room exceeding the supply. We daresay the Committee and those concerned in the well-being of the institution will see the necessity of securing a continuance of the good work which has been begun, by making provision for the increasing demands which continue to be made on the capabilities of the Institution, which is undoubtedly growing in public favour; more especially amongst the class it is intended to reach, and amongst whom the greatest good may be done—the suffering community.

# Hokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

A perceptible improvement is to be noted in the condition of both Import and Export Markets, and considerable business of a genuine character has been done since our last report. In the Import market, prices, nevertheless, have undergone little alteration, but, as stocks are being lessened, an improvement on rates may be confidently anticipated.

SHIRTINGS have been in better demand, and although the heavy stocks have been decreased prices remain much as last quoted. COTTON GOODS generally have rallied, and prices are hardening. VELVETS are in no request. WOOLLENS continue to improve, for most sorts. There has been further business done in MOUSSELINEs, mostly speculative however, and prices have undergone no material alteration.

In BLANKETS a sale of a parcel of 5,000 to Government is the only transaction reported; prices as last quoted. The market for IRON shows no improvement, and prices have still a downward tendency. SUGARS are still rather quiet, though Brown Formosa is being enquired for, and prices are a shade better. RAW COTTON shows an improvement as regards demand, but quotations are still in favour of the buyer.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.	
Cotton Piece Goods.			
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—			
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.12½ to 2.20	} Better tone : 7 lbs. in demand.	
8 " do. ... .. "	2.50 to 2.57½		
9 " do. 44 in. ... .. "	2.87½ to 3.00		
G. E. White Shirtings:—			
54 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. "	2.50 to 2.75	} Best qualities in demand.	
64 to 72 " do. ... .. "	2.60 to 3.00		
T.Cloths:—6 lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. "	1.45 to 1.90	} Enquired for.	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80		
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		} Saleable. Nothing doing. Enquired for. Season closed.	
do. (Dyed) ... .. "			
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. "	1.45 to 2.35		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.95 to 1.00		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	8.25 to 9.50		
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. "	0.95 to 1.00		
Taffachelass ... .. "	2.70		
Cotton Yarn.			
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.25 to 40.00		} Large business in 16 to 32. Prices firm.
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	38.25 to 40.00		
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	42.00 to 46.00		
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.			
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.	18.50 to 19.00	} Enquired for, but no stock.	
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. "	14.00 to 16.00		
Crape Lastings do. ... .. "		} Good business at quotations.	
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. "	5.00 to 5.75		
do. (plain) do. ... .. "	6.75 to 8.60		
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. "	7.00 to 8.00		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. "	6.50 to 7.50		
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.18 to 0.20		
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. "		} No enquiry.	
do. Union 56 in. ... .. "			
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.36 to 0.40		
Metals and Sundries.			
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.50 to 5.00	} Market still quiet.	
" nail rod ... .. "	4.50 to 4.75		
" hoop ... .. "	5.00		
" pig ... .. "	2.25 to 2.30	} Quiet.	
" wire ... .. "	12.00 to 13.00		
Steel ... .. nominal.			
Lead ... .. "	5.75 to 6.25	} Improving	
Tin Plate ... .. per box	9.00 to 11.50		
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.			
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	6.50 to 9.00		
do. 2 ... .. "	7.70 to 8.00		
do. 3 ... .. "	7.30 to 7.50		
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. "	3.70 to 4.15		
do. do. (Canton) ... .. "	nominal		
do. (Swatow) ... .. "	3.70 to 3.80		
do. Black ... .. "	3.40 to 3.50		
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. "	14.00		

Improving

Google

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—The market, we are glad to be able to report, shews signs of considerable improvement, and the previously limited stocks have been still further decreased. Prices have advanced, and the market closes firm. The improvement is attributable to more encouraging home advices, which indicate a better demand, whilst stocks here continue to steadily decrease; what remains consisting mostly of inferior grades.

In HANKS much business has been done at greatly improved figures for all qualities. Settlements amount to 750 Bales, and hardly 500 Bales remain on hand, and that of indifferent quality. OSHIUS have fully shared in the general improvement, and prices of all sorts have advanced as much as \$30 to \$40 per picul. Other sorts have also commanded better prices.

Total settlements amount to 1,110 Bales.

The stock is about 1,000 Bales.

The market closes very firm.

**TEA.**—Business in tea since last mail issue has been extensive, considering the late period of the season, settlements rather exceeding 3,500 piculs. The demand has continued on the Medium grades, with some settlements of very low common class, ranging from \$12 to \$18 per picul. Arrivals have been scanty, and the merchantable stock at present in this place does not exceed 500 piculs.

It is useless to give quotations by this opportunity, the character of all parcels for the last fortnight or three weeks being so old and mixed, and many settlements having been made on a very irregular basis; it is better, therefore, to entirely withhold them than risk creating a false impression on our readers.

Of the new crop nothing reliable has yet transpired. The weather continues fair, and by the first week in May we may look for first musters of "Garden Teas."

Our export to date is roughly estimated at about 11½ million pounds, and the cargo of bearer hereof will nearly raise it to the amount we anticipated for this season, viz. 12 million pounds.

Description.							Prices per Picul.		Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>									
Mybash & Sinsui	Extra	..	..	nominal	..	..	per picul.		
	Best	..	..	do.	..	..	\$620.00	to 640.00	"
	Good	..	..	..	..	..	580.00	to 610.00	"
	Medium	..	..	..	..	..	500.00	to 560.00	"
	Inferior	..	..	..	..	..			
Oshiu Extra	..	..	..	nominal	..	..	620.00	to 650.00	"
" Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	530.00	to 580.00	"
" Good	..	..	..	..	..	..	400.00	to 420.00	"
Echizen, Medium, nominal	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	420.00	to 460.00	"
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Koshiu	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" Best	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..			
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	450.00	to 490.00	"
Sodai Medium...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hatchoji—Tussah	..	..	..	..	..	..			
<b>Tea:—</b>									
Common, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not quotable.		
Good Common, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Medium ...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Good Medium ...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Fine ...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Finest ...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Choice ...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Choicest ...	..	..	..	..	..	..			
<b>Sundries:—</b>									
Wheat, ...	..	..	..	nominal	..	..	\$ 1.60 to 1.85 per Picul.		
Rice, ...	..	..	..	nominal	..	..			
Seaweed, Fine cut	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.80	to 3.20	"
" Fine Brown	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	to 3.00	"
" Large Green...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	to 1.50	"
Cuttle Fish, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.50	to 11.50	"
Dried Shrimps, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	to 16.00	"
Mushrooms, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.00	to 41.00	"
Isinglass ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	to 45.00	"
Sharks' Fins ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.00	to 40.00	"
Wax, White ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	to 15.00	"
" Bees, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	to 50.00	"
Gall Nuts ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	to 13.00	"
Sulphur, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	to 2.90	"
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.85	to 5.00 per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " )	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	to 3.25	"
Tobacco, common	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	to 12.00 per Picul	
Rape Oil, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Shell Fish, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.00	to 30.00	"
Camptor, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	to 16.00	"
Beche de Mer, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.00	to 50.00	"
Coals ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	to 12.00 per ton.	

TABLES.

SILK.

PORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE. FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
Ireland ... ..	6,320	6,031	6,968	3,130	6,533	7,282	4,175
Switzerland ... ..	5,014	4,148	5,351	348	4,237	5,630	4,345
United States ... ..	72	172	56	255	149	739	525
Other Countries ... ..	1,046	959	365	69	—	19	1
Total Bales ... ..	12,452	11,310	12,740	3,802	10,919	13,670	9,046

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
Ireland ... ..	7,865	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
Switzerland ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
United States ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

TEA.

PORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE. FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
New York &c. ... ..	8,822,162	8,836,235	9,271,019	10,062,273	7,846,930	8,753,251	5,860,004
San Francisco ... ..	2,651,273	2,493,635	1,725,379	2,187,055	1,325,039	1,125,405	867,041
England ... ..	—	—	—	—	74,573	731,407	772,332
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	11,473,435	11,329,870	10,996,398	12,249,328	9,246,542	10,611,863	7,572,813

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

EXCHANGE.

STERLING.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 4½d.	PARIS.— Private Paper 6months' sight..... 5.57½
do. do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 3½d.	do. do. " 3 " " ..... 5.50
do. Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 4½d.	SHANGHAI.— Bank Bills on demand..... 72
do. do. ....Documents.....4s. 4½d.	do. Private Bills 10 days' sight..... 73
PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.53	HONGKONG.—Bank Bills on demand ..... par.
do. ....3 months' sight.....5.46	do. Private Bills 10 days' sight..... ½ cent disc.



## ARRIVALS.

March 9, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 March 10, Am. str. *Colorado*, H. C. Dearborn, 3,727, from San Francisco, 14th Feb., general, to P. M. Co.  
 March 10, Brit. str. *Washi*, Withers, 221, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 March 15, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 March 15, Brit. str. *Vasco de Sama*, Rice, 1,981, from San Francisco, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 March 15, German barq. *Amaide*, Brinkmeier, 371, from Hakodate, ice, L. Haber & Co.  
 March 15, Brit. barq. *Messe*, Robinson, 628, from London, general, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 March 19, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 March 20, Brit. barq. *Sarah Scott*, Estell, 530, from Cardiff, Coal, to P. & O. Co.  
 March 20, N. G. barq. *Diamant*, Ackermann, from Hamburg, general, to Simon, Evers & Co.  
 March 20, Brit. barq. *Mistletoe*, Pyne, 268, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 March 22, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, general, &c., to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 25, Am. barq. *Acors Burns*, Allen, 296, from Sandwich Islands, 15th Dec., 150 bbls. sperm oil, to Captain.  
 March 25, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 4,000, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

March 9, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 10, Brit. str. *Behar*, Andrews, 1,686, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 March 10, Brit. ship *Dorothy*, McLean, 760, for Hiogo, ballast, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
 March 10, Am. str. *Alaska*, Morse, 3,012, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 12, Am. str. *Colorado*, Dearborn, 3,727, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 14, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 15, Brit. str. *Glenartney*, Keay, 1,870, for Hiogo, ballast, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 March 16, U. S. sloop *Ashuelot*, Cassell, 1,080 tons, for Yokoska.  
 March 17, Brit. barq. *Flying Spur*, Croote, 735 for Hiogo, general, despatched by Wilkin & Robinson.  
 March 17, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 1,981, for Hongkong, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 March 18, French str. *Volga*, Samat, 690, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 March 19, Brit. str. *Washi*, Withers, 221, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 March 21, Russian str. *Courier*, Lemanefsky, 459, for Shanghai, coal, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 March 21, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 24, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Hakodate.  
 Messrs. J. R. Clark, T. L. Brown, Nohman, and 59 Japanese.  
 Per Am. str. *New York*, for Hakodate.  
 Mrs. Eldridge.  
 Per Brit. str. *Behar*, for Hongkong.  
 Messrs. Bibbey, His E. Enamoto, S. Yamamoto, B. Itchikawa, F. Yoshi, K. Ooka, Mr. Grob. 2nd class:—N. Hanson, Private French, Ah Kye, wife and children; and 24 on deck.  
 Per Am. str. *Alaska*, for San Francisco.  
 Rev. C. Walworth, Miss Nelly Walworth, D. W. Kline:—Steerage. J. L. Kline, T. J. Morris, W. S. Hanks, D. Henry, S. Carpenter, S. Utida.  
 Per Am. str. *Colorado*, from San Francisco.  
 FOR YOKOHAMA.  
 Col. E. Chambers, G. Purcell, V. G. Scofield.  
 Per Am. str. *Colorado*, for Hongkong.  
 Mr. G. B. Elliott.  
 Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai.  
 R. P. Maynard, Mr. Wadley, Dr. Jones, H. J. Keels, Bishop Williams, and 15 Chinese in the steerage.  
 FOR HIOGO.  
 W. Bramsen, C. Rohde, 3 Japanese, and 56 in the steerage.  
 FOR NAGASAKI.  
 Dr. Fisher, Col. Chambers, D. G. Scofield, and 37 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, from Hongkong.  
 Messrs. Cope, Yates, Clayton, Marks, Wood, Dawson, Westphael, Bromley, Marston, Stiles, Peacock, Hall, and Ginsburg.  
 Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, from San Francisco.  
 Messrs. Spencer, Comstock, Lang, and M'Lure, and 23 Chinese in the steerage.  
 Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, for Hongkong.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.  
 Per French str. *Volga*, for Hongkong.  
 Messrs. A. Garoin, F. W. White, Henderson, Babut, M'lles C. Vielsaure, L. Maurier, A. Vallet, Geo. B. Berrick, and Bouille.

## FOR POINT DE GALLE.

Mr. Dumortier.  
 Per Am. str. *New York*, for Kobe.  
 Madame Soulier, W. Heise, 3 Japanese, and 34 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

1 Japanese, and 29 in the steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Mrs. Searle and child, Dr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Jas. Davidson, W. F. Drew, and 4 Chinese in Steerage.  
 Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai, &c.:  
 Mrs. C. S. Coy, Mrs. W. Jackson, Geo. Olliver, 3 Japanese officers, Mr. Olorovsky and servant, Bishop Petitjean, W. E. Clarke, W. F. Driscoll, E. C. Kirby, Mrs. Green, Miss Helen Green, Mr. Schinac, Mr. and Mrs. Pyke, infant and 3 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bradfield, Mr. and Mrs. Florent, child and 2 servants, Capt. J. Bennett, Mr. J. H. Spoor, P. H. Ramee and servant, H. S. Gunth, Mr. Francke, Rev. D. C. Greene and servant; and 68 in steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Parkin, Mrs. J. R. Leyenberger, Jno. H. Winsor, F. D. Bush, H. D. Duval, W. Pardon, Rev. R. W. Nelson, Rev. J. Bell, Mr. J. Blydenbergh, Capt. Percy, and H. F. Jeffreys.  
 Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong.  
 Messrs. Kahn, P. Bennett, J. J. Mitchell, one Chinese woman, and 5 Chinese on deck.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *China*, from Hongkong.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mrs. Simmons and servant, Mr. Whitall, wife, child, and servants, Mrs. Robinson and servant.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

R. D. Mehta and servant.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Lady Kennedy, Miss Kennedy and maid, Mrs. Garcia, E. W. Stevens, Rev. E. Simmons and wife, E. P. Monroe, N. J. Houston, U. S. N. 1032 Chinese.

## FOR EUROPE.

Rev. T. F. Morton, Capt. Fairlie, R.N., S. Koch.

## REPORTS.

Report of the British barque *Sarah Scott*, of Sunderland:—Towed out of the East Bute Dock, Cardiff, at 4 p.m. on the 17th of October, 1873. Sighted Cape Finisterre on the 24th and got the North East Trades in the last named latitude and longitude on the 27th. Sighted the S. W. point of Madeira, bearing E.S.E., at noon on the 29th. At noon on the 5th November, St. Antonie (Cape Verde) bore S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E, distant about 15 miles; here we lost the trades and got south-easterly winds until the evening of the 9th, in Lat.  $8^{\circ}$  N. Long.  $21.20^{\circ}$  W. where we got variable winds, squalls and calms. Crossed the Equator in Long.  $27^{\circ} 10'$  W. at about 11.15 p.m. on the 14th, just 28 days 7 hours from Cardiff. Had variable winds nearly all through the S.E. trades, until we arrived in Lat.  $28^{\circ}$  S., Long.  $32^{\circ}$  W., where we got the winds from N.E., North, and N.W. December 5th, 4 p.m., saw the Peak of Tristan D'A Cunha, bearing N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.; Nightingale Island N. E., distant about 7 miles. After passing these islands had a continuance of easterly winds, with thick foggy weather for several days. Crossed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th, in Lat.  $42.20^{\circ}$  south. January 4th, 1874, at 7 a.m., the south point of St. Paul's Island bore N.N.W., distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Had variable winds and weather all the way down from the meridian of the Cape. At noon on the 24th January, Fly Island bore W. by N., and Cape Blackwood (Sandalwood Island) N. by E. On 26th and 27th passed through the Omboy Channel, and after this had the winds down from the N. Eastward. On 31st, rounded Cape Palpettoe (Boerco Island). February 4th, passed between the Lawn and Pisang Islands. The 6th, weathered Gagy Island. The 7th, passed to windward of Geby Island. At about 9.45 a.m., while the ship was lying becalmed, His Majesty the King of

Geby came on board to inquire after the health of His Majesty Queen Victoria and the royal family. I brought on board with him some fruits, birds, shells, &c., as a present for the captain, but at the same time requested to be supplied with cigars, spirits, tobacco, coffee, sugar, tea, guns, gunpowder, sails, his boat, a compass to steer by, and other articles numerous to mention. After supplying him with quantity of coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco, &c., and his finding that he could get nothing more, he spoke to his men and they took away nearly everything that they pretended came as a present to the captain. The King then shook hands with the captain, and him good day, got into his boat or state barge, mounted his throne (a sort of stage rigged up) and we away on shore. So much for a royal visit. At noon the 8th, Syand Island bore N. E. distant about 10 miles. Sounded ground in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. At 11 a.m. the 10th exchanged signals with a North-German barque from Hamburg to Japan, Hamburg 25th September 1873, all well on board. At noon the 11th Wayamole Head (Gilolo Island), bore S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. and Salamay Head W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.; found the current setting very strong to the south-westward. During the whole of February had nothing but light variable winds from the N. Eastward, with squalls, calms, and much rain. On 10th March crossed the Tropic of Cancer, were we had light variable winds from the southward, with very fine weather for five days. After this had strong winds from south, veering round by the west to north, attended with much rain and squalls. At daylight on the 8th saw Mount Fusi-yama, bearing N.N.E. At 1.30 p.m. Rock Island bore North  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. At 2.20 p.m. got a Yokohama pilot on board. At 5 p.m. light variable winds and calms. A.m., 19th, light variable winds from the N. Eastward. P.m. light south-westerly winds. At 6.30 p.m. anchored in Yokohama bay, having been 153 days on the passage.

The German barque *Diamant* reports: Experienced fine weather during most of the voyage. In the Bay of Biscay met with some stormy weather and a heavy sea, and also for a short time off the Cape. Came up through the Gilolo passage. For 40 days in the Pacific had nothing but light winds and calm.

## NOTICE.

MR. E. H. HUNTER ceases to sign my name and firm per procurator from this date.

E. C. KIRBY,

Yokohama, March 2nd, 1874. 1m.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as

**MERCHANT**  
AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
under the style and firm of

**E. H. HUNTER & Co.,**

E. H. HUNTER,

No. 51 Main Street.

Yokohama, March 2nd, 1874. 1m.

## NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Mr. FERDINAND ANGUS THIEL is authorized to sign our firm, per procurator.

**HOWARD CHURCH & Co.**

Yokohama, March 14th, 1874. 1m.

Printed and published for the proprietors by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Colorado."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents.

Four Copies...\$1.00

Ten Copies, ...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 26TH MARCH TO APRIL 7TH, 1874.

OUR LAST MAIL, dispatched by the P. M. Steamer *China* on the 26th ulto. We are since in receipt of the following mails:—

ARRIVED.	DUE.
1874.	1874.

The P. M. S. S. <i>Japan</i>	March 27.	March 27.
„ P. & O. Co.'s str. <i>Madras</i>	„ 27.	„ 29.
„ M. M. Co.'s str. <i>Volga</i>	April 5.	April 5.

Latest public telegrams are to March 24th.  
Letter dates are to Feb. 13th.

### Summary.

THE COURT life of Japan has been quite without incident since our last. The 3rd April, only, offered any kind of break to the usual monotony; it being the Coronation day (Sukoi) of the first Emperor Zinmu Tenno; but the ordinary visits of felicitation, even, were dispensed with.

THE DAIJOKUAN have resolved at length to take some hostile steps against the Formosans, who killed and ate a portion of a crew belonging to Loo-choo. The Loochoosans appealed to Japan; but seeing that they pay tribute both to Japan and to China it seems to us that they might just as well have asked the latter, who claims the island of Formosa, to punish the savage tribe who acted so barbarously toward them. The government has declared its intention of punishing them, and three or four ships are to be sent, with some 2,000 fighting men. Steamers have been sent to Nagasaki, to embark troops from among those who were recently engaged putting down the rebellion in Saga.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Japan Mail*, and is likely to be pretty correct:—

The Trade Report for 1871 of Mr. Gregory, Acting British Consul at Takow, gives the following account of the incident which has led to the present expedition of the Japanese.

The ship *Loudoun Castle*, of Glasgow, 895 tons, bound from Foochow to Manila, was wrecked on the south end of Formosa on the 27th July. The master and part of the crew fell into the hands of the aborigines. Mr. Warren of this Consulate was sent by Mr. Hewlett to their assistance, and happily was able to bring them all back.

On the 27th December four men from a wrecked Lewchew (or more strictly speaking Meiacosima) junk arrived here (Takow). They had been brought by Chinese from the south end of Formosa. Among them were some of Mandarin rank. They were taken charge of by the Chinese authorities, Mr. Warren having also interested himself on their behalf. It appears that, about the same time, another junk, the companion of this one, was wrecked on the eastern side of Formosa, and most of those on board are said to have been slaughtered by the savages. The kindness which the Meiacosima (and probably other Lewchew) people have repeatedly shewn to our people when shipwrecked gives them a special claim on our sympathies.

It will be observed that the crew of the *Loudoun Castle* who fell into the hands of the Formosans were well treated by them; while the crew of the junk from Meiacosima, which was wrecked on the same spot a few months afterwards, were slaughtered.

We believe that the plan intended to be adopted by the Japanese Government for the prevention of similar outrages for the future, is the occupation of the south point of Formosa, which will enable them to command the aboriginal territory. The Chinese Government, we believe, disclaims all jurisdiction over this territory, and all responsibility in regard to the tribes occupying it. Indeed, the Chinese maps of Formosa are drawn with a sharp line running north and south through the island, intimating this very decidedly. The step of the Japanese Government involves the difficulty of joint occupation—one never free from difficulties, and often provocative of collision, as their experience of Saghalien must have taught them; and how they will agree with the Chinese, with whom they will certainly come more or less into contact, remains to be seen.

MUCH EXCITEMENT and great sorrow has been caused in our community by the wreck of the French Mail steamer *Nil*, and the loss of all her passengers and crew except four persons—two sailors, the ship's baker, and a passenger who was formerly cook to the French Minister here. The misfortune happened on the night of the 20th ulto., but the news did not reach Yokohama until the 25th—five days after the occurrence. The ship was due here on the 22nd; so, but for the accident, she would have been a little before

time. The number of persons supposed to have been on board appears to have been about 111. It is supposed that the boats could not be launched quickly because they were in-board, in consequence of the bad weather which had been experienced. Grave doubts are entertained as to the condition of the engines; and some say plainly that they were known to be out of order. An enquiry has taken place at the French Consulate, but the representatives of the Press were excluded. We believe, however, that little was elicited from the survivors beyond what will be found in our general columns.

We gave a list of the unfortunate passengers who were transferred to the *Nil* from the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Sinde* at Hongkong in our first report of the casualty. At last, we get the information that, (so far fortunately), that list comprised the whole of the passengers of the *Nil*. The list of names we then published, however, contained one or two press errors; we therefore furnish a corrected statement:

FROM MARSEILLES:—M. Leiseberg, M. Bovenschen, (natives of Germany); Mme. Avril, M. Liccioni, M. Muraour (natives of France—the latter saved); Mr. Laurence, (native of England); Mr. Yoshida (native of Japan).

FROM SAIGON:—M. O. Pallier (native of France).

It is reported in Tokio that Eto, the leader of the Saga insurgents, has committed suicide by hara-kiri, although some say he has been arrested. Nothing definite is known.

It has been determined that the parliament shall be established at once; and that it shall consist of two houses, an upper and a lower. But the upper house, the members of which shall be nominated, will be established first, and the lower house afterwards; its members being elective or representative. The president of the upper house will, according to present arrangements, be Ito Hirofumi.

IN ANNOUNCING that war had been determined on with Formosa, we reported 15,000 as the number of soldiers to be despatched. We have made particular enquiries, and find that this is greatly overstated. It is more likely that the number will be about 2,000, and all of them marines. We are not altogether without hope that better counsels may prevail, and this folly be even yet prevented.

IT HAS been a source of much regret to many Americans, as well as to others of our foreign community, that foolish reports from this country so frequently find their way into the newspapers of the United States. Lately, an extract of a letter, said to have been received from the present American Minister here, Judge Bingham, was published in America, and severely handled by one of the Yokohama papers; on which Judge Bingham, in another paper, disavowed the authorship. But, to read the nonsense that is constantly appearing in print in the States, one would be apt to suppose that the foreign community was divided into opposing sections; and that the foreign ministers, with the sole exception of Judge Bingham, were intent on swallowing up Japan, and would do so in double-quick time but for the protection of the star-spangled banner, waved menacingly before them—upon which they gazed and trembled.

It is desirable that (whilst those who write privately from here the mendacious accounts we have alluded to) a true statement of the facts connected with the intercourse between Japan and foreign nations as it has recently stood and still continues to be should be presented.

Everyone knows that, during the past two years, the Revision of the Treaties has been a prominent subject in the minds of both foreign and Japanese Ministers. It was partly with a view to obtaining certain concessions from foreign governments by personal communication that Iwakura was lately accredited to the sovereigns of Treaty Powers as the Ambassador of the Emperor of Japan. The failure experienced at the very outset in Washington may have had much to do in modifying his instructions; and it was soon made known that nothing would be done abroad, but that the whole subject would be taken up and arranged in Yedo.

Several of the Foreign Representatives were in Europe at the time when the Japanese Embassy was expected; but even with them at hand to consult their government preferred the negotiations taking place in Japan, where they could all sit together in consultation, and arrange such matters as they knew far more about than their chief at home as was best both for Japan and the countries in treaty with her.

By the middle of last year the foreign ministers most essential to the discussion of the subject had returned to Japan; the former French Minister, M. Outrey, being replaced by M. Berthemy, who is said to have been especially selected for his ability in such matters as were expected to come on for consideration. Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, was not new to his duties. Not only had he shown himself to be "the right man in the right place" during a long training in China, but, since July 1865, when he first arrived in this country as the Queen's Representative, he has shown himself the tried and consistent friend of Japan, as well as a staunch upholder of the right, not of Englishmen alone, but of all foreigners.

Mr. Von Brandt, the North German Minister, has had even a longer experience in Japan than Sir Harry Parkes, and his friendly sentiments towards the nation are well known.

The United States' Minister, Mr. De Long, wonderfully ingratiated himself with the Japanese Government, albeit he was firm in obtaining the settlement of several very large claims due to American citizens from the Government. It was thought to be a pity that he should have been removed just at that particular moment, when his four years

experience and the cordiality of his relations with his colleagues and the Japanese Foreign Office might have been very useful.

It must be remembered that there are always in every foreign legation matters of a somewhat disagreeable nature to be pressed between the Ministers and the Foreign Office. It would be absurd to say, or expect our readers to believe, that all the interviews that take place between Japanese and foreign officials is of a pleasant rose-water character. But this may be said, that, whatever may have been the nature of the dissensions or the terms in which they may have been conducted, no unfriendliness has ever exhibited itself, such as would justify remarks which have been lately quoted from American newspapers.

That Judge Bingham has not thought it consistent with the best interests of the United States to join his colleagues in their recent action is true; but a few facts may serve to shew that the course taken by the other ministers is at least dictated by the best motives, both as affects all foreigners and the Japanese themselves.

We go back, then, to July 1873. It seems sufficiently early for our purpose, and is a good starting point.

It has become a settled wish of Japan to obtain that jurisdiction over foreigners resident in the country which by the treaties was retained in the hands of the foreign governments. The same provision exists between China, Turkey, Siam, and other nations where law is administered in a looser manner than modern civilization approves of; and it admits of no question that this arrangement, which has no drawback but the mere sentimental one of touching the pride of the natives, has been productive of infinite good, and has prevented conflicts which must have otherwise inevitably taken place. This is one of the principle reasons why Japan desired a Revision of the Treaties; but this, it is clear, it is impossible for foreign governments to accede to. A country where there is no written law and no incorruptible judge; where no public opinion can be brought to bear on a judgment given; where officials are appointed not for their ability or learning, an acquaintance even with traditional procedure in the country, but in an almost hap-hazard way; and where every official not only accepts but expects a bribe; where the prisons are so bad and the treatment of prisoners so wretched that it has before now caused the death of at least one foreigner; and where the punishments are of a character alternately of undue severity and unreasonable lenity—who could consent to be under the laws of such a country? What government would hand over its subjects to be dealt with by such a power? Theoretically, no doubt it is very desirable that every government should exercise full jurisdiction over every person that occupies its soil. But practically it is, in this 19th century, impossible. And all who have experience of residence in eastern countries know that some of those who utter most loudly such cries as "Japan for the Japanese," &c., are the very men who would be likely to have most occasion to regret such a change being carried into effect.

For some time, up to the middle of 1873, the government had been very liberal in their reading of the clause in the treaties which restricts foreigners from visiting the interior of Japan, and confines them within certain limits—10 ri from the Treaty Ports. So long as their behaviour was such

as did not bring them under the particular notice of the officials they were not molested, if they chose to go beyond the boundaries; and many visited Fusi-yama and the country around it, Nikko, and other places, without the preliminary trouble of obtaining a pass. A circumstance, however, took place which induced somewhat more stringency, and subsequently the cord was drawn very tight; for the reason that, as foreigners were clamouring for permission to travel in the interior freely, the government decided to make this concession as a set-off to the Foreign Powers giving in on the jurisdiction question. The foreign ministers never for a moment allowed them to think such an arrangement could be made; but the government at once gave very strict orders to the officials of every village throughout the country, that every foreigner travelling without a pass should be sent back to the nearest Treaty Port.

It so happened that a German subject was so sent back, and reported to his Consul, who fined him for breaking the Treaty.

The North German Minister did not allow the fine, however; as he said the Japanese permit many men to go and reside in the interior, to suit their own convenience, and thus themselves break the Treaty. He demanded, in strict diplomatic form and language, that if German subjects were allowed to sojourn in the interior as teachers, or as otherwise employed by the Japanese, the same privilege should be accorded to all. He then wrote to the other ministers, informing them of the steps he had taken, and, shortly afterwards, Sir Harry Parkes drew up a proposal for combined action on the part of all the foreign ministers on this point among others. The argument was simply this:—That the Japanese desire to see foreigners enjoy this privilege, and that it was unfair that the privilege should be granted to one foreigner to go into the country to suit the Japanese convenience, while his countrymen are debarred from going on their own affairs. It was agreed that a joint representation should be made; and in this we are pretty certain Mr. DeLong acquiesced.

Up to this point then, all diplomatic action was uniform on the particular subject which seems of late to have given such umbrage to those whose antagonistic effusions have found their way into print.

The joint expression of the views of the foreign ministers was delivered to Soejima, if we mistake not; and a polite diplomatic acknowledgment showed that there was nothing wrong up to this point. Not a single line, expression, or word could be construed into anything like "bullying" on either side.

Judge Bingham arrived, and at once entered on his duties. He exercised the right of private judgment, as he was perfectly justified in doing. He differed from his colleagues on some points, and thus there is not now that complete unity which has generally marked the proceedings of the diplomatic corps. But that does not arise from any hostility between themselves; nor from either one or the other "bullying" the Japanese.

Stress was laid, in a letter lately quoted in the *Japan Herald*, on the disrespectful language used to the Mikado in their address on New Year's day; from which, it was said, the American minister alone dissented. This is mere invention. To that address Judge Bingham assented; and, as is the universal rule, it was sent in two days before the interview, that it might be approved, and a reply framed by or for His Majesty. Had there been anything disrespectful it would have

been at once objected to; but it was, in fact, the very reverse. Judge Bingham was absent from the interview at which the address was presented, as the weather was very inclement and he was suffering from indisposition.

We have given these few facts in the hope that thereby we may be able to assure all candid thinkers that there is no reason for the jealousy that alone must dictate the assertion we deprecate—not to throw oil upon troubled waters here; for, happily, all those strifes between nationalities that have been spoken of, do not exist: but that the minds of friends at home may be disabused, and the reason of both editors and readers in the United States may be convinced.

Those who are apprehensive of one nation getting advantages to the detriment of others should remember that this is provided against in each of the Treaties, by what is known as "the most favoured nation clause;" which gives to all whatever privileges are granted to the "most favoured nation." Until, therefore, this clause is repealed, it matters not how favourable a Treaty may be made with one Power; as this clause at once gives the same advantages to all. One nation cannot therefore over-reach its neighbours in this matter even if it would—a fact entirely ignored by the croakers.

It is probable that nine-tenths of those who have read of the 'bullying' to which the Japanese are said to have been subjected, (but which we have shown is purely imaginary), are not aware of the real matter at issue between the Japanese and foreigners. It is explained in a few words in the portion of this article published last evening:—The Japanese wish to have all foreigners under their own jurisdiction. The foreign ministers, except the American, object. On the other hand, the foreigners desire the right of travel and residence (under certain rigid conditions) all over the country. The Japanese say, "Concede to us what we want, and the country is free to you."

At the first blush of the thing, especially to these who know nothing about eastern nations, the thing seems 'plain as a pikestaff.' "Why should the Japanese demand be refused? What can be more reasonable? They might as well require of other nations that Japanese travelling or residing in them should be under Japanese law."

All this is good, so far as it goes. But how far does it? It breaks down at the start. And that fact is what all should keep constantly before them. The Japanese have no written law! And, although they sometimes say that such and such is an offence "according to our law," there is really no such thing in existence.

True, they are now trying to frame a code of laws, based on the *Côte Napoléon*; but it will be long before even that is completed; and much longer before judges are trained to administer it.

Suppose, then, for an instant, that the country was thrown open, and all foreigners were under Japanese jurisdiction. Who would be the first to rush into the country? Not only the globe-trotter, the merchant, the artist, and the capitalist; but the rowdy who has heard Japan cried up above all lands as a land of promise, not indeed flowing with milk and honey, but abounding with mines of gold and silver that only want proper working to be a veritable *El Dorado*. Let such men get in among the high spirited Japanese and what would their lives be worth? Not a day's purchase. We know them well; and we hope the day for their freedom of re-

sidence in the interior, under Japanese law, may be postponed until there is a law properly and honestly administered, to protect the well-disposed and to punish the evil-doers.

This is all that is desired by foreign Powers:—That their subjects may not live without law, and yet that they be not subject to the caprice or cupidity of an ignorant judge, or to punishments only known to barbarism; and, be they ever so innocent of a charge brought against them, liable to be beaten and tortured, to make them confess themselves guilty.

The day will come when these desires of the Japanese will be reasonable and acceptable. But that day is yet distant.

THE DISASTER that we have now to mourn, in the loss of the French mail steamer *Nil*, adds another to the lengthening list of fine vessels which have been victims to the currents of the ocean and the rocks which gird this treacherous coast. It must indeed be "an ever-changing and mysterious main;" for from time to time the best charts are at fault as to the set of the currents, which often run with an almost mill-race velocity.

Fogs, stormy winds, variable and powerful currents, are in themselves dangerous enemies to contend with; but when, added to these, there are sunken reefs miles out from the land, on nearly every part of the coast, the chances of accident are greatly multiplied; and it must be no light load that settles upon the mind of the captain of a ship, (especially where there are many persons on board,) as he approaches the coast of Japan. It is a coast on which every ship that is caught by these hidden traps disappears in a few minutes; and when the attention of landmen who have passed these dangers more or less frequently in safety is arrested by such a calamity as that which now fills our thoughts we cannot but feel it is not mere chance that has preserved us, but that, under Providence, skill and care have done their part, and deserve our gratitude. If by reason of the greatest skill and the utmost care, less than one per cent of the ships and passengers meet with disaster, surely acknowledgement should be made of the ability of those through whom such safety is assured. It is always pleasant to see the letters signed by passengers and addressed to the captain and officers after a long voyage—such, for instance, as from England to Australia; but the recipients of those letters have far less anxiety to endure than the officers of ships who are constantly on these coasts. What must be the anxiety, for instance, of the captain of a huge 4,000 ton wooden steamer, with a thousand persons on board, in these seas? It is but right that the public should be reminded of such facts, that honour may be rendered to whom honour is due.

But there is yet another direction in which praise must be accorded for the comparative immunity we have enjoyed from these crushing calamities. And this we are induced to mention, by some remarks of a rather thoughtless character we lately heard respecting the Lighthouse Department. Our own opinion has been ere now expressed, that it is not only one of the most useful but is the best and most economically managed of all government departments subject to foreign supervision. Much of the safety of the heavy coasting trade now carried on is due to the lights which occupy the most prominent points and most dangerous rocks. A very little consideration will satisfy even the most ordinary intellect of the inestimable value of the lighthouses; and the government of Japan is to be commended for this:—that

since it first took in hand to erect them it has never allowed the work to linger, nor carried it on in a niggard way. Directly the foreign staff arrived the whole coast was visited, to see what was of the greatest importance to be done first; and this decided on, all the most essential lighthouses were at once proceeded with, and the majority are now completed. A large measure of praise is but due then, to the Japanese government, for what they have done in securing the safety of vessels navigating the coasts. It is true that many of their own ships reap the benefit of the lighthouses; but, after all, only a small number as compared with the foreign ships; and it is the height of folly for men who claim to belong to civilized and intelligent nations to find fault with, or cast ridicule upon, exertions which have been so well and beneficially directed.

There is a spirit dominating some persons, to "run down" and ridicule anything and everything done or undertaken by the Japanese in the advance of science and the general progress of the country. Whilst we do not care to take up the cudgels seriously against such cavillers, we do most emphatically claim credit for the thoroughly practical and effective manner in which the government is lighting the coast. The department is of little less importance—perhaps no less—than the Railway Department; and it was a "happy thought" that resulted in the visit which His Majesty lately paid to Benten, and thereby shewed the weight attached to the work in the estimation of the government.

To the activity and skill of the commanders and officers of ships the safety of vessels and their passengers and cargoes is primarily due; but often all their watchfulness and their knowledge would be useless, but for the lighthouses.

It is therefore but right that the public should remember that safety is not due to chance, but that it is due alike to the skilful officers and brave crews afloat; and to the careful light-providing government ashore.

THE GOVERNMENT of this country is now in the hands of men, the half of whom have been abroad for the express purpose of observing the governmental principles of foreign nations. Some of the persons who are in the highest offices under government have received their education in Europe and America, and are solely indebted to their foreign teaching for the positions they occupy. How is it then, that among these men in particular are found the most steady opponents to the extension of the privileges we now enjoy in Japan?

We believe that the reason is, that their more extensive intercourse with foreigners has shewn them, more clearly than the mass of their countrymen have seen, the prevalent faults of foreigners. No man is a hero to his *violet de chambre*. And so no foreigner is a hero to those Japanese who are admitted into familiar intercourse. The first thing they observe is that foreigners have generally so much to say, not of that which would be instructive to themselves or their guests, but of tittle-tattle about each other; and, strangely enough, the idea engendered in the minds of the Japanese is, that the preponderance of such tittle-tattle takes the form of fault-finding. It is hardly to be expected that they will give us a better character than we give each other. We have repeatedly alluded to this before. But just now it again forces itself upon us, by the letters and articles which have appeared in certain American papers, and the extreme stress that has been laid upon them in the *Japan Mail*.



It is quite true that we have ourselves called attention to these effusions; but we have not thought them worthy of so much notice as has been taken of them by the *Mail*. And, seriously, we are inclined to think that the fact of giving so much prominence to them, and hammering at them so heavily, is of itself calculated to lower foreigners generally in the estimation of the Japanese who read the foreign papers. It may be very natural, but it is not very commendable, that the great delight of the majority of newspaper readers is to see rival editors abusing each other. It is declared to be "great fun," and very spicy; but it is not the way to make the papers respected. And so with these articles and letters. They may give a little piquancy to the reading, but they must, to a greater or lesser extent, have a depreciating effect. In the same way as we repeatedly see our neighbours rubbing their hands over the "rounds" between the rival papers here, so can we imagine the Japanese who read the English papers to chuckle over the attacks and counter attacks made in them, by foreigners upon one another. They cannot be supposed to discriminate, as foreigners themselves may be able to do. For instance, nine-tenths of the Americans here deprecate these statements that have led to so much comment, as much as other foreigners do; and we should never think of writing a word about the objectionable matter, to convince Americans here that it was unjustifiable. Our only object, when we did allude to it at any length, was to point out to a portion of the press in America that it had been deceived, and was arguing on an unsubstantial foundation.

But the Japanese, putting together the facts that they constantly hear individual foreigners scandalizing one another, and that they read in the papers these criminations, are justified in supposing that in reality all foreigners are tarred with the same brush; and that in fact they are what they represent one another to be.

The question may reasonably be put to us, then, would we allow such statements to pass uncontradicted? We have answered practically, by ourselves saying as much as we thought necessary about them. But our object is not to object to the contradictions that have been given, or the lash that has been administered. We only point out what we consider to be one of the principal reasons why the Japanese who understand our language, and have the most intimate relations with us, disappoint us by their apparent hostility, instead of reciprocating our friendship, as we fancy they ought to do.

Newspapers are wayward things. They have their own policy, so called; and often, when the public imagines the editors are fighting "hammer and tongs," they are enjoying the strife as much as, or more than, their readers. As a matter of course, therefore, they would not only not follow the advice each might be disposed to offer the other, but, in all probability, they would retaliate, and politely or otherwise refer to the "mote and the beam."

But a word to the wise—by which we mean, to the public at large—may suffice. It would be well for them, at least, to consider whether they cannot find other subjects of conversation than their neighbour's affairs; and whether they cannot occasionally, when they are in company with Japanese, find at least something to commend in those whom they ordinarily meet on terms of friendship, and of whom they would not think of speaking disrespectfully to their face.

We have told our readers before, and we now repeat, that there is no trait in the character of foreigners more striking to Japanese

than this hateful one of constantly talking of and depreciating one another. It isn't a very pleasant character, therefore, we have obtained for ourselves.

WE SUPPOSE we are expected to take it for granted that before the Daijokuan advised the Emperor to sanction the dispatch of an armed force to Formosa the subject had been duly considered and the cost counted. It has been long talked of, but we had always believed that there were none among the council of the Emperor who would seriously propose it; and that if one should be so insane, none would be found to support it. But it has been both proposed and determined; and, unless better counsels prevail, it will be proceeded with. The news came out in grand language. War has been declared with Formosa. As if, for instance, England were to declare war with the Isle of Wight, or France with the Channel Islands. We must hope that the utmost that intended is the punishment of a single tribe;—that tribe of anthropophagi, amongst whom one unfortunate Japanese junk's crew fell. That such barbarians deserve punishment we quite admit; but whether it is now possible to discover it, or for Japan to send a strong force to administer the merited chastisement, is to our minds far more than doubtful. We cannot conceive that the government has really weighed the possible consequences of any such enterprise.

The primary object of the government is evident. It is simply to cajole the samurai into the belief that they have the honour of the country very much at heart, and that they are determined to deal vigorously with those who molest Japanese. They fancy it will close the mouths of the samurai who are clamorous to avenge the insults offered to the Empire by the Koreans; and they perhaps imagine that by this warlike measure they will obtain the confidence of the public, which they have hitherto been totally unable to secure. And so it is that they treat the discontented like barking dogs, and throw them a bone to keep them quiet.

But at what expense. It is stated in Yedo that the little insurrection in Saga cost the country 2,000,000 of dollars; and although we cannot see how it can have cost anything like so much, it certainly must have made a large hole in the Imperial money chest. To fit out an expedition of 2,000 Marines and despatch them in transports on foreign service will cost very much more, besides the expense of the men-of-war which are to accompany them. But it is not the money cost that we think most of.

Formosa is an island which for its size is one of the most fertile in the world. Its western coast seems continually to be gradually but surely rising from the sea, but there are only a few places capable of receiving large ships. From the coast the country slowly rises. Large fertile plains gradually sweep upwards until the hills attain a considerable altitude; and they then drop rapidly on the eastern side into the sea. The Chinese have gradually pushed the native tribes back from the richest land, and occupied it themselves. The aborigines are of various degree of barbarity, according to their proximity to or remoteness from the dominant race; and it was by no means reserved for the Japanese to discover how utterly wanting some of the tribes are in humanity. Towards the southern end of the island, particularly, they have barely the very first rudiments of civilization. They are savages, and, as Japan discovered by the treatment their shipwrecked countrymen

received, some of them are cannibals. It is quite reasonable that China should allow any nation that felt itself aggrieved as Japan now does, by the action of such tribes, to take the law into their own hands and punish them. It has been tried before, by both Europeans and Americans, but not very successfully. The people retire before a landing force, get among the hills and the woods, and can keep up a constant and harassing fire upon an enemy in the open, whilst they are themselves unseen. It is therefore a far more easy matter to send an army to Formosa than to bring it face to face with these tribes when it gets there.

This is one great fact, but there are others of no less moment. For example;—all the tribes are not cannibals; nor are they cruel to people whom the sea casts upon their coasts. Our readers must remember quite recently the account we gave of the treatment of another junk's crew, whose vessel had been wrecked there. They were taken care of, and ultimately sent back to Japan. Surely these ought to escape the threatened hostilities. But how are the commanders of the expedition to learn with certainty which are the friendly and which the unfriendly tribes?

But the greatest danger lies in the fact that Formosa is a Chinese possession. It is a *foo* under the authority of the viceroy of Fohkien and Chekiang. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the cities are Chinamen; all the high civil and military officers are Chinese; and the military guard is entirely Chinese. The greatest caution will have to be exercised, therefore; otherwise complications may arise between China and Japan. There is no love between these celestials and the aborigines. On the contrary. It has frequently been the case that the peace-loving citizens have been the victims of tribes which "rushed like a torrent down upon the plains." Still, if the expedition should, perchance, fall foul of these, there can be little doubt of China resenting it.

The difficulty of fixing the punishment on the right persons or tribes; the propriety of excluding tribes which have acted kindly to shipwrecked Japanese; and the possibility of treading on the heels of China, should all be well considered before dispatching an expedition.

But the absurdity of its being imagined by the government that this will satisfy those who were eager to go against Corea, long before the Formosa outrage happened, is what most strikes us. We disagree *in toto* with those who think it necessary for Japan to wipe out with the sword the insults that Corea has heaped upon her. But undoubtedly those insults have been of a character calculated to rouse the blood of Japanese Samurai; and their demand to be led against their challengers is quite intelligible. This Formosan affair is not. It is mere waste of money. A vast expense for a most inadequate result. A frittering away of the national resources. It is quite another thing for a Power which has a squadron doing police duty in these seas sending a vessel to summarily chastise savage tribes. No great expense is involved in that, and the thing is done, as it were, "in a morning and an evening," without any fuss. But this is quite a different affair and instead of reflecting credit on Japan it makes her appear ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world.

THE FOLLOWING we transfer to our columns from the *Japan Mail*. It will be seen that they are some of the documents alluded to in our articles of the 24th and 25th instant. The Regulations for admission of foreigners into



interior we have had translated from the *Shin Shanjishi*, but we prefer giving them in original.

### Regulations for Interior—First Draft for Consideration.

#### I.

Foreigners may travel for their pleasure or for purposes of trade to all parts of the interior under passport, which will be issued upon the demand of their respective Ministers or Consuls by the Japanese authorities. Passports will not be demanded for seamen or any person who has no ostensible means of livelihood, or who has been convicted of felony or twice convicted of misdemeanour.

#### II.

The passport will not be transferable. It will give full the names, description, residence and nationality of the person to whom it is granted, and will state the time for which it is issued. On the expiration of the time named in the passport it must be returned by the holder through his Minister or Consul to proper Japanese authorities.

#### III.

Upon application for a passport the applicant shall deposit with his Minister or Consul security to the amount of two hundred dollars, which shall be returned to him ten days after the passport shall have been given up to the Japanese authorities, provided no claim charge relative to the conduct of the holder while in the interior shall have been laid against him. Otherwise the security shall be retained until the said claim or charge shall have been heard and decided by a Consul.

#### IV.

If the holder of a passport transfer it to another person he shall forfeit the whole of his security. If, owing to any culpable or avoidable cause, he fail to return the passport as soon as it has expired, he may forfeit either the whole or such portion of his security as may be deemed by his Consul to be an adequate punishment for his neglect.

#### V.

Any foreigner travelling in the interior beyond the Treaty Limits without a passport duly obtained, or with a passport which has expired, may be arrested by the Japanese authorities, and will be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, on conviction before a Consul.

#### VI.

Foreigners travelling in the interior shall enjoy the same facilities as Japanese for hiring persons, vehicles, transport of any kind for the carriage of themselves or their merchandise, and shall not pay higher rates than those which are paid by Japanese.

#### VII.

If a foreigner while travelling beyond Treaty Limits fail to pay or wishes to complain of any claim for horse or coolie hire, transport, lodging or entertainment of any kind, the local Japanese officer shall inquire into such claim or complaint, and shall state the amount that he considers due. The foreigner shall thereupon pay that amount, and if he refuse to do so he may be arrested by the Japanese authorities, and if the foreigner be dissatisfied with the amount named by the local officer, he may pay the same under protest, and in that case the local officer will be bound to furnish him with a written statement of his claim, and the amount the officer has called upon the foreigner to pay, in order that the same may be reconsidered by the Japanese Foreign Minister upon the demand of the Diplomatic Representative of the foreigner.

#### VIII.

Every foreigner travelling in the interior must observe all local municipal laws or regulations which shall be made known to him, and if he fail to do so, or if he commits any crime or offence, or is riotous, or disorderly, he may be arrested by the Japanese authorities.

#### IX.

Any foreigner arrested under these Regulations by the Japanese authorities shall be conveyed to the nearest Treaty port, and handed over to his Consul, with a charge stating the offence he has committed. But he must not be subjected to ill-usage or undue severity, either on the occasion of his arrest or while he remains in the hands of the Japanese authorities.

#### X.

The expenses incurred by the arrest of any foreigner for any of the causes above-named, or by his conveyance under arrest to a Treaty port, will be made good to the Japanese Government out of the security deposited by the said foreigner on receiving his passport, upon conviction of the offence charged. In the

case of any foreigner arrested in the interior without a passport, the judgment of the Minister or Consul shall include an order for the repayment by the offender of all expenses incurred by the Japanese Government.

September, 1874.

### THE LOSS OF THE NIL.

AS YET little has transpired calculated to throw any further light on the circumstances surrounding the terrible catastrophe which we last night chronicled, in connection with the loss of the ill-fated *Nil*. The cause, of course, is still veiled in obscurity, and whether it will ever be brought to light is perhaps more than doubtful. The French gun-boat *Bourayne* left port this morning for the scene of the wreck, conveying Mr. J. Chapsal, the acting agent of the Messageries Maritimes Cie., the French Consul, and other European and Japanese officials.

Mr. G. C. Pearson, of the firm of Pearson and Laurence, this morning (March 26th) started overland for the scene of the disaster, in the hope of gaining some tidings respecting his partner, Mr. Laurence, who was a passenger by the wrecked vessel.

It seems, from the intelligence brought by the native messenger, that of four of the crew who attempted to swim ashore from the wreck only one managed to gain the shore. Three other persons succeeded in reaching the land—one of them said to be a merchant—and were kindly tended by the natives. The rudder and steering gear, it appears, were all swept away by the heavy seas, and the boats were rendered useless from the same cause, which will account for the terrible loss of life which occurred.

The information to hand speaks of the boiler having bursted, but it is idle to conjecture whether this occurred before or after the vessel struck, as nothing more than a mere guess can be hazarded until the *Bourayne* returns with details. She left this morning at daylight, and would probably reach the site of the catastrophe this afternoon, so that we may reasonably expect—unless she is detained at Idzu for the purpose of saving property—that we shall be placed in possession of full particulars in time for publication to-morrow evening.

Several bodies have been washed ashore, and a lot of wreckage and salvage.

THROUGH THE courtesy of Mr. Henry Johnson, Pilot, who has just returned from the wreck of the *Nil* in his cutter *White Cloud*, we are enabled to give the following details of the loss of the ill-fated vessel.

On the 24th (Thursday), whilst at Cape Idzu, Mr. Johnson heard of the catastrophe, and immediately proceeded to the spot in the hope of being able to render some assistance. He found the wreck lying in deep water, about a cable's length from the shore,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Iro-o-saki, where there is a lighthouse. Her topsail yards were above water. Four or 5 miles out from that light (which is only intended for junks) there is another on Rock Island, for which Yokohama-bound vessels always make, passing outside of it. It is supposed that on account of the weather, which was extremely thick, with drizzling rain, the vessel had got too far into the land, inside the Gulf of Tsuraga, in such a position that the smaller light on Iro-o-saki was completely shut out from view. The machinery, it appears, broke down during the night, but was repaired, and the vessel again went ahead. During that momentous interval, no doubt influenced by the tremendous set of the currents thereabout, she must have swept inshore. She was making for the

light on Rock Island we are informed, but nothing precise seemed to be known of her position till she struck. This was at about half past twelve on the night of 20th/21st. It was half an hour after she struck before she went down, with the boats hanging to her davits, as the Captain, we are told, would give no orders for them to be lowered; otherwise—it is the opinion of one of the survivors—nearly if not every soul on board might have been saved. There is said to have been a total of 71 Europeans on board, and about 40 Chinamen. All of the latter were drowned, and, of the former, four only escaped, as was first reported. These were saved in the following manner: Two of the crew thinking it dangerous to remain any longer by the wreck lowered a boat at their own risk, and, after much buffeting with the waves, managed to get safely ashore. Another of the hands gained the land on a piece of the wreck, and Mr. Muraour, formerly cook at the Yokohama Club, entrusted himself to the deep in a life preserver, and, after lying in the water for two hours, was picked up by the boat containing the two men. Query? Might there not have been a chance for all had they taken to the boats,—seeing that the three men managed to reach the shore by their unaided exertions? Four bodies were washed ashore, 2 Europeans and two Chinamen. The survivors are being kindly treated by the Japanese. Mr. Johnson offered to bring them up, but the authorities preferred to wait the arrival of the relief party. As we have said, only one passenger was saved, M. Muraour. Of the crew who managed to reach the land two were seamen, and the other was the ship's baker.

Our informant left Milla, the village where the survivors are now living, on Wednesday evening, 25th. Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, he met the *Bourayne* coming out of Simoda Harbour, on her way to the scene of the wreck. She left here on Thursday morning about 7 o'clock; delay enough, surely, seeing that the news of the disaster reached Yokohama on Wednesday, shortly after noon. Can this further delay be explained?

THE French gunboat *Bourayne*, Captain Bose, which left here for the scene of the wreck of the *Nil* on Thursday morning last, returned to port yesterday (March 29th). The information she brings, however, adds scarcely anything to what we were enabled to present on Saturday night, which came up direct from the site of the disaster.

The official report of the *Bourayne* is as follows: "The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamship *Nil* was wrecked in Yoshida Bay, in about 40 metres depth of water (about 22 fathoms.) The top of her main and fore masts are still visible. The light on Rock Island was not sighted at the time she struck, which was at about 10.30 p.m. on the night of the 20th inst., Friday.

As soon as she touched the engines were reversed, but only one would answer, the piston of the other being broken. A few minutes later she struck another rock, and immediately afterward went down."

The *Bourayne* brings the only four persons saved: M. Muraour, a passenger, two seamen (one a Greek, the other a Corsican), and the ship's baker, a Frenchman.

There seems still to be great doubt as to the actual number of persons lost in the vessel. It is now said that there were, all told, only 93; namely, 7 European passengers, the mail agent, and 85 persons composing the crew, of whom 60 were Europeans and the remaining 25 Chinese.

As regards the number of passengers, we fear the figures are under-stated, as, it will be remembered, in our first report of the catastrophe we chronicled the names of eight persons who had reached Hongkong in the Co.'s Steamer *Sindh*, bound to Yokohama, who were supposed to have taken passage in the *Nil*; one of whom was a lady, Mme. Avril. Of these, one, M. Muraour, has been saved, and another, Mr. Luccioni, is known to have been drowned. It is reasonable to suppose that a much larger number than is anticipated—of passengers at least—have gone down in the unfortunate vessel, as the steamers of the Company usually bring a great many more. On the other hand, it is consolatory to know that the number originally stated, 146 souls, is considerably over the mark. This discrepancy is, however, explained by the fact that a draft of blue-jackets for the *Bourayne*, supposed to have taken passage in the *Nil*, from some unexplained cause—providentially as it turns out—were left behind. It seems a most remarkable thing, however, that the Company should not have received intelligence, by wire from Hongkong, (the vessel's last point of departure) of the names of the passengers booked by her. No information on the subject is vouchsafed by the Company, and the presumption is that they are as much uninformed in that respect as the public, who have a right to the fullest details.

On the 21st, the body of M. Luccioni, a passenger, was washed ashore, and some days after, the bodies of two Chinese and another European were recovered. A piece of ground in the village of Iro-ma has been set apart by the Japanese authorities, for the decent interment of the bodies cast ashore. Those already recovered have been committed to their last resting place.

The further information to hand is, in substance, what we published in our last issue. It will be seen, indeed, that the news the *Bourayne* brings is substantially what has already been published. We hope, however, to be in possession of further details to-morrow.

The Company's steamer *Volga* is due here on Sunday next, 5th, and may possibly put us in possession of more satisfactory information as to the names of the passengers who left Hongkong in the unfortunate vessel.

AN OFFICIAL enquiry into the loss of the French Mail Steamer *Nil* was recently held at the French Consulate, but as it was conducted privately we are unable to give details.

The steamer now lies in 20 fathoms of water. On the night of the unfortunate occurrence, 20th ult., she first struck the rocks, slightly, at 11.20 p.m. The engines were immediately ordered to go full speed astern, but at that critical moment the machinery broke down, and such was the force of the sea that the vessel was again hurled upon the rocks.

The Captain, erroneously thinking he was in shoal water, let go the anchors, when the steamer, which had been filling fast, went down bow first in deep water. Captain Samat was on deck from 8.30 p.m. until the time she sank. M. de Tiel was the officer of the watch at the time of the accident. We are given to understand that there is no chance of the mails or any portion of the cargo being recovered.

It is customary, under similar unhappy circumstances in England, to hold an official enquiry, and to publish the particulars, that the public may be fully informed as to the cause and consequences of the disaster. "We manage such things better (!) in France," however. But, nevertheless, looking to the fact that a

considerable number of persons other than French make use of the M. M. Co.'s vessels, we fancy the commencing ought to be placed in possession of the whole circumstances of the recent disaster; and we venture to opine that it would be to the interest of the Messageries Maritime Co. that the fullest enquiry should be courted.

### YOKOHAMA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1874.

The meeting called for the election of a committee and the making of arrangements for the usual Annual Regatta came off at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms—kindly lent for the occasion—yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Probably on account of the inclement state of the weather, there was not a large attendance. Mr. J. Rickett was voted to the Chair.

The Chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, said that he hoped the next Regatta, with the permission of the Clerk of the weather, would be as great a success as the two previous ones had been. He then called upon the Hon. Secy. (Mr. J. J. Dare) to read the statement of accounts for the past year, which was as follows, viz:

THE Hon. Secretary in account with the Yokohama Annual Regatta:

Dr.	To Balance of last account	...	...	\$135.02
	" Subscriptions as per list	...	...	911.00
	" do Ladies' Purse...	...	...	77.00
	" Entrance Fees	...	...	106.75
				<u>\$1,229.77</u>
Cr.	By Prizes	...	...	\$468.00
	" Ladies' Purse	...	...	75.00
	" Tiffin, Wines, &c.	...	...	274.70
	" Ice Cream	...	...	18.00
	" Band	...	...	80.00
	" "Gazette" advertising	...	...	12.00
	" "Herald" do.	...	...	15.00
	" "Japan Mail," advertising, printing	...	...	96.50
	" Rosettes	...	...	6.00
	" Numbers on starting rope	...	...	2.00
	" Planks for table	...	...	0.75
	" 5 stake Boats	...	...	7.50
	" Shroffage, bad dollars, &c.	...	...	3.50
	" Balance	...	...	220.82
				<u>\$1,229.77</u>
	To Balance	...	...	\$220.82

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 30th June, 1873.

J. J. DARE,

Hon. Sec.

It was proposed by Mr. Jones and seconded by Mr. Leckie that the accounts for the past year, as read, be passed. Carried.

The Chairman said the next business before the meeting was the election of a Committee, in place of the one retiring. He, himself, would be happy to serve again. Capt. Lane and Mr. Hannen, who were now on the Committee, were both leaving Yokohama. In place of Capt. Lane he proposed that the name of Mr. A. Center, Agent of the Pacific Mail Co., be placed on the list; and, in reply to a gentleman present, said the Hon. Sec. was one of the Committee, *ex officio*.

Mr. Dare said he did not offer himself for re-election.

A gentleman suggested that, in place of balloting, as many of the old Committee as would be willing to do so should be asked to serve again.

The Chairman said that, last year, it was done by proposition.

In reply to an enquiry, the Hon. Sec. stated that the Captain of the men-of-war in harbour were always asked to act on the Committee.

The Chairman said the Committee consisted of 6 residents, including the Hon. Sec.

It was then proposed by Mr. Leckie that the Committee for the ensuing year consist of:

Captains Purves and Walsh, Messrs. Rickett, A. Center, Hudson, and H. J. H. Tripp.

Seconded by Capt. Purves, and carried by shew of hands, *nem. con.*

A gentleman pointed out that last year there were six gentlemen on the committee, besides the Hon. Sec. He suggested that Mr. Milsom be requested to serve. Some discussion ensued, when

The Hon. Sec. proposed that the name of Mr. Black be added.

Dr. Dalliston spoke in approval. They had had Mr. Black on the committee two years ago, and he had worked very hard. If Mr. Black could possibly be present he would venture to say that he would make a point of doing so, and he would be a great acquisition. He had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

Carried by shew of hands.

Capt. Purves suggested that, if the morning of the Regatta should prove calm, the sailing matches for large yachts be put off until a more favorable opportunity, and as regarded the race for the smaller boats, which have a shorter course, that they be run off later on in the day, if a breeze should spring up. The last 2 years, the mornings had been almost calm; it seemed to be usual at the time of the year the regatta was held.

The Hon. Sec. said it was in the power of the committee to postpone the race.

Dr. Dalliston thought it would be better, if the sailing matches could not be brought off towards the close of the day—say 4 or 5 o'clock—that the committee be empowered to declare the race null and void. He thought there would be a large number of sailing boats this year. Cook was building one, which was nearly finished: the Flying Cloud was coming out, and, altogether, he thought there would be at least 5 large boats. He was sorry to hear that Mr. Dare was not going to enter his boat.

Captain Purves remarked that all these suggestions would be for the consideration of the Committee.

The Chairman said he did not think they could make two days of the Regatta. The Committee had power to put off the races if necessary.

Dr. Dalliston made some remarks as to prizes for the rowing races which led to some general conversation. At a meeting of that kind, he observed, it was advisable to bring forward any suggestions for the future consideration of the Committee. He would therefore ask the Hon. Sec. to read over the whole of the Rules, so that any might be altered or rescinded if it were thought necessary.

Mr. Dare then proceeded to read the rules as requested, during which

Dr. Dalliston made a proposition that, in the case of a foul during a race, the erring boat should pay the damage, and cited English rule in such cases.

A Rule was however subsequently read providing for such contingencies and empowering the committee to decide the question.

Mr. Leckie proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Rickett for his great exertions during the past

year; particularly for the loan of the steamer, and the trouble he had taken with the tiffin arrangements. Capt Lane's name was coupled with that of Mr. Rickett

Seconded by Mr. Whitfield, and carried *nem. con.*

The Chairman said he should be happy to do whatever lay in his power this year.

A vote of thanks to the Chair closed the proceedings.

### NI-IGATA.

MARCH 29TH, 1874.

THE OFFICERS of the Kencho have gone in for a trap, and have been learning driving. But our streets are not well adapted for unskilful Jehu's, and, last night, boatmen were busy getting the pony trap and driver out of the canal; branches of which, connecting with the river, run down the middle of nearly every street.

OUR BEEF has never been equal to "Domoney's," and now it is forbidden to kill any cows until they are past the age for calving. It is very "leathery" indeed.

THE WORKS on the Tera-do-mari cutting have been stopped, as the plan for the harbour and the filling in of the canal that now takes much of our river water into the Arakawa are all to be fully discussed before work is again commenced. One of the foreign engineers in the government employ is shortly expected, and he, no doubt, aided by plans and measurements taken last year, will soon give in his report.

DR. VIDAL is leaving the hospital. No successor has been named, but the authorities are treating with a Dutch practitioner. Dr. Vidal goes to the silk-reeling factory at Tomi-Oka.

ALL KEROSENE the produce of the Ken is to be brought to this place, where it will be refined. A building for this purpose is to be erected at a safe distance from the town, among the sandhills. Some of the machinery and six large iron cauldrons have already arrived. The whole will be under foreign supervision.

THE RIVER has been very high indeed; caused by the melting of the snow, which is rapidly going off the mountains.

THE TOWN has been full of conscripts and their friends during the last week. The former have just been brought in from the surrounding villages, and are being drilled every day. They are very green, and furnish much amusement to numbers of spectators. Last week the troops marched out to a hill-side within a hundred yards of the camp, piled arms, lighted two large fires, and put up a small tent for the officers. Shortly after, some coolies brought up rations of rice, &c., and in the evening they all went into barracks. On enquiry as to the reason of the affair the answer given was, it was done to accustom the men to camp out. How is this for autumn manoeuvres?

THE SITE of the Ni-igata post-office was formerly occupied by a tall watch tower, in which hung a large bell on which the hours were struck, and alarms were given in case of fire. The authorities, thinking the daily time-gun fired by the military sufficient, demolished

the tower and sold the bell to a foreign firm, who removed it to the wharf ready for shipment. A week or so after, the townsmen missed their old friend so much that they raised a subscription and re-purchased it. It was presented to a temple, where it now booms forth as of old.

THE FOLLOWING letters, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Fire Insurance Agents, contain thoughtful suggestions on the subject of the avoidance of similar calamities to those to which we have recently been subjected which are worth the attention of all householders, although primarily intended for the consideration of the Fire Committee which owes its existence to the recent serious losses sustained by Yokohama, from causes which many think ought to be, and might be, obviated.

SIR,—In the capacity of an old resident in Yokohama who has been present at all the fires which have successively desolated our settlement, I beg permission to address you the following reflections:

I have read with the greatest attention the minutes of the meeting at which you presided on the 18th instant, and entirely concur in the wisdom of the resolution adopted by yourself and your colleagues to discover the causes of those fires, and the incendiaries, if such there be. These measures, which seem primarily dictated by the interest of the insurers, will not be profitable for them alone, since, in almost all the fires, there are as many uninsured as insured persons.

I observe that you have taken into consideration a proposition made by Messrs. Cheshire & Co. for the formation of a corps of salvors.

These gentlemen frankly state that such a corps should be paid; and they are right, because

1st.—The removal of bales, furniture, &c. in the face of a fire is a dangerous and laborious work which every one cannot perform.

2nd.—Because if you want work to be well done you must pay for it.

All this is therefore very good, but it does not appear to me sufficient, and, as a supplement to the proposition of Messrs. Cheshire & Co., I beg to submit the following:—

That a body of residents, well known, and volunteers, be formed to act exclusively as a police during fires.

That these volunteers (of course, with the consent of our Consuls) should wear a badge on which the word "Fire Police," or something analagous, should be inscribed; that they should be sworn-in as constables, and be bound to apprehend and take into custody any person pointed out to them as a thief by any bearer of this badge.

I have often remarked during fires that in the clearing out of houses there is quite as much property stolen as there is burnt. This arises from three causes:

1st.—Because all the Japanese policemen go to a fire as to a fête. They work well there, and display great courage, but during all this time it is a thieves' holiday.

2nd.—Because in Yokohama the number of "loafers" increases incessantly.

3rd.—Because, as the *Japan Gazette* said very sensibly the other day, the greater part of the residents look on, smoke their cigars, and say, when they see a thief;—"That is not my affair; let him go and be hanged elsewhere."

I think it is time, Sir, that all this was stopped.

I said, above, that if you would be well served you must pay. But there is yet another means; do it yourself. To what nationalities soever we may belong we are all here bound to act against the rogues. Let a number of persons join me, under the orders of one of the Members of this Committee, and I will guarantee that such scenes of pillage as were witnessed on the night of the 12th will not be repeated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DEGRON.

To the Chairman of the

Committee of Fire Insurance Agents.

Yokohama, 23rd March, 1874.

SIR,—In the move which is being made by the Agents of the Insurance Companies for some more efficient protection from fire than at present exists, I have thought it might be useful to you if I mention what strike me as two very important points to which consideration should be given. First, I think that the wooden framework now in almost universal use in Yokohama houses should be abolished. It is the weakest system of construction on which it is possible to build a house; it forms an uncomfortable and insecure building; it is constantly in need of repairs; and it has no durability. I don't think the Japanese are sufficiently *au fait* in the making of bricks, and certainly not in the laying of them, to warrant their adoption in the foreign settlement. But I can see no reason whatever why the substance known as concrete should not be largely employed. The materials of which it is made can be procured with ease; it requires no skill in making it, or forming a wall of it; it would resist fire more perfectly and I believe it would stand earthquakes better than any other system of construction. Its cost, from experiments I have made, is only about a fourth of that of brickwork, and I believe it would compare favourably with even the flimsy wooden framework usually erected here.

The second point to which I would direct your attention is the supply of water. The wells proposed to be sunk, or the stationary engine proposed to be established on the creek, would certainly prove to be more or less ineffectual, as, in all likelihood, they would be found wanting at those times at which they are most needed. I therefore think that the only really effectual means of procuring the necessary supply of water is by a gravitation supply from such a height as would throw jets over the highest houses. From investigations I made some years ago, this could be done by taking water from a stream some six miles distant, and it could be filtered, stored, and distributed through the whole settlement for a sum of about \$200,000. I need not point out the advantages of such a supply in a sanitary point of view; as, with the known unhealthy character of the water in the Yokohama wells, these are apparent. I estimated the revenue to be derived from levying a water rate at \$20,000 per annum. The Japanese Local Government have granted a concession to a Native Company for a water supply to the native town, which has been carried out in the most primitive fashion, and is utterly useless in cases of fire. But I should imagine that this is no reason why the leading residents here, backed by the Insurance Companies, should not do

something towards the carrying out of such an important work as that I have just mentioned.

Apologizing for intruding on you with these remarks,

I am, yours truly,

R. HENRY BRUNTON.

A. J. WILKIN, Esq.,

Chairman of the Meeting of  
Fire Insurance Agents.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—I observe in the *Herald* of the 24th inst. a letter signed Mih-ho-loong, commenting on what has been said in your paper respecting myself, and shall feel obliged if you will permit me to reply to the inaccurate statements contained in it.

I have never spoken of "my private engine," and if Mih-ho-loong will read my letter in the *Gazette* properly, he will see nothing of the kind mentioned. What I have stated there is the truth, and I repeat it; and if Mih-ho-loong or anyone else is able to prove that it is not so, let him come forward and state it. I am labouring under no delusion; I know very well what I say and do, and what I have stated. I have never made use of the expression that I was the only fireman in Yokohama. I know very well that there are plenty of others, and that they do their best at every fire. I have never said anything against the members of the Yokohama Fire Brigade. In speaking of the Private Fire Hook and Ladder Brigade and its members, I have not claimed all the credit for myself. I have merely claimed what I am entitled to, and no more. Since it was started, I have been at every fire with the Brigade engine, and have worked my share. I have claimed, and I do it again, that I started, and have kept up, the Private Fire Hook and Ladder Brigade, as regards working and collecting money for its support; but I have never said that I kept it up from my own funds. I have always paid my share of the subscriptions, and have kept the Brigade together at my own risk as regards expense. I advise Mih-ho-loong to carefully re-read my letter in the *Gazette* of the 23rd, and if he would know who the subscribers to the Private Fire Brigade are, and what the bye-laws drawn up for its guidance say, I advise him to inspect the information contained in the latter, that he may read the truth and find out what is meant by the Private Fire Brigade. And if he would know who are the subscribers to the Hook and Ladder Brigade (now amalgamated with the Private Fire Brigade) I will submit to him, at any time, the list, that he may read it. I would inform him that I started the Hook and Ladder Brigade because I saw, by the fire of December 14th 1872, at the godown on the Swamp, that in the absence of water, a Hook and Ladder Company, (had it existed,) might have pulled down the wooden shed where the fire originated, and so prevented the destruction of the godown and much valuable property.

If Mih-ho-loong had taken an active interest in the matter, as a good fireman,—which I have no doubt he is—and started a Hook and Ladder Company for Yokohama before I did, he would have had all the credit to himself; but, as it is, I had to do it, and so cannot thank anyone for the trouble, except those who kindly assisted me by subscribing towards the funds. With respect to the fire on the 12th inst., and particularly as regards the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, I would say that I am aware that there was a steam

fire engine at the French Hatoba, but its hose only reached as far as the godown in Hatoba Street, next to the Bank. I asked the man in charge if they could assist me on the other side, as, in all probability, North's store would catch fire, and, as the wind was blowing towards the Swamp, the danger was on the side where Searle's store stood. The reply was, "We have no more hose." I admit that the engines gave some water to the Bank, but, at the outbreak of the fire, it was low tide, and there was a heavy sea on, so that the water only came out of the hose by fits and starts, as the sea rose and fell. And, besides, the wind came from the direction of the Hatoba, so that the danger lay on the other side. Otherwise, all the buildings from the Bank to Cobb & Co.'s would have gone. Be that as it may, I had no assistance from the engine on the side where the greatest danger was, where the buildings had already caught fire, and there was no other water used than my own. I don't know whether any other person keeps 1,000 gallons of water; I believe not. I know of none, except what is kept by private individuals on their own premises for domestic use or similar purposes. But what is the use of such wells? They are in general too deep for a suction hose to reach. If Mih-ho-loong, for instance, has an adequate supply of water stored for public use why did he not use it at the last fire, where it was so valuable, when there was no other water? If there was water, why didn't the engines use it when North's store took fire? I myself saw a large engine going from the Homura Road drain towards the Hatoba. If, therefore, there was more than 1,000 gallons of water available why was it not used?

I hope I have given Mih-ho-loong an ample answer to his letter; should he, however, desire any further information, I am ready to supply him with it—or any other Mih-ho-loong.

I am, Sir, Etc.

H. W. HOHNOLZ.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

"Margaret Mason," in a "Sketch from Japan" in the Boston Transcript, says that at the large fire in Yedo last fall a Japanese merchant was a loser of silk to the extent of "one hundred thousand bales, valued at one and a half million of dollars"—Will some one "in the trade" inform me if this man was not fearfully overstocked with a very low-priced article? 100,000 bales at dollars 15 per bale!

ANA SKER.

March 31st, 1874.

### THE "FORTY QUESTIONS" FOR THE KAITAKUSHI.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

A letter, taken from the *Nisshin Shinjishi* of 13th February, which lately appeared in the *Japan Gazette*, being evidently "inspired" requires some notice; otherwise statements therein might mislead persons not actually acquainted with the doings of the Kaitakushi.

In the first place, the writer (or writers) complains that the "Forty Questions" reflect on the management of the department, and that they are likely to throw a false light on its operations. Still, with such impression on his mind, he has not undertaken the task of answering them. In fact, he throws out a hint that they are hardly worth answering; but yet he has picked out

some, and lamely endeavoured by means of unreliable statistics and deliberate mis-statements to defend his department, and distort the actual state of affairs in Yezo.

Taking the questions as originally numbered, the correspondent of the *Nisshin Shinjishi* (who is doubtless an official of the Kaitakushi) says.

1.—That Governor-General Kuroda expects material advantages to result in thirty years.

2.—Not answered.

3.—The population has increased, but not to any considerable extent.

4.—He says the defence of Hokaido is entrusted to six thousand militia. These would be soldiers must exist in the imagination of the writer, or perhaps on the books of the Kaitakushi; but they are certainly not in Yezo.

5.—The trade has increased, but, although such are probably the easiest kind of statistics to collect, none are produced.

6.—As to the fisheries, not answered.

7.—The agricultural productions reckoned at thousands of koku are untrue.

8.—The position of Sapporo for the capital, he says, was selected as being central, and at the same time, close to the port of Otaru. It is really not under twenty-five miles from Otaru. It is moreover far from being in the centre of Yezo; but, if it were, would it be in its right place? Hokaido is a province of Japan; its capital consequently should be the most available port nearest to the seat of government of the empire. Would the British government, for instance, have acted wisely in building up a seat of government at enormous expense in the centre of the continent of Australia, in the wilds of South Africa, or amidst the mountains of New Zealand? No—such an idea was reserved in embryo to be hatched in the fertile mind of an unpractical brain. It was the idea at the commencement of the Kaitaku scheme in 1869 under Shingashiki Kuze, and it was blindly followed by Kuroda in 1871. It is the stumbling block of the whole scheme. But it has exactly suited the officials. Expenditure was their aim, and squeezing, out of this expenditure, their object. Had a central capital not been decided on, the greatest item in the expenditure of the department, namely, cutting a road from Hakodadi to Mori, building a useless but most expensive pier there, the fixed settlements of Shin Moran, on the north side of Volcano Bay, and the road thence to Sapporo, would have been saved, to say nothing of the building of Sapporo itself, the many thousands thrown away on the erection of a "state house" and residences for native and foreign officials, the maintenance of settlements to people the capital, the travelling expenses of all officials to and from the "capital," and the enormous additional cost of transport by sea, by river, and by land, of all supplies for that capital. It is as well to repeat that Sapporo is the stumbling-block of the Kaitakushi, and notwithstanding the millions it has drawn out of the imperial treasury, Sapporo will die. But had there been no Sapporo many officials would now be beggars. Among foreigners, it is usual to attribute this and many other mistakes to General Capron. As has been before said, however, the idea originated two years at least before his arrival in the country. How is General Capron responsible for many, or even as many as can be ascertained, for any of the ridiculous schemes of the department? That he placed his veto on many is certain, and that his advice has been in few, if any instances followed, is likewise true. It suits the



cials, however, to have a scapegoat; and the General had, for the first two years, too little experience of the official class to suspect what use they would make of him. Honesty of purpose and a confiding nature are thrown away on such people.

But to revert:

9.—This question is answered only partially, and that by saying that the department has run steamers for the benefit of the trading class in Yezo. In place of such being the case, a sort of chartered company, the Honinsha, tries to try to run these vessels at a profit to themselves. Their rates of freight are usually higher than even the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., without the same guarantees of safety; while their insurance is higher than the rates of foreign offices.

10.—A complete survey of Yezo will be made, the writer says. But when? The question was, "why has not a general preliminary survey" been set going? Simply because the idea is to carry out a laborious, extensive trigonometrical operation; a quite unnecessary proceeding, totally useless in the rude state of the country, but one which will find employment for native and foreign officials for some years to come. And the necessary instruments have not yet arrived. One step in the right direction has been made, but Governor-General Kuroda is not responsible for it. It is the survey of Osima province, (the southern extremity of Yezo, in which Hakodadi is situated) and is, by the authority of the local Governor, being carried out by a young official and two or three assistants whom he has trained. Rather over half the province has been completed, and is now being mapped. The measurements by chain and bearings by prismatic compass have been checked by numerous astronomical observations; heights being determined by basometrical measurements. The thing is very complete, and reflects great credit on the conductor, while the expense has been trifling.

11.—Mines; no satisfactory information yet.

12.—Sea Otter fishing, not touched upon.

23.—That there is a single road in Yezo fit to travel on in bad weather the writer has not the audacity to declare. He has entirely shirked the question.

14.—Regarding non-working of coal mines, likewise not alluded to.

15.—As to developing a direct trade between Yezo and China, it is said the Kaitakushi has established a place of business in Shanghai; but this is only an office kept up by the Honinsha Trading Company for its own purpose. None of the Kaitakushi steamers have been put on this very necessary line.

16.—In the matter of timber, the writer mentions one small saw-mill at Sapporo, which there is; and another at Shin-mororan, which there is not.

17.—The advantage (?) of the farm in Yedo to the island of Yezo is not explained.

18.—Neither why the Governor-General prefers a residence in Tokio for the greater part of the year.

19.—On the admittance of foreigners in Yezo the *Nishin Shinjishi* correspondent is silent.

20.—The preservation of salmon fisheries he seems to think not worth his attention, for he has not even touched upon this vital question.

20 and 21.—As to municipal government and establishment of newspapers; quite passed over.

23.—The letter enumerates a few schools, but what do they amount to?

24, 25, and 26.—Against roads, bridges, money orders, and saving banks, is probably set off the money lending office of the Kaitakushi. The writer places the rate of interest at eight per cent.; while it really is fifteen per cent., compounded every three months. Why does he not tell the truth?

27.—The postal service, such as it is, has been established since the "Forty Questions" were published.

28 and 29.—The foreign office complaints, and the squeezing in collection of the revenue, are not referred to.

30.—An important point—the coast produce duty—is again met with a direct falsehood. If the duties were what the writer (who, as mentioned before, is doubtless a Kaitakushi official) says they are, the coast lessees and fishermen would have little to complain of. The amount of duty collected from this source is put down at something over 500,000 rios. If faithfully collected it would double that amount, and not be necessarily felt as a burden.

31 and 32.—Unanswered.

33.—The statement that 25,000 koku rice is in the Kaitakushi store-houses is distinctly false. They had probably not on the whole island this winter 5,000 koku.

35, 36, and 37.—Unanswered. And from thence to the end the only information given regards some little known land regulations.

The whole paper is meagre, and, as has been shown, much of it is false. People here who have seen it say it was not intended to be read in Hakodadi. They laugh at it!

MATSUMAI.

Hakodadi, 25th March 1874.

### Miscellaneous.

This forenoon, both the Army and Navy Departments have been notified by Daijokuan that WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED by Japan against the island of Formosa. Three ships will leave immediately, to join the one now in Chefoo, and they will proceed at once to Formosa. 15,000 soldiers will also be sent quickly.

THE NUMBER of words dispatched on the telegraphic wires from the 28 stations in Japan, during the year 1873 was 186,449, of which 167,133 were Japanese and 19,316 European. The sum received for them was 48,539 yen 76 sen, and 1238 dollars. The expenditure of the department, like that of the Railway and other departments, is not given.

SPECIAL ORDERS have been issued to the Shiga Ken that foreigners who visit Kioto during the time the exhibition is open be permitted to visit Lake Biwa.

ON THE completion of the spacious and handsome barracks for the soldiers in the large city of Nagoya of Owari a grand celebration is to be held at one of the temples in the city. The announcement is of interest mainly in showing how buildings erected according to foreign principles and fashions of architecture are becoming numerous in the interior, as well as in the large cities open to foreigners.

THE TEMPLE of E Ko In, near Riegoku Bashi, Tokio is now the scene of much activity and bustle. This temple seems to be a boon resort for all itinerant idols and metallic divinities of all sorts; and, at present, a celebrated deity (or demon, since it is difficult to distinguish which) is on exhibition, to the delight of crowds who flock thither. There seems to be an ancient

arrangement between the bonzes and the wrestlers, for whenever a matsuri is held at the temple a wrestling-match is held in the arena next to the sacred (!) edifice, an elaborate structure of straw mats being erected for the occasion. The divinity now on exhibition is shown once in ten years, the other nine being spent in a godown or some other secluded place, whither cash-flinging worshippers come not. The side-shows at present consist, (besides the wrestling-matches,) of races, exhibition of living curiosities, acrobatic performances, and such like accompaniments. Many thousand persons have attended during the past week.

SOMETHING LIKE book-criticism and reviewing appears to be in process of development in the native newspapers. A few weeks ago, an elementary grammar of the Japanese language by two native Japanese scholars was published. Some purist or critic has been reading it, and finds several things in it with which he does not agree, and he writes to that effect to the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. He is not very specific however, and one cannot tell from his missive whether his critique is merely a squib intended to allow the fizzing of a little personal spite or a burst of captious hyper-criticism; or whether it is a sincere effort to prevent grammatical heresies from being promulgated among the natives, who are none too careful in speaking their own language grammatically. It is a good sign, however, even to see this beginning of literary criticism in a Japanese newspaper. Any one who cares enough about the subject to examine the issues of the Japanese press will see the necessity of something like a *Saturday Review* or *Athenaeum* among the Japanese book-makers. The native press is very prolific, and translations and works constructed on foreign models now issue from the press (or rather the block) with a rapidity that is wonderful. Too many of the books, however, are very inferior productions, and some of them are the work of mere schoolboys, who have picked up a few facts from foreign books or teachers and have rushed into print with little or no fitness for their work. The phrase-books, writing-books, reading and spelling-books, "First Steps in English," etc., seem apparently to have been the production of literary jin-riki-sha men, or of studious shop-boys anxious to let their light shine. If the critics can choke this wretched brood a great deal of good paper, ink, and wood will be saved for better uses.

It is found by the foreign ladies who have charge of both private and government schools a matter of difficulty to keep their pupils for a satisfactory length of time. The pupils seem to be perfectly willing to stay and complete a tolerably fair term of study, but, unfortunately for their teachers, they become so ineffably attractive to young government officials and other eligible youth that nothing but betrothal negotiations, marriage, and, let us hope, happy wedlock long continued, are the results. We noticed in the *Nichi-nichi Shimbun*, a few weeks ago, an announcement of the marriage of a young Japanese gentleman and lady, both students of the English language, whose united ages were 34 or 35. The notice of the marriage was very similar to that of a foreign couple. It was also stated that "they were married in foreign style," i.e. they simply joined hands. It is not a privilege given to foreigners to be present at Japanese weddings, but it is well known, by those who watch the changes of the times, that Japanese nuptial ceremonies are no longer the elaborate, costly, and troublesome affairs they were in old times,



but are becoming very plain and business-like, greatly to the relief of anxious papas who had to furnish the wherewithal to pay for the daughter's *trousseau* and the uncounted et-ceteras which require hard cash. The brides like the new style, because it is novel; nor do the grooms object to it, because it is "civilized." A Japanese lady's wedding outfit these days usually includes at least one full suit of foreign clothes. Among the native converts the marriage ceremony as solemnized in christian churches is fully performed. The "middleman" is still indispensable, and the parents make the choice and arrange the details as of old; the idea of free love—to be understood in the best sense of the term—not having yet entered this country, while the word "rights" cannot as yet be found in a Japanese woman's vocabulary.

ADVICES FROM Saga, dated the 13th, state that the telegraph wires were cut in several places over a distance of five miles, and many of the poles were destroyed.

Only a portion of the Castle has been destroyed, including the Government House, godowns, &c. No part of the town was injured, and the hospital is safe and filled with the wounded. The villages to the north have suffered severely. The city is full of troops, quartered upon the inhabitants.

Report says that 1,500 men were killed, including 300 of the Imperial troops. 3,000 men surrendered, and there are at the Castle over 6,000 swords taken from the rebels.—*Japan Mail*.

Mr. HANNEN and Mr. Tamano, who have lately been jointly examining the claims of British subjects upon the Japanese Government, have now been appointed to adjust them on joint agreement, the Minister of France having agreed to act as empire in cases where the two Commissioners may not agree.—*Idem*.

AT HALF-PAST ONE o'clock this afternoon March 25th a fire broke out in some premises in course of erection in Minato-cho, the site of the last great fire in the native town. Owing to the building being detached and the early arrival of a Japanese, Shand & Mason engine the damage was confined to the seat of the outbreak, the house, however, being consumed. The services of the new steam fire engine, that of the Private Fire Brigade, and another hand engine, which reached the spot simultaneously, were not called into requisition.

THE NUMBER of killed and wounded of the Imperial troops in the late insurrection is thus given in the *Hochi Shimbun*:

Wounded, now in the Military hospital at Yanagawa	104
Wounded, now in the Military hospital at Fukuoka	55
Wounded, (in the latter) insurgent	1
Wounded, (in the latter) labourer	1
32 were killed; of whom 9 were Samourai of Fukuoka. They were all buried in the new burial-ground of Hakozaki.	

A YOUNG officer (Gocho) of the Imperial army has got himself into trouble by knocking a policeman's lantern out of his hand and assaulting two other police and slightly wounding them with his bayonet.

THREE LITTLE fellows of 5 and 6 years old nearly caused a conflagration the other day through having found a box of matches on the road. They entered a godown in which was a lot of straw littered about, and, igniting the matches, threw them one by one on the floor.

At last, one which was not extinguished in its fall ignited some of the straw, and the children not knowing what to do ran away as fast as they could, without giving any alarm. Two policemen, however, seeing smoke issue from the door, went to see the cause; and then giving the alarm to the neighbours they all worked together, and soon succeeded in getting the flames under. The parents went at once to the Police office and acknowledged their children's act, and they were warned to take care of them for the future.

ALL THE soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 8th Regiment of the Imperial army, now in Tokoi, lately presented a memorial to the head of the War Department, asking to be allowed to contribute a portion of their pay towards reduction of the foreign debt. Saigo Jindo (brother of Kichinosake), presented it to Sanjo, Daijo Daijin, on the 17th instant. The reply of the premier was that, although the request could not be complied with, yet the patriotism of the troops was worthy of all commendation, and should be rewarded.

NAKAYAMA NOBUYUKI, the vice-commissioner of the Revenue Department, has made a return to Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of Finance, of the duties, storage fees, fines &c., received during the year 1873, at the Custom-houses of the six open ports.

THIS morning, a funeral service to the memory of the unfortunate victims who lost their lives by the wreck of the M. M. Co.'s str. *Nil* was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church.

The Church was crowded, the sailors and marines from the war steamer *Bourayne* occupying seats round the chancel. The service, which was simple and impressive, concluded with a suitable discourse, delivered by Bishop Petitjean.

A WRITER in one of the native papers complains of the savage customs of the people of Oshiu, in the northern part of the main island of Japan. He says that the people there eat horse-flesh, kill their newly-born children because food is scarce, and are converts to the Greek church!! Further, they hang straw on the telegraph-poles, (evidently to ward off the baleful influences of these suppose instruments of evil) and do many other improper and uncivilized things for which they ought to be publicly scolded in the newspapers.

BEDS of coal have recently been found in the province of Isé. The coal is said to be of very good quality. From the same source comes the complaint that there are very few schools and very few Shinto preachers in the province, but that worshippers at the shrines are visiting the shrines in increasing numbers.

THE silk-manufacturing village of Teshima, in Kumagaye Ken, on the 21st day of March was burned to the ground. Over nine-tenths of all the houses are in ashes. The local authorities have issued rice to the sufferers.

THE COUNTRY folks do not seem to be in raptures over the new copper coinage, and they find it hard to become familiarized with the new denominations. They still use the old terms, and a Tokio editor waxes wrathful over this incontestable proof of a lack of "civilization" among the rural population of the capital. It seems that the favorite, if not the worst epithet, now applicable to a Japanese is that he is "uncivilized."

A NOTICE has been put up on the boards at Nihon Bashi that, on the 17th and 18th days of this month, the tombs at Shiba will be open to the inspection of the public. Thousands of natives will doubtless take their first glimpse of the resting places of the Tokugawas.

A MAN who buys a brand-new hat is very likely to buy a new coat to match, and a new suit requires new casings for head and feet. A few months ago, when the magnificent new granite bridge at the northern end of the Main street in Tokio was finished, the neighbourhood and especially the streets looked a little meaner than usual by sheer contrast. Lately, however, the neighbourhood of what the foreigners call the "stone bridge" has begun to put on a festal air. The street has been carefully re-laid, with stone drains at the side; and several score of evergreen and blossoming trees have been planted. The neighbourhood is now one of the handsomest in the city of Tokio, and is well worthy to be next to the new stone Bridge of Ten Thousand Reigns, of which the Japanese are so proud. As usual, the native artist has made this new novelty a theme for his pencil, and a smartly coloured tri-leaved picture, so far ahead of time as to have the cherry-trees all in full bloom, has been issued and is for sale in the shops. It will be a relief to all dwellers in the capital when the entire portion of the Main street is re-paved, and the unsightly and intermittent work thereon is finished. The plan of repairing the Tori is to tear up a few hundred yards, blockade all passages leading to it with wretchedly constructed bamboo palisades, and then to proceed at a snail's gallop until the blockaded portion is finished, the pedestrians meanwhile being obliged to flounder through puddles and mud-holes, and to stumble over dirt-heaps. After careful calculation, we may suppose that the entire street will be finished about A. D. 1876.

A VERY proper prohibition has been made by Kido, the Minister of Education. It would appear that some books have been printed in Japan, copies of foreign books, without the name of either printer, writer, or editor. All booksellers are forbidden to sell them; and the people are also ordered not to purchase them, pending an enquiry. The titles of the books are "Yei-Futsu Tsuwa" (English and French conversations;) and "Yei Wa Tsuwa" (English and Japanese conversations.)

IT HAS been found necessary for Katsu Awa, the Minister of the Navy, to publish an advertisement warning people against purchasing or lending money upon caps and clothes of any kind having the Navy mark upon them.

AT THE hospital at Obyena, on the 29th March, a man named Kajima was supposed to be dead. His mother being unable to afford to bury him immediately, the funeral was deferred until the evening of the 30th. Whilst preparations were being made to convey the corpse away the man moved, his senses returned, and seeing how things were, he gave a sudden start on to his feet. The doctor was sent for, medicines again administered, and the man is now fast recovering.

HIGASHI FUSHIMI NO MIYA, Yamagata, and Ito have been relieved of their duties in connection with the southern insurrection, and have returned to Tokoi.

THE Hongkong papers mention that the celebrated Blondin, the tight-rope walker, is now performing in Bombay, and is likely to visit the Far East.

Most of the officers who went to Vienna in connection with the Great Exposition there returned on the 7th of this month. They have procured "many hundreds of different kinds of instruments and machines most recently invented in Europe and America: a variety of articles important to students and searchers for knowledge, and necessary for the use of the people: and many other curious and rare things." These were generally either purchased or exchanged for Japanese articles at the Exhibition. They did not come in the same ship as the officers, but are daily expected. When they arrive they are to be placed in the Imperial Exhibition, Yamashita, Tokai, "for the purpose of helping the people to let themselves improve in knowledge."

A CELEBRATION in honour of Toshugue, the first Tai-oon, will be observed at Ueno and Shiba, Tokio, on the 17th inst. In connection with it there will be an exhibition of Japanese pictures at the former of the two burial places of the Shoguns, which will continue for three days, from the 16th to the 18th. There will also be an exhibition of Kirishima Shinsha, a sword entitled Amano Sakahoko, which will be open, for 30 days from the 16th, at the latter place. The exhibition of Shiba-yama Nio (a Buddhist idol) was opened on the 2nd inst., at Yakoin, Riogoku, Tokio.

### Law Reports.

#### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court at Hiogo.

Before A. A. ANNESLEY, Esq., V.-Consul.  
March 27th, 1874.

REGINA v. R. HERBERT, E. JONES, and W. JOHNSON.

**Charge.**—For that they did commit a breach of the Treaty, by going beyond the limits defined for foreigners in Japan.

The prisoners pleaded guilty, but, in extenuation, said they had been engaged to go to Himeji by Japanese, who told them it was within Treaty Limits, and that they would procure passes to enable them to proceed further. Prisoners also pleaded that they had not been long in the port, and did not know they were beyond Limits.

**Finding.**—That the accused Richard Herbert, Edwin Jones, and William Johnson did proceed to Himeji (in Shikawa Ken) situated a short distance beyond the Treaty Limits.

The Court is, however, satisfied that the prisoners did not wilfully commit a breach of the Treaty in proceeding to Himeji, as the evidence shows that they were engaged by four Japanese subjects to go to that place for the purpose of performing music, and were informed by their employers that the necessary permission would be obtained to enable them to travel to different places beyond Himeji. One of the accused likewise received a document bearing a seal of a Japanese Government Department, certifying that the bearer had left Kobe for Himeji, with the request that he would receive every hospitality. The Court has taken the above facts into consideration, together with the time the prisoners have been in jail awaiting trial.

**Sentence.**—To pay all Jail and Court expenses, and to be discharged with a severe warning.

On expressing a wish to proceed, for the recovery of wages, against the natives who engaged them, prisoners were told by the Court they had no remedy, as they had made an illegal agreement.—*Hiogo News.*

#### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.  
Saturday, March 28th, 1874.

Alfred Lyne was again brought up on remand, charged with embezzling a large quantity of government stores, whilst employed in the Control Department, in 1870.

Oguchi Tomiyo, residing at Goehome, Shinto Meechi, Yedo, general dealer, cautioned to speak the truth, stated:—On 27th of 8th month of the 3rd year of Meiji, Tsuboki Tokujiro came to me and asked if I wanted to buy any blankets. I entered into arrangements to buy for \$3,636. There were 54 bales of blankets. Tsuboki knows more of the details than I do. I was at the Government stores when the goods were taken down to the Hatoba, and remained until they had all been cleared out. When all the goods were out I went with accused to the Hatoba and then the money was paid by me, viz. \$3,236. \$14 were wanting to complete the transaction, which were promised to be paid on the following day. The goods were then placed in three boats and I went in one of them, but the boats were stopped by a custom-house officer for the following reason—that the foreigners who had applied for the goods to be passed had stated that they were intended for an English man-of-war. I then returned home. I was summoned to the Custom House the next day, and was sent from the Custom House to the police station, together with Tokujiro. We were in custody 17 days. I there learnt that the goods were Government property, and had been embezzled. After this I left for Yedo. Last year, about July, I received \$9 and 9 Boos from the Saibansho, in respect to this affair. My total loss is \$3236. Tokujiro's losses are \$400. I recognise accused's face well.

Tsuboki Tokujiro, residing at Homura Sanchome, stated:—I was, a few years back, doing business as a general dealer, when accused's servant came to me, in the 8th month of the 3rd year of Meiji, and said, "I have a quantity of government stores for sale, do you want to buy them?" He brought a sample under-shirt blanket. I went to the military store godown to inspect the goods, and was shewn 54 or 56 bales of the description of goods in question. Accused said to me, "If you want to buy, make up your mind at once and say so, otherwise the goods will be sold to some one else." I agreed to buy the goods, and paid \$300 bargain money, and, in addition, another \$100. I was then allowed to take away 8 bales. Tomiyo then happened to come down to Yokohama, and I mentioned that there was a desirable opportunity to purchase these goods, if he was prepared to pay the price. Tomiyo said he would buy them, and was prepared with the money on the 28th day of the same month. Tomiyo brought \$3,250, out of which \$80 odd dollars were returned as bad. I agreed to change them on the following day. I paid \$3,236 to accused at some house on the Bund; I forget the exact number. I thought that everything was all right and was prepared to take goods and ship them from the French Hatoba, and made application to the Custom House accordingly. I should mention that the goods were brought by coolies from the godowns to the Hatoba between 12 and 3 o'clock of the 28th; the goods were, however, stopped at the Custom House, upon which I went down to enquire, when the Custom House officer stated that there was something suspicious about the goods; they appeared to be government goods, and as such should have been shipped off in some man-of-war's boat. The following day, at 10 a.m., a British officer came to the Hatoba and said the goods had been stolen from the stores. Tomiyo

and I were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. While in confinement, I heard that the goods had been embezzled by the accused, and that he had absconded on the 28th, the day after I paid him the money. Tomiyo and I are still under a sort of suspicion on account of this matter.

To accused:—The only person I saw in the godown was yourself and your Japanese servant, who is since dead. It was at first intended to ship the goods from close to the store godowns; but they were found to be too bulky, and so it was arranged that they should be sent to the French Hatoba. Meanwhile, I was to go and get the necessary permission for their shipment to Yedo. I perfectly recognise you as the man to whom the money was paid. It was paid to you somewhere near No. 11, on the Bund. \$400 of the amount paid were mine; the balance belonged to Tomiyo.

To the Court:—Tomiyo accompanied the goods from the godown to the Hatoba. After the money was paid accused entered the Oriental Bank, at No. 11.

Tokujiro, recalled:—It was about 8 in the morning when I went to see the blankets. There were 54 or 56 Bales. They were packed in a lot of hempen covering. I had no idea they belonged to Government, for, at the same time, there were a great many things being sold from the Godowns; such as old iron, hoops &c. I could point out the house where the money was paid to accused.

Remanded till Tuesday, 31st, at 10 A.M.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Act. Asst. Judge.  
Saturday, March 28th, 1874.

GEORGE CRIPPS vs. W. W. CARGILL.

Mr. F. V. Dickins for plaintiff.

Mr. J. F. Davidson for Mr. Cargill, who represented the Japanese Government.

Mr. Dickins, in stating the case, said the claim was made under an agreement entered into between his client, who was an engine-driver, with the Railway Department. The amount sued for was 22 yen 68 sen, balance of wages due to him for the months of January and a portion of February. Although the case was apparently a very small one, a principle was involved which really made it of great importance. He would shew that, under the contract, there was no valid reason for deducting the amount now claimed. (Agreement handed in and read.) Before proceeding to call his client, he would make a few observations. (Counsel recapitulated at some length the circumstances upon which the present action was founded.)

George Cripps, sworn:—I was employed in the Railway Department as an engine driver. The agreement produced is the one under which I was engaged. I was not paid the whole of my wages for January and February. No reason has been assigned to me for the non-payment of the 22 yen 68 sen. I went into Hospital on the 14th January. I remained there 19 days. I was ordered to Hospital by the doctor, suffering from a wound in the leg. At about a quarter past 7 on 17th November, as I was going to work, I injured my leg. I have never signed any request to the government touching the providing of Hospital accommodation.

Geo. Cripps, cross-examined by Mr. Davidson:—I went into Hospital on 14th January, and left it finally on 3rd February. I had left it before, temporarily, on several occasions. I left it on the 2nd. I saw Mr. Aldrich on that day and got some money from him. I signed the pay-sheet for what I received. (Pay-sheets produced, for January and February.) The Hospital deductions are there made. I signed for the balance, after the deductions were

taken away. I objected to paying the Hospital charges. I told Mr. Aldrich it was a great deal too much. When I received the money I told him that I thought it should not be charged at all; I did not say so exactly in those words. I never spoke to Mr. Annand respecting the Hospital deductions. I had no idea, whilst I was in Hospital, that I should be charged for expenses there. Except the \$22.68, which is for the month of February, I got all my wages, less the Hospital deductions. It was not my wish to go to Hospital. I protested very much against it. I remember saying to Dr. Purcell, (in the Hospital) when he told me I might go out and be treated in my own quarters, that I would rather stay. He did not mention any particular time; he said, perhaps in a week. I returned to the Hospital on 2nd February, after I had received my wages for January, less the Hospital deductions. I do not recollect what I said in the witness box, at the last trial, with reference to a conversation I had with Dr. Purcell when I went back to the Hospital. Last time I was in this Court I objected entirely to the Hospital charges. Whilst I was in Hospital I was paying my share of the mess account. Two or three of us mess together at my quarters. Whilst I was in Hospital I had things sent up to me there from my quarters; pigeons, and such like.

Mr. Davidson said the Hospital had been started at the request of the men. No charge was made for medical attendance or medicines; merely for the food and the comforts they were furnished with—which charges were not sufficient to cover the cost of the necessaries provided.

A. S. Aldrich, sworn:—I am Chief Accountant of the Railway Department. The schedule produced is the scale of Hospital deductions. The regulations were in force previous to my coming to the country. The date printed on the schedule is Sept. 1st 1871. I have frequently deducted similar charges; almost every month. There has never been a single objection made to them. The employés all knew of them, because almost all of them have been in Hospital at different times. On or about 2nd February Cripps came to the office to take his salary for January. It was paid to him in my presence, and he signed the sheet. (Pay sheets produced.) The signature on sheets produced is his. He made no objection whatever, on that occasion, about the deduction of the Hospital charges. He made an objection about the way the amount was made up. I endeavoured to explain it to him, but he was unable to see it and went away grumbling. It was the same objection he made the other day, at the last trial. The deductions are exactly in conformity with the regulations laid down. The charges are for the supplying of necessary comforts to patients while in Hospital. I have had 13 years experience of Railways in England, where similar institutions are in force. I never heard any objections made there. Persons going into Hospital here are charged *pro rata*; according to their wages.

By Mr. Dickens:—If the doctor recommended me to go to Hospital I should certainly go, and my salary would suffer in the same way. Assistants in my own office have been in Hospital and have paid similar charges; and for necessaries besides. I am certain I did not express any opinion to Cripps, when he signed the sheet on 2nd February, as to whether it would prevent him from taking any proceedings to recover any further sum for wages. I told him to use his own discretion. I have frequently given out circulars relating to the Hospital deductions. I gave Cripps one. I know that those Companies in whose employ I have been in England have no medical officer attached to

them. I do not think it is the duty of a Company to provide medical assistance for a person injured in its service.

By Mr. Davidson:—What I said to Cripps about using his own discretion had sole reference to the seven days stopped from him, and not to Hospital deductions.

T. A. Purcell, Principal Medical Officer to the Railway Department, sworn:—Cripps came into Hospital on 14th January, and left on 3rd February. Whilst there, in addition to medicines, medical attendance, accommodation &c., he was daily provided with a bottle of porter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. beef, butter, tea and coffee, eggs, &c. &c.; in fact with a generous diet. The book now produced is one in which I write directions for the diet of a patient. Whilst Cripps was in Hospital I told him that if he was getting restless I would treat him at his own quarters. He replied, "No, I prefer to have the job finished here."

James Annand, Foreman, Loco. Depart., Government Railways, sworn:—I believe the Hospital regulations are generally known amongst the employés. I believe Cripps did speak to me about deductions after he came out of Hospital. He said that charges had been made in excess, and he asked me to put them right.

Mr. Dickens pointed out that the contract under which the deductions were made was not a contract for hire, but a special contract. His client was entitled to pay for every day that he was in the employ of the Japanese Government. He was injured whilst going to his work, and was sent into Hospital by the doctor's orders. He was ordered to go into Hospital, he would like it to be understood, and did not go of his own free-will.

His Honour said his only doubt was as to the legal right of the Company to deduct the sum from the pay: whether they had the right to set off the amount from that due him for his services. As the matter might be of importance to the men employed in the Department, he would take time to consider it.

Saturday, March 28th, 1874.

COCKING & SINGLETON vs. P. & O. S. N. Co.

The decision in this case was delivered by His Honour Actg. Asst. Judge Hannen this morning.

The point in dispute was the liability of defendants for the non-delivery of a parcel of goods of which plaintiffs were the consignees. The goods were shipped at Southampton on board the Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, and were to be carried under their white bill of lading from Southampton to Yokohama, deliverable at the latter port to order.

His Honor read the following decision:—

The package in question, marked "C & S in diamond H under." No. 1 or 2, arrived in Yokohama by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Madras*, on the 10th day of August, 1873; remained on board that steamer until the 16th, and was then transferred to the *Tiptree*, the P. & O. Co.'s coal hulk, which they are in the habit of using for storing cargo not claimed before the departure of the ship by which it arrives.

On the 11th August and subsequent days the defendants had the following advertisement inserted in the local newspapers. [The P. & O. Co.'s usual advertisement was here read.]

On or before the 6th of September the package in question was missing, and has never since been found by defendants or plaintiffs. Previous to the loss of the goods no notice other than that to be obtained from the advertisement before set out was given by the defendants to the plaintiffs of the arrival of the goods.

Subsequent to the loss of the goods, the defendants gave notice to the plaintiffs that a package marked as before mentioned had arrived by the *Madras*; but the plaintiffs appear not to have received the bill of lading until after such notice was given. On the 6th day of October, the plaintiffs presented the bill of lading for the goods in question, and received a package of goods other than that to which the bill of lading related, and for which package they have since handed the defendants the bill of lading.

The goods in question have never been delivered to the plaintiffs.

No custom was proved at the trial as to the course adopted by shipowners when goods remain unclaimed upon the departure or re-loading of a ship; but there are bonded warehouses where such goods may be placed, and it was proved that many shipowners advertised that they would make use of them for the purpose of storing goods unclaimed by a certain day.

The value of the goods at the time the plaintiffs first discovered that they were missing was \$750; and there was no evidence to contradict this.

Sitting as a jury, I find that the facts above set out were proved; and I have now to consider what should be the judgment of the Court upon the facts so proved.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the defendants were liable on the following grounds:—

1.—That no notice of the arrival of the cargo shipped per *Columbian*, or of this specific article, was given to the plaintiffs, either by advertisement or otherwise.

2.—That the goods on being taken out of the ship which brought them should have been stored in the bonded warehouse.

3.—That the package was lost by the gross negligence of the defendants.

With regard to this last point, I may at once say that no gross negligence on the part of the defendants was proved.

On behalf of the defendants it was contended that they were not liable, on the following grounds:—

1.—That there was no duty on the part of the master or owners to give notice to the consignee of the arrival of the ship or goods; but that if there was such a duty, then the advertisement before set out was sufficient notice to the consignees of the arrival of the goods in question.

2.—That immediately after the 16th of August they became involuntary bailees, and were only liable for positive fraud on their part.

3.—That if they were bailees, bound to take reasonable care of the goods, they did take such reasonable care, and were therefore not liable.

4.—That the exception "robbers and thieves" in the bill of lading protected them, even if they were at the time of the loss of the goods still in charge of them under the bill of lading.

5.—That the clause, "Consignees or their assigns must be ready to take delivery of goods as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them, otherwise the Company shall be at liberty to land and warehouse or discharge them into a store ship, at the merchant's risk and expense, and shall have a lien thereon for such expense," exempted them from all liability for the loss of the goods after they were placed on board the *Tiptree*.

The case was tried before me on the 11th inst the plaintiffs conducting their case in person, and citing no authorities. Mr. Dickens appeared for the defendants, and cited "Coggs v. Bernard," and the notes to that case, and judgment was reserved.

I have had considerable difficulty in arriving at a confident opinion upon this case; but I have come to the conclusion that there must be judgment for the defendants.

The American authorities seem to support the plaintiffs' first contention, and Mr. Parsons, in his "Law of Shipping," volume I., page 224, lays down the doctrine that "in all cases the master is required to give notice to the consignee of the arrival of the vessel, and of his readiness to discharge cargo;" giving as his authority "Golden v. Manning, 3, Wilson's Reports," (decided before the year 1873 in the Common Pleas), and referring to a number of other cases, both English and American. But this doctrine is not to be found in MacLachlan or Abbott; and although there is nothing in either of those works to show directly that such a duty does not exist, the fact that neither, while devoting considerable attention to "The duties of the Master," mentions any such duty as this, goes far in itself to suggest that the rule of English law differs from the American. Here is a passage in MacLachlan, at p. 446, which favours the contention of the defendants, but on consideration it does not seem quite applicable. The author is there speaking of the liability of the charter for demurrage under the bill of lading, and he says, "If the time has been lost through ignorance of the ship's arrival, yet that is no excuse for the defendant, who is bound to watch for it, and is not entitled to notice." That being the case of a charterer, and not of a consignee of goods in a general ship, the rule might be grounded upon different considerations than those which govern the present case. In Harrison's "Digest," however, title, "Ship,"—sub-head, "Notice of arrival," there are cases which show that so far as liability to demurrage is concerned, the fact that the ship is a general ship will not alter the rule; and in a *Nisi Prius* case, "Houlder v. General Steam Navigation Company," the present Lord Chief Justice is reported

to have laid down the rule, almost as broadly as the American authorities, but in the very contrary sense.

From the later English authorities, then, it would appear that there is no such rule as the one laid down by Mr. Parsons.

If the consignee is not in general entitled to notice of the arrival of the goods or ship, it was for the plaintiffs to allege and show that under the bill of lading, or by the custom of the port, the consignees in the present case were entitled to such notice. I do not think there is anything in the bill of lading to support such a contention, and such custom was not made out by the evidence given at the trial. Moreover, it would appear from the case "*Stanton v. Austin and others*," L. R. VII., p. 651, that the allegation of want of notice in cases where it is material, must be accompanied by an allegation that in consequence of such want of notice the consignees were unable to take delivery. Now, in the present case there is no such allegation, and, there had been, it certainly was not made out at the trial.

I consider that it was conclusively proved that the plaintiffs were not in possession of the bill of lading for the goods, or of notice from the consignor that they had been shipped, until after the discovery of the defendants of the loss of the package. The want of notice was not, therefore, the cause of their failure to take delivery according to the terms of the bill of lading, and the fact of its not having been given in this case becomes immaterial.

But there may be cases in which the shipowner is bound to give notice, as a consequence of the settled rule that the consignee is entitled to reasonable time and opportunity of coming to the ship's side to take delivery. [See *Smith's L. M.*, p. 372, and *Edwards on Contracts*, 9th edn., p. 237, on the authority of *Bourne vs. Gatliffe*]. Now, under the circumstances of a mail steamer known to the whole community to come in at a particular time, bringing the mails and goods shipped, not later than a certain day, it cannot be said that it is the fault of the shipowner if the consignee has not notice of the probable arrival of his goods, and then by the terms of the bill of lading he is bound to be ready to take delivery as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them.

Under the circumstances of the present case I am therefore of opinion that the shipowners were not bound to advertise in the newspapers the arrival of this particular packet of goods; and as the consignees were not known, they could not give notice in any way except by advertisement.

Besides having a reasonable opportunity, the consignee must have a reasonable time for taking delivery; or, in other words, the carrier is bound to keep a reasonable time, at his own risk, for the owner. [See *L. S. C.*, p. 222, notes to *Coggs vs. Bernard*.] His liability is his liability as a common carrier, which he may limit by the terms of the bill of lading; and it becomes important, therefore, to see in what way the liability of the present defendants has been limited by the bill of lading.

The terms applicable are:—"Consignees, or their assigns, must be ready to take delivery of goods as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them, otherwise the Company shall be at liberty to land and warehouse, or discharge them into a storeroom, at the merchant's risk and expense, and shall have a lien thereon for such expense."

Now, in the case of *Wilson vs. London, Italian & Adriatic S. N. Co.*, 1 L. R. C. P., p. 61, the terms of the bill of lading were very similar. They were as follows:—

"Simultaneously with the ship being ready to unload, the consignee of said goods is hereby bound to be ready to receive same from the ship's side, and in default thereof, the master or agent of the ship is hereby authorised to enter the said goods at the Custom House, and land, warehouse, or place them in lighters at the risk and expense of the said consignee, etc."

The ship in that case arrived shortly after noon and began discharging cargo shortly before midnight, and it was never disputed by any one in the case that the consignees were absolutely bound by the words of the bill of lading to be ready simultaneously with the readiness of the ship.

If, then, less than twelve hours is a reasonable time in London, and under the circumstances of that port, and under words very similar to those in the present bill of lading, a Consignee is entitled practically to no time, I am bound to hold that the Consignees having arrived from the 10th to the 16th of August to take delivery of the goods, the defendants had fulfilled the terms of their bill of lading when they transhipped the parcel in question from the *Madras* to the *Tiptree*. And I find as a fact that this parcel did arrive in the *Madras*, and was on board of her, waiting to be delivered, from the 10th to the 16th (August), and that on the 16th it was transhipped to the *Tiptree*.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the extraordinary liability of the defendants in regard to those goods as common carriers, and under the bill of lading, ceased on the 16th; and it remains to consider in what character, and under what liabilities, they held the goods from that day until they were lost.

It was contended by the defendants that they were involuntary gratuitous bailees, and that they were therefore only liable for actual fraud.

I think this contention is too strong. Even if they were involuntary gratuitous bailees they were bound to use reasonable care. But this particular point need not be decided, because I cannot say that they were involuntary bailees.

They were involuntary bailees of the goods from the time when they took the goods from the *Madras* until they placed them in security; and had they taken them from the ship to store them in the bonded warehouse, and the goods been lost in the landing, without gross negligence, I think they would have been discharged from all liability. But instead of taking them to the bonded warehouse they chose to keep them on board their coal-hulk. They were not, therefore, involuntary bailees.

But they were apparently gratuitous bailees, and the judgment of Lord Holt, in the case of *Coggs v. Bernard*, is very plain upon the liability of such bailees. He says, in describing the various sorts of bailment:—"As to the first sort, where a man takes goods in his custody to keep for the use of the bailor, I shall consider for what things such a bailee is answerable. He is not answerable if they were stolen without any fault in him, neither will a common neglect make him chargeable, but he must be guilty of some gross neglect."

This doctrine has never been questioned, and has been followed in a long series of cases. The latest case I have been able to find which I think in point is *Giblin vs. McMullan*, L. R. P. C. 317. It is a case by a person depositing a box with bankers for safe custody, against the bank for the value of securities extracted from the box by the cashier of the bank. It is not precisely in point, but the principles there laid down seem to apply; and they show that the dicta of Lord Holt in the leading case are still law, and on the authority of that case I must hold that as gratuitous bailees the defendants exercised such care about the custody of the goods as to relieve them from liability for their loss by theft.

In conclusion, as an opportunity may not again occur of stating it judicially, I wish to point out that the Court is dependent on the Consulate for its Law-books, and that the Consulate is entirely unprovided with Reports of any description. It has only a few old editions of common text-books.

The legal practitioners here are always willing to assist the Court by lending any Reports or Text-books they may have, but as these are naturally not very numerous, and the Court does not know exactly what Reports or Text-books can be obtained, it is almost impossible in practice to make any extensive use of them.

I say thus much to excuse the length of time I have frequently been obliged to take before delivering judgment, and the very unsatisfactory method I am compelled by necessity to adopt of referring in many instances not to original Reports, but to Text-books, the high value of which no one more fully appreciates than I do, but whose dicta are never so valuable and applicable as the cases upon which they are based.

There will be judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Tuesday, March 31st 1874.

CRIPPS v. CARGILL.

His Honour gave his decision this morning, as follows, viz.:—

"I am of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to prove a new contract between the plaintiff and defendant, to the effect that these deductions should be made.

I am unfortunately unable to believe the plaintiff when he says he knew nothing of these deductions when he went into Hospital. I am convinced that he was perfectly acquainted with them, and was only dissatisfied with the way they had been reckoned up to the date of the last trial between the present parties. Moreover, his signing the pay sheets with a reservation applying to a deduction different from the one now in dispute concludes him with regard to these deductions which he did not and never intended to object to altogether. I think the deductions for food, &c. reasonable, and I dismiss the summons."

Tuesday, March 31st, 1874.

Alfred Lyne, charged with embezzling Government stores belonging to the Control Department, in 1870, was again brought up this morning.

Mr. C. J. Gardner appeared to prosecute, on behalf of the Commissariat Department.

William Smeaton, sworn:—I am messenger at the Oriental Bank. I know accused. In 1870 I was in the habit of going down to the French Hatoba, where all the shipping was then done, and frequently saw him landing and shipping goods, which it was his duty to do. On the day the American mail left I observed him, about three or four o'clock, assisted by an artillery-man and 3 or 4 coolies, engaged in shipping goods in some sampans. Finally, he went off in one of the sampans, and the coolies went in the others.

By Court:—As far as I can remember, this was in the month of September 1870. I recognise accused perfectly, as the man I saw shipping the goods. At the time, it did not strike me that there was anything suspicious in the circumstances; but, next day, when I heard of the robbery, I recollected that prisoner and his coolies seemed to be in a tremendous hurry in shipping the goods. I remember seeing prisoner leave the bank about 3 o'clock on that same day. I do not know the name of the artilleryman referred to. He was a tall, stout man.

Mr. Gardner having stated that the evidence of Mr. Lotz—who is at present absent at Yokoska—was most essential, and Court having suggested that the Oriental Bank authorities might, in all probability, be able to furnish some important evidence as to the payment to accused of the \$3,000 (odd), the case was adjourned until Saturday next, 4th proximo, at 10 o'clock; His Honour intimating that the case would no doubt be got through on that day.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Saturday, April 4th, 1874.

REGINA vs. ALFRED LYNE.

Mr. C. J. Gardner, prosecuting on behalf of the Commissariat Department, said he was not prepared with any further evidence, but submitted that the evidence already brought forward was sufficient to warrant the committal for trial of Lyne.

The depositions of the various witnesses were then read over to prisoner, and the usual charge administered to him.

Accused, in reply, stated that he had nothing to say at present.

Committed for trial.

## Advertisement.

NATIONAL MAIL S. S. CO. OF NIPON.

WANTED.

COMPETENT CHIEF ENGINEERS and MASTERS.

Apply

HEAD OFFICE,  
Tokio.

Tokai, 4th April, 1874.

[3d. & 1 in m.



# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

The improvement noted in the Import market in our last has on the whole been sustained, although business has not been as brisk as might be wished in some lines. Two Canal Steamers and a few sailing vessels have arrived with general cargoes, and the stocks thus augmented are likely to be increased, heavy shipments having been telegraphed from Europe. Prices therefore have undergone little change.

**SHIRTINGS.**—A fair business has been done since our last.

**COTTON YARNS.**—Business done has been on a liberal scale. The demand on Nos. 16 to 24 and 28 to 32 has continued.

**VELVETS.**—In somewhat better demand at about former figures.

**WOOLLENS.**—Very quiet.

**BLANKETS** are now worth even less money than last quoted. Two parcels of 5,000 each were quitted to the Japanese Government, instead of one, as noted in our last. The price has not transpired, but we are assured that the importers had to submit to a loss of from 8 to 10 cents per lb.

**IRON** and other **METALS** there is little change to be reported, either as regards demand or value.

**SUGARS** still remain very quiet, and transactions are unimportant.

**RAW COTTON** continues to improve, prices having an upward tendency.

Articles.		Price.		Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.				
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs	38½ yds. 39 in. ... ..	per piece.	\$2.14 to 2.18	} Steady.
8 "	do. ... ..	"	2.50 to 2.57½	
9 "	do. 44 in. ... ..	"	2.87½ to 2.95	
G. E. White Shirtings:—				
54 to 60 reed	40 yds. 36 in. nominal ... ..	"	2.55 to 2.60	} In some request.
64 to 72 "	do. ... ..	"	2.75 to 2.90	
T-Cloths:—	6 lbs. to 7 lbs. ... ..	"	1.50 to 1.85	} Enquired for.
Handkerchiefs	assorted ... ..	per dozen.	0.45 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots	(White) ... ..	per piece.	nominal.	} Saleable. Enquired for.
do.	(Dyed) ... ..	"		
Ohintz (Assorted)	24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	"	1.50 to 1.75	
Turkey Reds	24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	per lb.	0.85 to 0.98	
Velvets (Black)	35 yds. 22 in. ... ..	per piece.	8.00 to 9.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns	12 yds. 42 in. ... ..	"	0.90 to 1.00	
Taffachelass	... ..	"	2.40 to 2.95	
Cotton Yarn.				
Nos. 16 to 24	... ..	per picul.	38.50 to 40.00	} In good demand.
" 28 to 32	... ..	"	38.50 to 40.00	
" 38 to 42	... small stock nominal. ... ..	"	42.00 to 46.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.				
Camlets SS assorted	56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... ..	per piece.	17.50 to 18.50	} Enquired for.
Lastings	30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... ..	"	14.00 to 16.00	
Crape Lastings	do. ... ..	"		} Saleable. No enquiry. Limitd enquiry.
Lustres & Orleans (figured)	do. ... ..	"	5.00 to 5.50	
do.	(plain) do. ... ..	"	4.50 to 5.00	
Alpacas	42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	"	6.50 to 8.60	
Camlet Cords	30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	"	6.00 to 7.25	
Mousselines de Laines (plain)	30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	per yard.	0.15 to 0.20	
Cloth, Medium & Broad	54 in. ... ..	"		
do. Union	56 in. ... ..	"		
Blankets	... ..	per lb.	0.36 to 0.40	
Metals and Sundries.				
Iron	flat and round ... ..	per picul.	4.00 to 5.00	} Market quiet.
"	nail rod ... ..	"	4.40 to 5.50	
"	hoop ... nominal. ... ..	"	5.00 to 5.10	
"	pig ... ..	"	2.25 to 2.30	
"	wire ... ..	"	10.00 to 12.00	} Quiet. Improving.
Steel	... ..	"	nominal.	
Lead	... ..	"		
Tin Plate	... ..	per box	8.70	
Coals (English)	... ..	per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1	... ..	per picul.	8.50 to 9.00	
do.	2 ... ..	"	7.70 to 8.00	
do.	3 ... ..	"	7.30 to 7.50	
do. Brown (Formosa)	... ..	"	4.00 to 4.15	
do. do. (Canton)	... ..	"	nominal	
do. (Swatow)	... ..	"	3.60 to 3.80	
do. Black	... ..	"	3.40 to 3.50	
Raw Cotton (China)	... ..	"	14.00 to 15.25	



# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Our market since the despatch of last report has undergone little change, prices remaining at about former quotations, and arrivals of good quality Silk continuing sparse.

Arrivals have total'd 200 bales. Settlements have exceeded that quantity, but much of that offered has been rejected, on account of its very poor quality; a drawback we have had occasion to point out for several weeks past.

The market closes rather quietly, with a tendency to lower prices.

**SILKWORM'S EGGS.**—Amongst our items of Ni-gata intelligence in last mail issue we gave some interesting information respecting the new regulations pertaining to the export of silkworm's eggs. In order to obtain accurate data, as to the production of that staple, and probably as a check on the export, official cards will be issued to breeders during the ensuing season, and all eggs exported are required to be on such cards. It is not improbable that a restriction may be placed on the quantity sent out of the country, as was the case last year.

**TEA.**—Business in Tea has almost concluded for this season, and since our last issue nothing of importance has transpired. Settlements hardly exceed Pcls. 1,000, mostly low-class grade, leaving stock in Yokohama merely nominal.

Reports from the country so far promise fairly for the new crop; but it would be premature to found much hopes on them, inasmuch as we are just now at the critical period for the development of the young leaf. The weather so far has been favourable, and ought to promise a good crop.

Our export from Yokohama to all ports to date amounts to 11,873,497 lbs., against a total export for season 1873-74 of some 12,000,000 lbs. Further shipments will be made from this prior to the opening of the new season. These will consist largely of new crop, but they will yet be credited to current season. Our earliest shipments of these will probably be by first steamer in May.

Description.						Prices per Picul.		Remarks.	
<b>Silk:—</b>									
Mybaah & Sinshiu	Extra, ..	..	nominal	..	..	per picul.			
	Best	..	do.	..	..	\$620.00	to 640.00		
	Good	..	..	..	..	580.00	to 610.00		
	Medium	..	..	..	..	500.00	to 560.00		
	Inferior	..	..	..	..				
Oshiu Extra	..	..	nominal	..	..	620.00	to 650.00		
" Best	..	..	..	..	..	530.00	to 580.00		
" Good	..	..	..	..	..	400.00	to 420.00		
Echizen, Medium, nominal	..	..	..	..	..	420.00	to 460.00		
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..				
Hamataki, Inferior to Best	..	..	..	..	..				
Koshiu	..	..	..	..	..				
" Best	..	..	..	..	..				
" Medium	..	..	..	..	..				
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	450.00	to 490.00		
Sodai Medium...	..	..	..	..	..				
Hatchoji—Tussah	..	..	..	..	..				
<b>Tea:—</b>									
Common, ...	..	..	..	..	..	Not quotable.			
Good Common, ...	..	..	..	..	..				
Medium ...	..	..	..	..	..				
Good Medium ...	..	..	..	..	..				
Fine ...	..	..	..	..	..				
Finest ...	..	..	..	..	..				
Choice ...	..	..	..	..	..				
Choicest ...	..	..	..	..	..				
<b>Sundries:—</b>									
Wheat, ...	..	..	nominal	..	..	\$ 1.60 to 1.85 per Picul.			
Rice, ...	..	..	nominal	..	..				
Seaweed, Fine cut	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	to 3.20		
" Fine Brown	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	to 3.00		
" Large Green...	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	to 1.50		
Cattle Fish, ...	..	..	..	..	..	10.75	to 11.50		
Dried Shrimps, ...	..	..	..	..	..	None.			
Mushrooms, ...	..	..	..	..	..	36.00	to 43.00		
Isinglass ...	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	to 35.00		
Sharks' Fins	..	..	..	..	..	17.00	to 40.00		
Wax, White	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	to 15.00		
" Bees,	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	to 50.00		
Gall Nuts	..	..	..	..	..	None.			
Sulphur, ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	to 2.90		
Ginseng, (50 & 100 pos. per catty)	..	..	..	..	..	2.85	to 5.00 per catty.		
" (100 & 200 " " )	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	to 3.25		
Tobacco, common	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	to 12.00 per Picul		
Rape Oil, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..				
Shell Fish, ...	..	..	..	..	..	17.00	to 30.00		
Camphor, ...	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	to 16.00		
Beche de Mer, ...	..	..	..	..	..	35.00	to 50.00		
Coals ...	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	to 12.00 per ton.		

## ARRIVALS.

March 27, Am. whaler *Arctic*, Whitney, 340, from Honolulu, 27th Nov., whaling gear, to Captain.  
 March 27, Am. whaler *Active*, Campbell, 291, from Honolulu, 27th Nov., whaling gear, to Captain.  
 March 27, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,200, from San Francisco, 2nd March, general, to P. M. Co.  
 March 27, Am. whaler *Triton*, Heppingstone, 264, from Honolulu, 28th Nov., whaling gear, to Captain.  
 March 27, Brit. str. *Madras*, Fernard, 1,352, from Hongkong, 18th March, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 March 29, Brit. str. *Cawdor Castle*, Cowie, R.N.R., 2,174, from London, via Shanghai, general, to Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 March 30, Brit. str. *Acantha*, Young, 1,985, from Shanghai and Ports, March 22nd, general, to P. M. Company.  
 March 30, French gun-boat *Bourayne*, Bose, from Cape Idsu, Shimoda Bay, and Tago.  
 April 2, French Transport, *Rance*, Capt. Lambal, from New Caledonia, 1,909 tons.  
 April 2, Brit. ship *Westminster*, Capt. Grose, 1434, from Cardiff, Coal, to P. & O. Co.  
 April 2, Am. barq. *Northern Light*, Smith, 385, from Bonin Islands, whaling gear, to Captain.  
 April 3, Brit. str. *Yorkshire*, Loulin, 2,232, from London, via Kobe, general, to Gilman & Co.  
 April 3, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 April 4, Am. ship. *St. George*, on whaling cruise, from Bonin Islands.  
 April 4, Am. str. *Colorado*, Dearborn, 3,727, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

March 26, German brig. *Anaïde*, Brinkmeier, 374, for Kobe, Ica, despatched by L. Haber & Co.  
 March 26, French gun-boat, *Bourayne*, Bose, 700, to search for the wreck of M. M. steamer *Nil*.  
 March 27, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 4,000, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 27, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 30, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,200, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 March 31, French str., *Menzaleh*, Mourrut, 1,066, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 April 1, Brit. ship *Elizabeth Nicholson*, Webster, 906, for Manila, ballast, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 April 2, Brit. str. *Cawdor Castle*, Cowie, 2,000, for Hiogo and Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 April 4, Brit. str. *Acantha*, Young, 1,985, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per str. *Japan*, from San Francisco:

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geo. Boomer, E. de San, M. Jenks, C. G. Osgood, G. Opitz, J. H. Hall, W. P. Mitchell and wife, C. G. Wilson and wife, S. Samishima, K. S. Otori.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Rev. W. B. Sprague and wife, Rev. J. M. Farnham, wife and 4 children, R. W. B. McLellan.

## FOR HONGKONG.

W. Winslow. 88 Chinese in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *China*, from San Francisco:

N. F. Houston, Madame Garcia, W. W. Shaffer, Lady Kennedy, Miss Keunedy and maid, P. Wroughton, A. W. Neeld, Capt. Fairlie, R. S. Schwabe, A. G. Genth, D. Cooper, J. H. Mossop, S. Koch, J. Regen-berg, Rev. S. F. Morton, D. W. Ap. Jones, Capt. Percy, A. S. Duval, Rev. R. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Parkin, Rev. E. L. Simmons and wife, Mrs. C. R. Simpson and family, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. J. A. Leyenberger and children, E. W. Stevens, J. H. Wisner, and F. D. Bush.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, from Hongkong:

Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Messrs. Bland, Liquors, Miss Bae, Yushima, Madame Lieberman Nephew, and European female servant; and 12 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, for Shanghai:

A. Inglis, F. H. Sanders, J. R. Bromley, T. Leiper, V. Chartron, S. Sylvester, W. Brown, J. Junap, W. Gardner and servant, C. R. Simpson, C. Brauer, Revd. J. Farnham, wife and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield, Roy, McLellan, Gervaise, Purcell, Revd. Mr. Sprague and wife, J. A. Spoor, J. W. Shillingford, and Winslow.

Per Am. str. *Japan*, for Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Mr. Chapman, Lieuts. Turner and Franklin, U. S. N.

Per Brit. str. *Cawdor Castle*, from Shanghai.

Messrs. D. A. Ross, and Dunn.

Per Brit. str. *Acantha*, from Shanghai.

Mrs. Stewart and 3 children, Rev. J. Baker, A. G. Schofield, C. R. Rohda, S. V. Brush, Geo. Oliver, W. Morris, H. J. Jaffray, W. Pardon, E. H. M. Gower, Habesima, Hara, Ojushio; 2 Europeans, 2 Chinese, and 50 Japanese in the steerage.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. Hyslop, and Kniffler.

Per Brit. str. *Yorkshire*, from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Blumbey, Mrs. McGregor, Harries, Dr. Goettz.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

Miss Winn, Messrs. A. Center, Wadley, Jones, E. Fischer, C. Wiggins, R. Skey, G. H. Howell, A. E. Luce, Col. Chambers, Major Saltmarsh, R. P. Maynard; R. Lindsay, and 62 Japanese in the steerage.

## FOR AMERICA.

Messrs. A. Fanshaw, J. C. Hawthorne; Mrs. Fuller and 4 children, and C. L. Reinhardt in the steerage.

Per S. S. *Acantha*, for Shanghai:

Messrs. C. Drake, P. A. Ramee, Mons. Soulier and troupe, R. D. Mehta, Dr. Green, W. Renton, F. S. Jacobs, Dr. Painter, A. von Knobloch, Mr. Harris, H. Ludwig and servant, L. Colomb; and 55 Japanese in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado* from Hongkong.

Dr. W. M. King, J. C. Wilson, U. S. N., Capt. S. B. Elliott; 824 Chinese in steerage.

## REPORTS.

The Am. str. *Colorado* reports encountered light and variable winds until long. 170 E. Since then strong N. W. Gales.

The Brit. str. *Bombay* reports strong head winds and thick foggy weather through the Formosa Channel. Passed the P. M. S. Co.'s steamer, standing to the westward, at 3 a.m., this morning.

The Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama* reports experienced strong head winds, squally weather, and heavy sea during the run.

The Brit. barq. *Merse* reports, after leaving London, October 14th, had light variable winds till off the Isle of Wight. On the 21st, when heavy weather came on, ship labouring much and shipping large quantities of water, was obliged to put back under the island for shelter. Sailed again on the 23rd, with light, favourable winds and fine weather. Sighted Cape de Verde Islands November 14th, and crossed the Equator, on the 29th, in 28 deg. N.; experienced a very strong current setting to the westward for some days. Saw Tristan d'Acunha on the 17th December, thence experienced strong westerly and N. W. gales to the Cape on the 24th December. After passing the Cape had strong winds from W. S. W. with a heavy sea running; January 12th, the sea smashed in portion of starboard bulwark, broke in fore-castle doors and flooded everything, washing the watch out of their berths; wind moderating afterwards, came through the Ombay passage, sighting Sandalwood Island on the 30th January; thence had light winds into port—150 days from London.

The Brit. barq. *Mistletoe* reports stormy weather and very changeable winds during the passage.

The N. G. barque *Diamant* reports left Hamburg Sept. 20th. Fine weather throughout the passage.

The Am. barq. *Acors Bavis* reports pleasant weather during the cruise, until nearing the Japan coast. For the last few days the weather has been rough and stormy.

The Brit. str. *Cawdor Castle*, reports, left London on 17th Jan. Experienced heavy gales in the Bay of Biscay, which continued until arrival at Port Said. Very cold and rough in the Red Sea, with much rain. Fine weather until nearing Hongkong; from thence to Yokohama very thick weather, and heavy rains with N. E. gales. Detained forty eight hours since leaving Shanghai by fogs. Anchored midnight 29th March, weather very thick and rain.

Elijah Brown suddenly died at 4 a.m. this morning, from internal aneurism.

The Brit. steamer *Yorkshire* reports fine weather throughout.

The Brit. ship *Westminster* reports: while on the passage, in the vicinity of St. Pauls, sprung a leak, and has been making a steady amount of water ever since. The locality of the leak having been found out, it is presumed that it can easily be stopped after the cargo is discharged.

The *St. George* touched at this port to obtain a fresh supply of potatoes. She is bound to the Arctic seas on a whaling cruise. Experienced fine weather till nearing the coast of Japan. Rough weather, heavy sea and strong variable winds for the last seven days.

## NOTICE.

MR. E. H. HUNTER ceases to sign my name and firm per procuration from this date.

E. C. KIRBY,

Yokohama, March 2nd, 1874.

1.m.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as

## MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

under the style and firm of

E. H. HUNTER & Co.,

E. H. HUNTER,

No. 51 Main Street.

Yokohama, March 2nd, 1874.

1.m.

## NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Mr. FERDINAND ANGUS THIEL is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration.

HOWARD CHURCH & Co.

Yokohama, March 14th, 1874.

1m.

## NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Mr. RUSSELL DOWSON is authorized to sign the name of our firm.

WHITFIELD & DOWSON.

Yokohama Iron Works,

March 16th, 1874.

1.m.

## The New York Agent

FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

The "Nippon Advertiser" a weekly advertising sheet, published in Japanese, and distributed gratuitously in all parts of the Empire—guaranteed circulation 5000 copies;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

Printed and published for the proprietors by JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Japan."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies, ...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM THE 7TH TO THE 23RD APRIL, 1874.

#### MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., at the British Consulate, and afterwards at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. W. Syle, M.A.T.C.D., son of the late Thos. Nisbett Wright, Esq., of Foulksrath Castle, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, to EMMA, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Smith, of King's Lynn, Norfolk.

On Thursday, 16th inst., at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. W. Syle, FREDERICH WILHELM KERTZ, Esq., Merchant, Yokohama, to ADELE, daughter of Professor VANK, of Pests, Hungary.

European and American papers please copy.

#### DEATH.

On the 14th instant, at No. 78, Main Street, Yokohama, RICHARD BECKWITH BAKER, Esq., Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, aged 42 years.

OUR LAST Mail Summary was dispatched by the P. M. steamer *Colorado* on the 7th instant. We are since in receipt of the following Mails:—

DUE. ARRIVED.

French Mail *Menzaleh*, April 19th, April 19th.  
English Mail *Bombay*, „ 22nd, „ 22nd.

### Summary.

THE MIKADO has had his time sufficiently occupied by the Formosan expedition, and has not made any public appearances since our last.

The Empress spent the afternoon of the 9th instant, at Hama-Go-Ten, where a few ladies of rank were invited to join her.

THE SAGA rebellion has been ended by the capture of Yeto Shimpei, who became its leader almost by chance; certainly not by choice. His capture was followed by his decapitation and the exposure of his head.

THE PRINCIPAL topic in the minds of all people in Japan, during the fortnight, has been the proposed expedition to Formosa. The government has been making great preparations; and besides hiring foreign vessels for the conveyance of troops and stores, has appointed foreigners to command the transports hired from their own Steamboat Companies. The exact force it had been determined to send, has never, with any certainty, been revealed. The rendezvous for which most of the ships that have already been dispatched from this, have sailed, is Nagasaki; but some vessels are believed to have gone direct to Formosa. Be that as it may, we believe we are correct in saying that at the last moment, better counsels have prevailed; and the expedition will be abandoned. It is a question how to get out of the affair decently. Public opinion has been very strongly against the government on this matter; and that public opinion has been backed by the native and foreign Press, as well as by the friendly remonstrances of foreign ministers. We shall be glad to see Japan removed from a false position; and will rather commend the government for being wise in time, than chuckle over their folly and failure.

INFORMATION reaches us, that it is seriously intended to change the destination of the force prepared for Formosa; and adding to its strength, to send it to Corea.

OF THE disaster that befel the French Mail steamer *Nil* we have not much more to tell than has already been published. No more lives have been saved than the four previously mentioned. An enquiry has taken place at the French Consulate, but it was with closed doors. Nothing however was elicited, beyond what may be gathered from the letters of Mr. Chapsal, which appears in later columns.

FROM OSAKA we learn that the Railway between that city and Kobe is quite completed; and that it was expected His Majesty the Emperor would visit Osaka for the purpose of opening it on the 1st May. It is hoped that Kioto may also be visited by the Mikado, and that the exhibition there may be benefitted by his presence. As yet, however, Japanese Exhibitions are not very grand affairs.

THERE is a talk of an Exhibition to be held at Niigata, the open port on the Western coast of Japan, this spring. This is indeed to call little things by big names. It is to be held in a tea-house! a native hotel! But it shews the spirit that is in the people.

It is reported that the Colonisation of Yezo is not to be extended any further by the government. The utmost to be done is to protect the colonists who have already settled there, but it has already cost the country a mint of money, and retrenchment is to be the order of the day. It is proposed, however, to appropriate 6,000 troops, between Yezo and Saghalien.

THE SUBJECT of an official Board for the examination and control of the Mercantile Marine, has been brought forward; and it is likely to bear fruit.

AT A reception given by the Mikado to General Le Gendre on the eve of his expected departure to Formosa, His Majesty presented him with the sword ordinarily worn by himself. Probably such an honour as this has not previously been accorded to a foreigner. General Le Gendre was the principal adviser of the government in the Formosan Expedition; and was to have accompanied it, had it been carried out.

COPIES of the Mikado's photograph having got into circulation, the Chiji (Mayor) of Tokei has forbidden their sale; and all persons possessing them are ordered to give them up.

WE HAVE with regret, to announce the death of Mr. R. B. Baker, the late Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank. It took place on the 14th instant, after two months of suffering.

A CONCERT was given by Mr. Marsh on the 8th instant, at which two young ladies, the Misses Miles, made their debut before a Yokohama audience. Mr. Marsh leaves by this opportunity for San Francisco; whether he bears with him the good wishes of the friends he has made during his sojourn here,

THE FORMOSAN expedition begins to assume a definite shape. The idea is to land a number of troops on the portion of the island over which China has said she claims no sovereignty, and where dwell those savages who dealt so roughly with the Japanese subjects. Of the precise intention we are not quite sure, but it looks as if a joint occupation with China of the Island of Formosa had been resolved upon. If this be so, it is a sorry look-out for Japan; for China would not be indifferent to such a proposal, were there anything in the part of the island the Japanese troops are going to, worth caring for; and to land and form a camp, and remain any length of time would involve considerable expense; for which there would be no possibility of an adequate return. There is also the probability of the natives giving a good deal of trouble, and of many lives being lost—lives which may be said to be far more valuable than those of the Formosan cannibals.

The only intelligible advantage that, as it appears to us, can be gained by such an expedition, is to give the army and navy administrators and the generals and officers engaged a practical idea of the requirements and expense of a foreign expedition, and of the proper method of conducting it. If this be the idea of the government we can understand it; but we have not heard this hinted by any Japanese. With the experience of Saghalien, and the trouble arising from the joint occupancy with Russia, surely Japan cannot have any notion of a permanent lodgment in Formosa, with the almost certainty of coming into antagonism with China sooner or later. As to the moral effect of the expedition upon the natives, it must at best be of a very ephemeral character, if even the expedition should be successful at first: which is quite doubtful.

Several foreign master mariners, in whose competency the government has long learnt to feel confidence, have been engaged as pilots and sailing masters; but they have no rank as officers in the Japanese service, and are simply for the duty of navigating the ships on what is recognised to be a dangerous coast.

A NEW Department has been established by the government, to look specially after the Formosan affairs. Whilst they are about it, it would be well if the Government would establish yet another for the control of the mercantile marine; or, if it be too much to expect that this should be deemed of sufficient importance to form a department by itself, it really would be desirable to combine something equivalent to a Board of Trade and the Trinity House. Japanese trade is not yet of any grand extent, nor is the merchant shipping numerous; but both are increasing, and both are worthy of particular care and nurture. It is already apparent that Japan is to have a large trade at some future day, although things seem very gloomy at present. Sooner or later, it is safe to predict, this depression will pass away, and there will be less for foreign merchants to complain of. Every year the trade does increase, so far as is shown by statistics; though the competition between foreigners and the combinations among Japanese give the latter a great advantage both in the export and import markets, and profits are few and far between.

The Consular reports which have from year to year been published have always mentioned the unreliable character of the statistics as obtained from the Custom house. We hear also individual merchants complain of the inaccuracy of the statistics kept by the Chamber of Commerce; and it is patent to

all that the trade returns as ordinarily published do not include anything approaching to a correct estimate of the total value of the import trade. They only profess to deal with staples, but many of those things which are excluded are found to be very important articles of commerce to those who import them, and quite worthy of notice in tabulating the returns of the empire's commerce.

A Board of Trade might deal effectively with all these things, and render essential service to the country. Even to this day, there are very few real merchants among the Japanese. Men of capital there are. Men of enterprise also. But far seeing, calculating men are comparatively rare. They have never been accustomed to statistical details; and are only now beginning to see their value—nay, their absolute necessity, to the true merchant. It were easy for a Board of Trade so to obtain and impart information to the merchants as to encourage them vastly, and aid them materially in their transactions. The desire which has exhibited itself during the last few years to cultivate to a greater extent than heretofore the most staple productions of the country, will bear fruit ere long; and the opening of mines which, if not so judiciously done as it might be (but for the prohibition to form partnerships with foreigners, or to borrow money from foreigners on the security of the mines themselves), at least progresses, and will yearly show larger effects. The coasting steamers also tend by the regularity of their passages to increase the trade of the country, week by week. There are already two recognised companies whose ships make the whole circuit of Japan periodically. One is that known as Tosa's, which, being mainly worked by a spirited foreign firm, has a particularly good name for the condition of the ships and the care with which they are navigated; all of them having foreign commanders and chief engineers. The other is the National Mail Steamship Company; which possesses 18 steamers, 9 sailing vessels, and any quantity of 'junks'. The Kaitakushi—the Colonization Department—has also several steamers, which, though engaged on the particular service of the Department, all serve to aid the development of the commerce of the country. We believe that the Mail service done by these steamers now extends from Yedo to Hakodate, Niigata, Osaka, Nagasaki, Kogima and even to Loo-Kiu;—and includes all the available ports between these principal ones, "if inducement offers." The National Mail S. S. Company, is, we see, putting its best foot forwards. It has already commenced adopting the most economical plans of steaming, as may be remembered by those who read the report of the alterations made at Yokoska to the engines and boilers of the *Undine*. They are now going further, and advertising for good steady masters and engineers; and if they will only treat them properly when they get them, and give them the real instead of mere nominal charge of their ships and engines, they will quickly see the benefit of it. It is in this direction that the need of a Trinity Board and a Board of Trade is most felt. At present, good Japanese seamen and officers are difficult to find, because Jack is as good as his master. There is no discipline on board a Japanese merchant ship; and, except in rare instances, even the foreign skippers and engineers find themselves helpless to enforce their orders, and are perforce obliged to adopt Midshipman Easy's plan and "take it coolly." Our observation also leads us to believe that the ambition of Japanese officers and seamen is to get into the Imperial Navy

and sport gold lace and gilt buttons, or a man-of-war seaman's easy-going toggery.

It is desirable that means should be devised of giving to the officers and men of the merchant service a pride in their own line. Of course, we admit that every British seaman has a *penchant* for the British Navy; but there is the advantage of better pay, less severe control, and more frequent completion of the contracts in the merchant service. Many men find the strict discipline of a man-of-war very irksome; and the length of time they are obliged to serve, when once they have entered on a newly commissioned ship, is an objection to others; and so it is that some of England's very best sailors still cling to the Merchant ships. The officers of the Mercantile Marine also are brought up to look with pride on their service; and in these days of fine ships and wonderfully scientific navigation, there is emulation among young officers fully equaling if not exceeding that among officers of the Navy. The examinations they have to pass for each grade keep them constantly at work, learning their duty theoretically and practically. The discipline on board the better class of vessels, both sailing ships and steamers, equals that of men-of-war; and both officers and men being less numerous, they frequently become better seamen and navigators than the majority of the Naval men.

Why then should not a similar class of men be encouraged here? Why should not the officers be obliged to undergo examinations for the various grades, and receive certificates accordingly? Of course, at first, the examiners would have to be foreigners, but in the course of a few years a great improvement would be seen both in the *personnel* and the condition of the merchant Navy of Japan; and the cheery, active seamen might quickly earn for themselves a name, like unto that of the seamen of the "right little, tight little island" of the West.

SINCE writing the article which appeared in our Saturday's issue, circumstances which cannot be particularized have brought under our notice the urgency of the want of such a Board or Department as we there alluded to, in Japan. It is marvellous that no more accidents happen to Japanese steamers and other ships than there are; but foreigners do not hear of all that do happen. We remember a case related to us by a gentleman well known to all the community, an old ship's captain, who had been to Hakodate and was returning as a passenger in a Japanese steamer, on board of which there was no foreigner but himself. In bad weather, but in broad daylight, he saw that the ship was being very ignorantly navigated, and he went into the cabin, where was the man upon whom he looked as the captain. He pointed out to him what was wrong, when he was referred to another officer, the remark being "It's not my affair, I'm the Captain!" Such was a Japanese skipper's idea of his responsibilities in 1868, when this occurred.

Within the last six months a Japanese captain took his steamer into a harbour 20 miles from that he intended to make. The anchor was dropped; the steam was being blown off, and all would have been made snug, had not a boat from the shore called the captain's attention to the fact that this was not his port at all, and he had to hoist up the anchor, get up steam, and return some score of miles; literally to seeking or feeling for the place he had to make. With such ships, such captains, and such crews as the

Japanese possess, (where there is no foreign officer), how is it that they escape so easily?

Doubtless some of the ships sold to the Japanese have been splendid vessels and in first rate order, but in many instances they have been sold only when they were half worn out, and could no longer compete profitably with newer, faster and more economically worked steamers. The very best of them, after having been run for years by Japanese alone, are in equally bad order "alow and aloft." The hulls wearing thin; the boilers and the condensers in a critical state; the slide valves, bearings, &c., not requiring repairs but renewal; and all kept in the most filthy condition by the natives on board, nothing but good fortune can be thanked for the comparative immunity from casualty. Plenty of difficulties do occur; but, as the vessels get worse and worse from age and wear and tear, they will be very much greater and more frequent unless some steps be taken to obtain a proper supervision over all vessels going to sea, that none go in an unseaworthy condition; and over all officers in charge of them, that they may understand their duties and prove themselves competent to perform them.

In the Japanese merchant service, "Rising goes by favour," quite irrespective of ability. We remember seeing a man who had been a seaman on board of a Japanese coasting steamer, within six months captain of one of the Yedo steamers. He had been but a short time on board the coasting steamer, to learn (as he told us)! And, although a mere passage boat such as that he was in charge of required little of either skill or knowledge, as compared with sea-going vessels, it is too frequently the case that appointments are made to the latter of men of very little more experience than the one we have mentioned. We have known a man who was objected to by a foreign chief engineer as incompetent for the duties of second engineer, quietly removed and made chief in another steamer. In the absence of any regulations to the contrary, there is nothing to prevent a man being employed as seaman, fireman, captain and chief engineer alternately. Practically, no doubt, some of the officers have become very good and efficient men, but not many of them are so; and this is what the government should look to.

The merchant service of England is looked upon as the nursery for the navy; and in the event of a great war, (which Heaven forefend), the Royal Naval Reserve men would be an efficient adjunct to the Navy itself. In Japan, now that they are beginning to send troops here and there, it would be wise to see that the ships they depend upon to transport them are properly officered, at least. And stringent rules as to discipline should also be laid down and enforced. The expedition now being sent to Formosa has called for several ships of the merchant service. Several of them, however, have had foreign officers attached to them for the occasion; and will it be believed that hardly one of them could be said to be ready for sea, in the state foreigners consider a ship should be? Those which have had foreign officers on board are better, but, for reasons we have already described, even these are not all their foreign officers would make them, if they could but secure proper discipline.

We have no wish to depreciate the Japanese. Our desire is simply that men who admittedly have many sterling qualities should be obliged to superadd knowledge and experience to their native talents before they have many lives, expensive ships and valuable

cargoes entrusted to them. We quite sympathise with that ambition which prompts the employment of as many of their own people and as few foreigners as possible. But, as yet, it is not possible to do any good with their merchant ships unless they employ foreigners, or compel their own people to make themselves competent.

The Japanese are by no means unwilling to admit their own deficiencies, when first they are brought in contact with higher knowledge. But they quickly learn a little, and then fancy they are able to run alone. And that is the mistake too often made. Now, we desire to see them hasten a little more slowly. They will find it infinitely better in the long run. We cannot conceive a nation with better prospects of becoming as important as they wish to do, provided they go the right way to work; and as trading and navigation are among the most important aids to the progress they desire, too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity of the government seeing that the one is untrammelled, and the other carried on by well instructed, disciplined men.

It is somewhat difficult to get the precise information which would give point to the subject; because people are so afraid of its being supposed that they are dissatisfied with their employment. But we shall endeavour to give more information on the Mercantile Marine of Japan, within a short time.

WE DO not often write about home subjects, much as they are in the minds of many of us. The reason may be that the community for whom we principally cater is composed of so many different nationalities, that whatever subject we select must be foreign to a large proportion of our readers. The position of England, however, as to its relations with all the world in regard of commerce, compels every one, of whatever nationality, to know something more of its political concerns than is generally known of other foreign nations; and the state of politics is at this time so unique, not only in the history of England, but almost of the world, that it really is well worth drawing attention to. Never since the days of Sacheverel,

When civil dudgeon first ran high,  
And men fell out—they knew not why,

has there been seen such a state of things as each recent mail has revealed to us. A strong minister of the crown and his ministry, after a reasonably lengthy tenure of office, during which they had passed several measures of the very first importance; whose budgets have always had surpluses to deal with; who have been able to commend themselves by the success of some of their measures, which have already begun to bear good fruit; these men, who commanded at the beginning of their official career a splendid working majority in the House of Commons, are suddenly ousted! Suddenly driven by circumstances to dissolve parliament! Suddenly find the elections dead against them! Suddenly are obliged to resign office, and to advise the Queen to send for—for whom? The man who successfully opposed their policy? No! For the leader of a party without a policy. For the leader who certainly had talked about the "blundering and the plundering" of his opponents; but as for "worsting" them on any great measure, why, the legislation seems to have been so industriously wrought, that there was no great matter to make even a party question for the hustings. All the retiring minister had to say was—"Open your mouth, and shut your eyes, and see what I will send you;" and he popped in a sugar-plum in

the shape of a big surplus of £5,000,000, and promised to abolish the income tax. And all his opponents could do was to talk of "blundering and plundering" nonsense, and suggest nothing and promise nothing. And yet the country said, "Not this man, but another. Any other." If we ask "Why, what evil hath he done?" there can be no answer but this—"We are tired of him. He has done this, that, and the other, all very good—but we have taken into our heads to dislike him, and to dislike the team he works with, and we must have some one else." And so some one else they have got.

And now what do we see? A most unwonted state of affairs indeed. First, the two parties so gradually merging into one another, that it were absurd now to raise the cry "measures, not men." The country has most emphatically acted on the reverse—"men, not measures." The old whig and tory, the great parties who had done duty in office and in opposition for centuries, were split up into Whigs, Tories, Radicals and Conservatives. Then the Whigs and Radicals merged into Liberals and the Tories were lost in the Conservatives; but now we have Moderate Liberals and Liberal Conservatives; and in fact it is hard to see where the line is drawn, they are so nicely shaded into one another.

As to the leader of the party now in the ascendant, he is taken by surprise. He has striven, and successfully, to attain greatness; but in this juncture his strivings have little to do with his accession to power. He has had greatness thrust upon him; and he at first found it a kind of white elephant. A surplus of £5,000,000! Why, here is a monster of itself! What is to be done with it? Gladstone says "Abolish the Income tax." But that would never do, because he says so. Better give some of it to famine stricken India, or—or—or—well, anything rather than adopt Gladstone's suggestion, although he is admittedly the greatest Finance Minister England has ever had. Still, it's hard to know what to do with it.

And so does England—steady-going, cautious Old England—take the ball out of the hand of one of her ablest players, and pitch it to another, not for love of the latter, nor because the former has been playing successfully; but simply because—well, because things had become monotonous. She wanted a change. In truth we believe this was the true reason. It is amusing to read the home papers. One says the cause of the downfall of Gladstone was this, another says it was that, whilst a third says it was the other. A fourth twits his confères with their shallowness in not seeing that it was all these things together. But, undoubtedly, all the principal papers have taken the cudgel in hand to give poor Mr. Gladstone a parting blow—making his devoted head suffer for the iniquities of all his party. And in like manner do they all pat Mr. Disraeli encouragingly on the back. This fact convinces us more than anything else, that John Bull had become a little hypochondriacal, under a continuous run of prosperity. He must grumble, and he had nothing to grumble at; and so he grumbled because his foreman, who had long conducted his business with remarkable boldness and success, refused to touch his hat to him, and sometimes even lost his temper. So he turned him away at a moment's notice, and took another in his place; one who "can talk like an archbishop," and is imperturbably good tempered, as one of his panegyrists declares; but who certainly has done nothing great as yet—unless his Reform Bill be considered so.

We wore the Tory colours at the passing of the Old Reform Bill in 1832. The develop-



ment theory finds us in this year of grace 1874 a Liberal Conservative. We gladly adopt this new name because it is so delightfully non-committal. We are not disposed to thunder against the fallen statesman to whom Great Britain and, we may truly say, the world owes so much; yet we, like others, have long felt that the "Economy" so loudly vaunted by the *ultras* of his party had often degenerated into little cheese-scraping, and some of the most beneficial of their measures have carried with them a greater amount of injustice to individuals than they need have done. England is rich enough to be generous; and she is great enough to be just. Changes which are admittedly for the universal good, will, when all is done that can be, have their attendant evils; but it were better that the annual surplus should be a million or so less, than that unnecessary hardships should be inflicted on classes and on individuals; and this, we strongly opine, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues disregarded. Everything had to give way before the creating as large a surplus as possible.

Well! We shall now see what a Conservative Government will or can do for us. We take it that, in the main, the time has come when it matters very little who is in power. But it is the first time that the world has ever seen, in a free country, a successful minister ousted from office, and his place filled by the leader of a Party without a Policy.

#### JAPANESE COMPANIES.

AN ARTICLE with the heading "Japanese Companies" appears in the *Japan Mail* of Saturday last; and if the government would read it carefully, and separate the wheat from the chaff, it would be likely to be useful both to natives and foreigners. The writer says that "Companies, as understood and practised by Western nations, must be impossible in the absence of these three elements, viz: first, a sound legal basis; second, an adequate supply of accumulated wealth; and third, sufficient confidence between man and man in money matters." We agree with the *Mail* that, in the absence of these three elements, successful Companies cannot be expected.

But we are not prepared to say that these three elements are wanting in Japan.

"A sound legal basis" is a term well understood by foreigners; and every one who takes shares in a company in Europe and America knows, or may know, exactly what security or protection is afforded by the law. But there was a time when laws especially applicable to Joint Stock Companies were unknown, and these were only made when the actual establishment of the companies proved them to be requisite. The companies were formed first and produced the laws, not the laws companies. Although Japanese law is supposed by foreigners to be somewhat mythical, still, amongst themselves, combinations are by no means uncommon, and the government has never shewn itself unable to give them such powers as they applied for, so far as was thought proper, nor unwilling to uphold and maintain for them the power so accorded. A sound legal basis must mean a basis consonant with the laws of the country; and if this is the foundation on which the companies in Japan are raised, the first requisite exists.

"An adequate supply of accumulated private wealth" is the second element mentioned. The *Mail* says that there are not ample resources in Japan. The second requisite, then, is wanting. But who knows this for certain? We contend, and if we are contradicted we still maintain, that neither the writer of the article in the *Mail* nor any foreigner whatsoever knows much

about the accumulated private wealth of the Japanese. What is wealth? It is a question of degree. What is penury for one is wealth for another. The Marquis of Westminster, if reduced to an income of £10,000 a year, would be esteemed a pauper, while many a working man who out of his wages has put by a few hundred pounds is looked upon by his relatives as a prodigy of wealth. So if Japan be compared with England, no doubt she is poor enough; but, so far as these companies are concerned, if her people have in their private coffers sufficient to pay the value of their shares, and still to live without pinching themselves until the profits begin to shew themselves; then we think no one will deny that there is "an adequate supply." Now, many companies have been formed, and the money for the shares has been paid. How can any one say that the resources are not ample? We grant that it is quite possible that some companies may have partaken of a "bogus" character; but if so they are the exception. The rule holds good.

The third requisite, "sufficient confidence between man and man in money matters," is almost proved to exist by the fact of the existence of the companies themselves; especially those whose capital is paid up, or *bona fide* subscribed. We do not pretend to an extraordinary knowledge of Japanese. On the contrary we have a very limited knowledge of them; particularly of the mercantile classes. Yet we have seen enough to know that, although they have learnt very little of what is conveyed to an European mind by the very word "merchant," they are by no means deficient in confidence in money matters, where they believe it to be due. And foreigners are not less apt than Japanese to withhold it where it is otherwise.

We are disposed, therefore, to join issue with the *Mail* on the premises. And we do so because those premises appear to us unsoundly based. It is easy to assert, and that roundly—that there is capital to be found in Japan. But we see a great many large and flourishing traders in the country who both can and do produce large sums when they please. It is easy also to declare that there is no commercial credit among the Japanese. This is altogether a mistake, as any one may easily satisfy himself who will condescend to make enquiry.

But the *Mail* singles out two classes of Joint Stock Companies as possessing elements of difficulty in this country, viz: Banking and Railway Companies, "the former demanding, in addition to mutual confidence as between their shareholders and managers, the confidence of the commercial and general public; the latter requiring cash subscriptions of so large an amount, as to tax even wealthy communities to supply them."

Yes. It is admitted that these both possess elements of difficulty. So they did in England. But they succeeded, for all that. How many such schemes were proposed for one that was carried into execution in Europe and America?—and how many of those which commenced business came to grief! Japan must have its beginnings, like any other country; and we totally dissent from those who see insuperable difficulties in the way of success, either of Banks or of Railway Companies. We shall have more to say upon this subject in a few days.

But we are anxious now to refer to what we think worthy of consideration in the *Mail's* article. It is for the Japanese government to take it in hand; and to see the injury that is being done to Japan, now that it is in commercial intercourse with all the world, by the delay in framing and promulgating a code of laws. But this we would say: We are undesirous that

they should do this hurriedly, if this implies carelessly. It would, however, be very wise to settle the more important measures of commercial law first, and let it be distinctly understood, not only by their own people but by foreigners, what is being done; for thereby they would be likely to receive information which would give them valuable aid. They want laws applicable to Japan. It were absurd, therefore, to take a French or English law and simply paste it into the Japanese Statute Book.

We have shewn that we entirely disagree with the premises laid down by the writer in the *Mail*. But he has opened up a wide subject, and, as we think, a very important one: the ventilation of which cannot but be useful.

Banking and Railways are in their infancy in this empire; and our opinion is, that their being worked by companies is no more a "delusion" here than elsewhere. The *Mail* concludes by saying that "until adequate laws, capital, and mutual confidence are forthcoming, individual energy is all that can be looked to for promoting the commerce and industry of the country." Why, so it might be written of any country. It is a mere truism. But we say that, as yet, no one can say there is insufficient capital for, at any rate, moderate ventures, or that mutual confidence is wanting. Adequate laws undoubtedly exist for the establishment of the companies; and, for the rest, the law will be developed as required.

The spirit of the country is clearly the opposite of what it has been described. Combination, in one form or another, has always been one of its most prominent and observable characteristics: and the foreign merchants know it to their cost. Why it should be successful in one case and impossible of success in another we are at a loss to see; but it is this well-known principle among them that induces them so readily to form Companies.

WE cannot blame ourselves for the smallness of the audience at the concert given by Mr. Marsh on the 7th inst. We told the public that a treat was in store for them; and it is their own affair, not ours, if they failed to take advantage of it. One thing is certain:—that, of those present, very few went dissatisfied away; and the general feeling was that the *debut* of the Misses Miles before a Yokohama audience was quite successful.

We wished for a full house, on this particular occasion, for two especial reasons. One, because the engagement of the two ladies by Mr. Marsh had somewhat of the character of public spirit, which deserved support; and the other, that it is a very great trial for any person to make a first appearance before a small audience. None but the very strongest nerves can face empty benches; and although we cannot pretend that this extreme ordeal had to be endured, still it would have been better if the audience had been treble its real number. Under these circumstances we shall not criticise, but merely report. We hope we shall have other opportunities of hearing the Misses Miles, when circumstances are as much in their favour as last night they were against them.

Having said so much, it may perhaps be thought that we have to apologize for, or soften the poignancy of, a comparative *fiasco*. Very far from it. It is simply that there were one or two imperfections, arising solely out of the circumstances, which we must not be supposed to be oblivious of, or indifferent to. But these would be only observed by musicians; who, understanding them, would know how to make allowances for them. The performances of the young ladies gave to the general audience unqualified delight; and, say what we may, there

has not been any such singing in public in Yokohama for more than ten years. The voice of Miss S. Miles is a *mezzo soprano*, particularly sweet, clear and smooth in the upper register, but not quite so agreeable in the lower notes. Her vocalization is fluent and easy; and, with the training such a voice ought to have, would be capable of great brilliancy. Possessed of much artistic feeling, Miss Miles sang with a sensitive appreciation of the sentiment of both words and music; and in some instances surprised us with the power she threw into certain passages.

Her appearance was greeted with a warm round of applause, for which we were quite prepared; for, on looking round, we saw that those persons who were present included those of all others whom we most desired to see. Persons who went for the pure love of music; who could judge correctly, and were sure to judge fairly; and who would be equally ready to condemn a failure, or to stamp a success. It was evident that they were satisfied directly they heard the opening recitative, that Miss Miles was a vocalist worthy of their approbation and support.

The selection made for her first effort was that lovely song from "Ernani," *Ernani, involami*; in itself an ambitious selection, and one that shewed confidence in her powers. Suffice it, that it fairly gained the audience, and that, at the conclusion of it, the applause was long and loud; but the young lady, no doubt judiciously considering all that she had to sing in the course of the evening, did not respond to the most unmistakable *encore*. Her next appearance was with her sister, with whom she sang the duett *Cheerfulness*, the voices so nicely blending, and the two vocalists being so thoroughly animated by the same spirit, that the effect was very charming. A canzonetta by F. Abt, *A happy dream*, a highly effective song, extremely well sung by Miss S. Miles, concluded the first part. In the second part Miss Josephine Miles sang a pretty ballad entitled *One dear Smile*. This young lady does not look upon music in the light of a profession, but sang as an aid to her sister. But her simple, unaffected manner, and her sweet contralto voice, very smooth and sympathetic, took the house by storm. An irresistible *encore* was her reward; in response to which she repeated the last verse. As the evening proceeded so did every effort of the young ladies improve. Wallace's beautiful duet from *Maritana*, *Holy Mother, guide his footsteps*, accompanied on the Harp by Mr. Marsh, was so admirably done as to elicit a powerful redemand. But the *pièce de résistance* was reserved for the last song of the evening, *Perche non ho*, from "Lucia." Well known, attractive and sparkling, it was sung with a finish and a correctness of intonation that left nothing to be desired. The work of the two young ladies was thus finished for the evening, triumphantly.

The great want experienced by Yokohama in the way of music has been that of lady singers. On three occasions, ladies have kindly given their services most efficiently, at concerts got up for special public purposes. Those ladies, several of whom were accomplished musicians, whatever their capabilities were, did not attempt such music as was given last night; nor could they be expected to step from their drawing rooms on to a stage, and sing with the confidence and force of those accustomed to face the glare of the footlights, and the gaze of an expectant multitude. It is therefore out of the question to allude to them, as coming into any kind of comparison with others. And leaving them out, we have had none others but the Misses Chambers before the public

here, since the visit of Miss Amelia Bailey; and certainly the Misses Chambers were very inferior to the ladies who were heard last night. We hope, therefore, that we may have the pleasure of again hearing the Misses Miles, from time to time; and are satisfied that they will never again in Yokohama lack numbers to hear them, when their names are announced.

Of the rest of the concert, we have left ourselves little room to speak. Mr. Jaquemot sang with much spirit a capital song by J. Peters, "*Rheinlied*," and was deservedly recalled to sing the last verse again. Mr. Fletcher being prevented from attending the concert at the last moment, sent to excuse himself from singing the song put down for him, and Mr. Jaquemot most kindly took his place, singing a German song, *Das Erkennen*, by Johann, which was well received. The only other vocalist was Mr. Black.

The instrumental music consisted of the opening overture, "*Il Barbiere*," arranged for violin, violoncello, harp and piano; a solo on the harp by Mr. Marsh; and the *duo concertante*, for flute and piano, which had already been played twice before at concerts by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Wagner.

The programme would have been better had it been confined to twelve instead of fourteen pieces; and the interval between the parts was far too long.

In future, too, we must hope that more time will be given to the preparation of the music, than has been the case of late. Perfection only comes by practice; and no real satisfaction can attend a slovenly got up musical performance. If, therefore, the musicians themselves are to derive any pleasure from their own exertions, they must have the opportunity of rendering themselves as perfect as possible; and the public have also a right to expect that they be not required to pay a liberal admission fee to hear what has cost the performers little of either time or trouble. There were no glees on this occasion, for lack of opportunity of practice; and the overture suffered from the same defect.

#### GAIETY THEATRE-AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

*The Rivals*—or rather the combined attractions of the production of that excellent comedy and its representation by our Amateurs, drew together at the Gaiety Theatre last night (17th inst.) a well-filled house. On the whole, we think, the anticipations of those who, on the one hand, had perhaps more than once witnessed the play in other countries, supported by an efficient caste of professionals, and, on the other, of many who, having had neither the opportunity nor the inclination to do so, had contented themselves with a perusal of the argument of the story—a pleasure indulged in by many non-playgoers—on the whole, we think, the anticipations of those present at its representation last night must have been fairly realised; allowing, of course, for such unavoidable drawbacks as the absence of lady performers, and keeping in mind that those taking part in it were, with one exception, amateurs; though, it must be said, by no means novices.

The way in which the piece was put upon the stage evinced great painstaking, care, and a knowledge of what was required—of the proprieties and the unities—on the part of those concerned in its "get-up." The dresses were not only in keeping, but really very elegant and tasteful, and everything in that respect seemed to be good, and certainly betrayed no signs of the tawdry costuming generally associated with the common idea of stage properties. A portion of the scenery, a synopsis of which was given in the programme, had

been painted for the occasion, and was creditable to the scenic artist. It seemed a pity, though, that, whilst he was about it, something more appropriate was not prepared for the concluding scene, supposed to represent "King's-mead fields," near the city of Bath. The wood, with lofty trees and a view of (we suppose) Fuji-yama the Inevitable in the distance, was just a little incongruous. Of the band, principally strings, perhaps the less said the better; otherwise, those who did their best, and did well, might inadvertently suffer for the faults of those who are evidently still open to improvement. We believe the fault is attributed to want of joint practice. It is doubtful whether that ought to be put forward as an excuse.

The piece itself went smoothly, with hardly a perceptible hitch, and rehearsals, it was apparent, had been neither infrequent nor deficient in the observance of the most trivial detail.

The great success of the evening was undoubtedly Mr. — or, let us say, "Mrs. Sophia Spurgeon"—that being the professional name by which the gentleman who so admirably portrayed the part of Mr. Puff in *The Critic* chose to be known on the occasion under notice. The character of Mrs. *Malaprop*, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, is an exceedingly difficult one to delineate under any circumstances, even for a professional lady. But it is needless to make use of language on such a point which of necessity must be hackneyed. Let it suffice to say, that the gentleman who undertook to portray it last night, did so with a due appreciation of what was required of him, and that he accomplished his task in a most admirable manner, the portrait being certainly most entertaining, and as near the stage ideal of a perhaps somewhat overdrawn character as might be imagined. It had evidently received careful study; the various little minutiae were carefully observed, and any appearance of exaggeration was rigidly guarded against. Much applause greeted the performer.

The part of *Miss Lydia Languish* was sustained by a military gentleman, who assumed the exceedingly stagey name of "Miss Augusta St. Aubyn." It was well dressed and well played, considering that it is also a somewhat difficult part, especially for an amateur, and above all for one of the sterner sex. A rather masculine style of carriage was one of the most noticeable defects; not a very serious one. *Lucy*, the maid, was played by "Miss Matthews," who looked the part to perfection and played, though quietly, well. A slight nervousness, under the circumstances perhaps to be expected, will no doubt wear off, with more frequent appearances in public. *Sir Anthony Absolute* was played by Mr. Pauncefort. *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, played by Mr. Sutton, the Captain Hawksley in *Still waters*, did well, but did not come up to our ideas of the fighting Irishman. He was too quiet, and the brogue attempted at intervals had better have been omitted altogether. "Mr. Fredericks," a gentleman well-known on the Yokohama boards, personated *Captain Jack Absolute*, in an easy, graceful, unconstrained manner which left little to be desired. He looked every inch a soldier; just such a handsome young fellow as romantic novel reading young ladies would be likely to rave about. *Mr. Faulkland* was assigned to "Mr. Felix Percy," who will be, by-and-bye, capable of better play than he shewed last night. "Mr. Vernon" did *Bob Acres*, and "Mr. J.G. Oddson" *David*—both of them good conceptions; the latter verging a little, perhaps, on the exaggerated, a fault sometimes difficult to be avoided. *Mr. Fag* is an excellent part, and was ably handled by

"Mr. Coventry," who is well-known to Yokohama play-goers, and is capable of sustaining much heavier parts than he generally, from choice, undertakes. It was an excellent impersonation of the "gentleman's gentleman." *Thomas* (the Coachman) had not much to say, but what he had was creditably given.

The *Rivals* constituted the whole of the entertainment offered, and the performance was consequently brought to a conclusion about half past 11.

### THE LOSS OF THE "NIL."

We are indebted to Mr. Pearson, who has just returned with Captain Walsh, R.M., from the scene of the wreck of the *Nil*, for the following additional particulars.

Mr. Pearson and Captain Walsh arrived at the village of Iruma, near Cape Idzu, on the afternoon of the 31st March, after a journey of five days from Yokohama. Four bodies, two Europeans and two Chinamen, had already been washed ashore. Since then, up to the afternoon of the 4th inst., the bodies of eleven more Europeans and one Chinaman have been recovered. In every instance, the remains were perfectly unrecognisable, although held together by the clothes. Not one nude body has been washed ashore.

Only one of the bodies seems to indicate any probability of its being that of a passenger. On it was found a gold watch and chain, and a red-bordered pocket handkerchief, with the initials D. L. embroidered in the corner. The others were evidently those of seamen; and nothing was found in their pockets, with the exception of a knife or a key. Many of them had on their water-proof clothing and south-westerners.

Over 200 coolies are detailed to watch the coast, in the neighbourhood of Cape Idzu. The bodies, immediately they are found, are conveyed to Iruma, either by water or overland. One was brought in from a distance of 28 miles.

At Iruma, coffins are made at the temple, and the remains interred at a proper depth, in a portion of a cemetery set apart for their reception. Nothing is done without a careful inspection. And here we would say a word in praise of Mr. Maida, the Japanese official from the Ashigara Ken, who is in charge at Iruma. He gives the whole his personal supervision, and everything found which might possibly lead to the identification of the former owner is carefully noted. Mr. Maida sees personally to the burial of each body; and at the head of the grave has erected a wooden cross, on which is written every particular connected with the remains. It would be impossible to find a more active or a more feeling officer.

Great praise is also due to M. Bonneau, who was sent down by the M. M. Co., and whose zeal in the performance of his duty and courtesy are warmly acknowledged.

No wreckage has been washed ashore, with the exception of a portion of the vessel's bridge.

It appears it was fully twenty minutes after the ship struck the rocks before she went down. The two seamen who escaped in the ship's boat, fearing the dangerous nature of the shore, wisely did not attempt to land till daylight, but kept the boat's bow to the sea all the night-without shipping a drop of water. They then beached her in a sheltered cove in the morning. The boat now lies high and dry, without a scratch. It is quite a wonder that others did not avail themselves either of this or the other boats. The one in question had oars and all her gear in her, and would have held twenty-five people.

The Japanese employed in the sad task of consigning to their last resting place the remains

of the drowned can hardly be too highly commended for their care, and the delicacy with which they carry out their disagreeable task.

The steamer now lies in about 20 fathoms of water. Her mainmast head is about a yard above water, and her mizen-mast head is just a-wash at low water.

The rock she struck is from a third to half of a mile from the shore; but, having afterwards gone astern, she now lies about 400 yards from the point first struck.

THE AGENT of the Messageries Maritimes Co. states that another name is to be added to the list of passengers lost in the *Nil*; that of a Mr. Bateman, who embarked at Marseilles. This gentleman's name appeared in the list we published in our first report of the casualty.

ANY information tending to throw light on the probable causes which led to the loss of the *Nil* will no doubt be acceptable to our readers; the more especially as all official information on the subject is refused by those from whom it might have been expected, and which in England and America would have been published at once, as a matter of course.

Capt. Hussey, of the *Mowtan*, was in the immediate vicinity of the scene of disaster on the very night, and at about the same hour that the unfortunate *Nil* met destruction. The report, which through his kindness we are enabled to give below, is exceedingly interesting, and to a large extent enables one to realise the overwhelming odds which the devoted ship had to fight against, in the almost unexampled war of the elements. In justice to the memory of Capt. Samat and his officers, and as a solution of the doubts which, in the absence of any positive intelligence on the subject, must arise in the minds of the public, as to whether all was done that could be done to avert the calamity which overtook the *Nil*, the statement of Capt. Hussey is of great value:

REPORT OF S. S. *Fuso Maru* (late *Mowtan*)—Left Yokohama for Osaka at 1 P.M. 20th March; weather hazy, wind light from S. E. Barometer (mercurial) 30.00. At 8 P.M. passed Vries Island. Wind freshened from E. S. E., with rain and heavy sea; steered for Rock Island. At 10.30 P.M., wind blowing hard from E. S. E. Shifted suddenly to N. W. and blew hard for two hours, when it again shifted round S. to E., creating a fearful sea, in which the ship laboured very heavily. At 2 A.M., keeping additional look-out, knowing the treacherous nature of the currents thereabout. Made Simoda reef, bearing W. S. W., distant one mile. Hauled up to S. and soon after made Rock Island light, bearing S. W. by S., distant 2½ miles. The light was burning brightly, but so thick and dark was the night that the light could not be seen at a greater distance. Altogether it was one of the worst nights I have ever experienced at sea, and certainly the worst I have ever had on this coast. There was no change in the barometer.

Judging from the distance run, and the position of my ship at the time I made the light, the current must have been setting to the W. N. W. at least 4 knots per hour, and to this treacherous current I think may be attributed the loss of the *Nil*, and her passengers and crew.

P. HUSSEY.

Master—*Fuso Maru*.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—In view of the sad emotions into which the loss of the *Nil* has thrown the foreign community of Yokohama, I have been for some time desirous of giving to the public, through the press, some information as to the circumstances which led to the loss of this unfortunate steamer. Unfortunately, the small number of survivors from the accident, (two sailors, the ship's baker, and a cook—a passenger), and, above all, their incompetence to give any exact account of the disaster, made me fear to give particulars which might not be correct, so that I saw myself obliged to await the result of the painful and laborious search which has just terminated.

The *Nil* left Hongkong on the 13th of March. Up to the 20th the passage was accomplished as is usual at this time of year—that is to say, with rough and fine weather alternately. During the day, on the 20th, the weather became cloudy, the sea rough, and the wind blew with great violence from the S. E. In consequence of the state of the atmosphere, observations were not able to be taken at mid-day. At night, the fog had become very thick, it rained heavily, and the sea was extremely rough.

About 10 in the evening, Capt. Samat must have supposed from his dead reckoning that he was in sight of the lighthouse on Rock Island, but the darkness of a rainy and foggy night prevented the rays of light being seen, and, not perceiving a light to guide him, he ordered speed to be slackened. They were then steering N. E., with staysails and the two jibs set, when, at about a quarter past eleven o'clock, a slight shock was felt. The vessel, drawn out of her course by the violent currents of which so little is known, and which surround these Islands, the Captain found himself entangled in the midst of rocks from which it was impossible to extricate himself.

The group of rocks upon which the *Nil* was lost is known to the inhabitants of the coast as Mitsun Ichi\*. It is composed of three principal ones, forming a triangle, of which the base is towards the sea; and in the limit of which all evolutions are impossible to a steamer of the dimensions of the *Nil*. The only means by which the unfortunate steamer could escape was in going astern, or in crossing the line of rocks. At the moment of the shock, Captain Samat, who was upon the bridge, immediately gave the order to go astern, and to take in sail, but scarcely had the engines made one revolution before one of the piston rods broke, so the order could not be executed. However, he was forced at any price whatsoever to extricate himself from his present perilous situation. The steamer, deprived of all help from her engines, could no longer be steered; she had simply become the plaything of a furious sea, and struck with violence against the rocks, the water rushing in at an opening made in the fore part of the hull. The Captain then probably resolved to attempt the only hope of saving his ship, that is to say, by crossing the line of breakers ahead of him, and upon which the wind and the sea were driving him. Perhaps he observed at a short distance on the other side of the rocks a small bay, where he may have hoped his vessel would have run aground, and thus save the lives of the passengers and crew. The Captain ordered the jibs to be run up, the main topsail to be loosed—the main topgallant sail (?) was prepared. Assisted by the sails, and helped also a little by the only engine that was in working order, but which was too feeble of itself to work them astern, the *Nil* forged ahead; but all

efforts were futile, for, in a moment, the vessel found herself upon a rock. It was then that the Captain, seeing the equal impossibility of following out his ideas, and doubtless hoping to await daylight, and thus save the ship and effect a landing under less perilous conditions, gave the order to let go the two anchors and take in sail, but these last orders had not time to be wholly executed.

The apertures in the ship's hull being so considerable, and the hold filling so rapidly, she began to plunge forward, when an enormous wave caused her to slide upon the rock where her stern still touched, and cross the rock; when she immediately went down, bow first.

At the last moment, the two sailors managed to launch a small boat, and thus effected their own rescue.

In view of this almost unhopd for escape, one immediately asks oneself why all the boats were not launched, and one is naturally led to think that by this means—if not all, at least a great number of the unfortunate victims might have been saved.

Is there not, however, room to believe that if only two sailors were enabled to launch a boat and thus save their lives, it might not have been the same, in a general order, when it was a question of embarking nearly a hundred persons in the midst of a furious sea? It is beyond doubt that, in a similar case, (and similar accidents prove it), that there is confusion, the Captain and officers are little if at all listened to, and the violent haste, easily explained under such circumstances, is often the cause of the death of a great number.

The last orders of Capt. Samat seem to prove that he was under the impression that his steamer had run upon a bank; thus the lives of those on board would be for a few hours at least, out of danger; and this seems also to have been the opinion of most of the others, as the deposition of the baker Michel proves.

The two sailors who managed to launch the boat invited Michel to join them, but he refused, thinking the means of escape too critical. He thought, so he declares, "that the ship was then aground, and that all danger for the present had disappeared." These are doubtless the motives which prevented Capt. Samat from attempting this means of rescue, and it was in doing his utmost to save everyone that the loss of all became fatally certain.

This, Mr. Editor, is the only information that it is possible for one to give, upon the circumstances which probably led to the loss of the *Nil*. I say "probable circumstances," for those to whom any responsibility whatsoever could attach, and who alone could throw a light upon the gloomy drama of the night of the 20th March, perished at their post: giving a noble example followed by all on board; struggling courageously with death until the end.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, &c.

J. CHAPSAL,

Acting Agent, M. M. Co.

\* The observations made at Cape Idzu are not of a nature to permit us to give the precise position of the rocks upon which the *Nil* was lost. It is only by an examination of the projecting points of the coast that one can approximately determine the position of the wreck. She now lies in 34° 37' N. lat., and 136° 28' E. longitude.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—What is everybody's business seems to be nobody's business, and we want a well-

paid, active, authorised busy-body, to look after us.

Anyone can refer to the old files of the local papers, and see year, after, year complaints of the same troubles.

Petty official interference.

Mismanagement.

Misery of servants.

Bad roads.

No police.

Filthy streets and filthy people.

We have no building act.

No tax gatherer, (a necessary evil.)

No streets lit.

No honest employees.

Our business spoiled.

Our houses robbed or burned down.

The settlement full of bad characters of both sexes, native and foreign.

And yet all this has been made public year after year.

Now, what we want is a "Working Committee of Public Safety," with certain paid men to devote themselves to the wants of the residents.

And this is how I propose to do it:

Let the Ken Rei (Governor) of Kanagawa, the chief officer of the Sai Ban or Shi Ho (Local Court), each of the Consuls of the Treaty Powers,

A member elected annually by the insurance companies,

A member elected by the land renters,

A member elected by the householders,

A member elected by the registered foreign residents—to form a Board, or Municipal Council; electing from amongst them a permanent Chairman, employing a Secretary—one of the Banks being chosen as Treasurer. This council can appoint, from their own body, committees of not less than three members, to enquire into any matter, or act in special cases, but *no deputies*, especially of the Japanese, be allowed to act.

The Council to advertise for employés, and to receive applications from those seeking employment, and submit the names of those most suitable, to a general public meeting of all voters, to assist in case of fire or other danger.

The details are so obvious that it is unnecessary to occupy space here in enumerating them.

The funds to do all this, and light the settlement, must be raised,—how?—is the great query. The Council, could, no doubt, arrange with the native government to take over certain burdens and responsibilities at a certain fixed sum, say portion of land rent; the Japanese companies and residents would have to subscribe the rest.

We must form a little Republic for mutual aid, and all interests would be represented by the proposed scheme.

We would have public servants who would require to study the public good or lose their place; over whom we had some control, who could help us to guard against fire, see our streets lit and passable, as well as safe to travel at all hours; leave us free from care as to the danger of our property when absent or asleep, who would see that our servants were not unduly interfered with, and that some check was held on this most troublesome class.

We require regulation in everything—some means to attain and retain a respectable class of natives as our employés, to keep the settlement and its surroundings free of bad characters. We require organization and discipline in case of fire or other alarm. We require Gas in the public thoroughfares, watchmen who do not sleep, police who are visible, engines and hose that will work, and water for them—some check on the numerous evils we are surrounded with.

Somebody to have power, and use it, to make us comfortable and comparatively safe.

The persons to be employed are:

First.—A Secretary to the Municipal Directory; a man who has some experience in the country, and who will exert himself for the public good. He will continually be in communication with the Council, and be on the alert at all times for suppression of grievances, misconduct, or matters entailing loss or inconvenience to the residents, and who will act as a public prosecutor; and, of course, properly authorized by the Council.

Second.—Superintendent of Police, who will have full control over the police in the Foreign Settlement, and be responsible to Council for its efficiency.

Superintendent of Fire Brigade, to be responsible for efficiency of engines, firemen; and direct at fires.

Street Inspector, to see after roads, obstructions, nuisances, &c.

The body of electors would form a corps of volunteers and special constables. Who is there to interest themselves in public affairs, as the matter now stands? No credit, and but little result, for the most public-spirited resident.

Hoping the matter does not drop,

I am, yours, &c.,

E. S. D.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

TOKIO, JAPAN, April 12th, 1874.

SIR,

A letter appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, in which the administration of the affairs of the Kaitakushi was rather roughly handled, written by a correspondent in Hakodate, signing himself "Matsumai."

There were many statements in that letter which could be mentioned as incorrect, but I wish particularly to notice that portion of the article which had reference to the surveying operations which were commenced in Yezo last year, and which Mr. "Matsumai" in his letter dealt with with the greatest unfairness.

In a previous letter, called in his last "the forty questions," the writer had asked why the surveyors of the Kaitakushi had not commenced a complete preliminary survey of the whole Island. In reply to this, a correspondent of a Japanese paper in Tokio—(a translation of whose letter appeared in the *Gazette*), stated that the survey of the Island had been commenced under my directions. Mr. "Matsumai," in his last, says of this, that a survey such as contemplated is useless, and also insinuates that it has been undertaken only "to give employment for a few years to native and foreign officials." He also calls attention to what he is pleased to style "a step in the right direction," made by a man, a young officer, under the direction of the local Governor of the district in which Hakodate is situated; and clinches his argument by saying that the instruments for the Trigonometrical Survey have not even arrived. I shall notice these statements briefly and in their order, as I think they are calculated to give the public very erroneous ideas of the work, and should therefore not be allowed to pass without remark.

The writer, who, from the style of his composition, is evidently a foreigner, shows, either that he does not know much about surveys in general and this one in particular, or that he does not wish to tell the truth.

The Japanese have now several maps of the Island, made from preliminary native surveys, and some of them pretty good in their way. What is wanted now is a complete and correct map of the Island; and those who are even moderately well informed on such subjects know very well that for this purpose a trigonometrical survey is not only the best, but that



it is the only one which can be employed with accuracy, when the object is to extend the work over a large area of country.

In regard to the necessity or advisability of such a work at present, I think it may be safely said that in that respect it will compare favorably with most of the enterprises undertaken in Japan. The need of accurate maps, not only of Yezo but of the whole of Japan, is too palpable to need further mention. It is something of value and interest not to the Japanese merely but to the public generally, and to all scientific men in all countries. The mere tyro knows that this cannot be accomplished by means of compass and chain with the accuracy required, even when in the hands of well-instructed and practical men; and it certainly does not require much logic to prove that such instruments when used by a young Japanese officer, assisted by two or three students whom he had taught, would produce very unsatisfactory results. Had it been otherwise, the other more laborious system of triangulation would hardly have been devised and adopted to the same extent as in all countries, and nowhere to greater advantage or with finer results than in the United States.

Now, let us see what has been done in the way of surveying in Yezo. I was appointed to this work a year ago. The necessary instruments were ordered, and, pending their arrival, I was employed in finishing the location of the new road to Satpuro, which had been left unfinished at the close of the previous season. This finished, a careful examination of a large portion of the Island was made, in order to collect such data as would enable us to prosecute the work to the greatest advantage, and with the greatest economy of time and money; and to select a location for a base line which would be best suited to the requirements of the case; at the same time collecting much information about the resources of those parts of the Island until then comparatively unknown. By the time this should be accomplished, we expected to receive the instruments necessary to carry on the triangulation, but were unfortunately disappointed in this, as we were unable to procure them in time for the work. In order to lose no time, we undertook some of the local work which should follow the triangulation; and selected the valley of the Ishikari River as the region to be operated in for the season. We were led to this selection by the consideration that this valley is one of the most valuable and important of the whole Island, and yet comparatively unknown. A trip up that river, made early in the year, had shown that this valley was rich in timber and coal, resources which can be most readily utilized; besides this, in much of it, there is a fine soil admirably adapted to cultivation. In order to develop these resources, a thorough survey was necessary. We began work, therefore, at the mouth of that river, in such a manner as to be able to connect with the future triangulation so as to correct the positions, and continued as late as the season would permit. The result is that we have been able to lay down on paper this winter, while we could not be engaged in the field, a pretty accurate representation of this most valuable section of the Island, embracing an area from fifty to sixty miles square; besides having made (by Mr. Day) an important hydrographic survey of the Ishikari, from its mouth to that of the Horomoi, about forty miles above.

I give this information simply for the reason that any one reading Mr. "Matsumai's" letter would be led to suppose that nothing has been done in this direction, except by the young officer near Hakodate with his compass and

chain, "checked by numerous astronomical observations." This last phrase sounds very nicely, but if the instrument used was a sextant, (as I believe to have been the case) I may say that the results would hardly be considered satisfactory (except for a rough reconnaissance) by competent surveyors. To attain even tolerable accuracy in astronomical work requires nicer observations than can be made with the sextant, and, this Spring, the necessary instruments for this purpose, to be used in connection with the triangulation of the Island, will arrive.

In regard to this being a laborious and tedious work, requiring many years to complete it, something should be said. It is, of course, not intended to make a detailed topographical map of the Island, which would be an operation of some years: but a survey—so made as to give the correct position of the coast line, and of important rivers; and which, at the same time, will give the general character of the country—is not such an interminable task as "Mr. Matsumai" would have us believe, even when triangulation is the method employed. And no argument is required to show the value of such a work, or the bearing it will have on the future development of the country. On this point it will be sufficient for me to add, that the work, as proposed, has received the sanction and approval of gentlemen in Japan, as competent to judge of it as any in the country, and as zealous in serving the Japanese Government faithfully as Mr. "Matsumai" would have us believe that he is. But in order to prove the folly of the proposition to make a thorough survey of Yezo, it certainly was not necessary for Mr. "Matsumai" to attack the personal character of those employed on it. Personally, I am ready to say that I do not wish employment of any kind in the Japanese Government for several years to come; and certainly the same could be said of Mr. Day, who has been my associate in this work.

In making the insinuation that he did, that the survey was only thought of to give employment to native and foreign officials, it would have been more polite had Mr. "Matsumai" subscribed his own name to his article, instead of an assumed one; in order that we might know to whom we are indebted for the compliment. By doing so, he would, politeness aside, have given an appearance of truth to his assertion that well-informed people are not inclined always to attach to what is said anonymously, or over an assumed name.

The man who has such deep resources of knowledge has but a doubtful right to deprive a grateful and admiring public of the privilege of knowing and applauding him for the vast mental power which has sustained him in making the researches that must have been necessary before he could have known so much about affairs which perhaps after all don't concern him. He should overcome his modesty (?) and let us know what his real name is. Gentlemen, in making assertions which they know to be true, have no very good reason for concealing their names, and have, certainly no right to do so where they assert things that are injurious to others.

In short, would not Mr. "Matsumai" be willing to put a handle to his statements by giving us his other name?

Mr. "Matsumai" severely stigmatizes the reply lately published, and says "it was not intended to be read in Hakodate." I have the pleasure of informing him that this letter is written for general reading, but more particularly with the view to enlighten him on one or two points about which he seems, with all his vast resources, to be but indifferently well informed.

Taking it is a whole, his attack, though vicious, is weak; and contains many gross mis-statements. One, in reading all of his letters carefully, would almost be led to think that he had some deep-seated personal feeling against the Department. I wonder if it could be possible that he suffers some disappointment from not having been employed in some way in the Kaitakushi? I don't know so well how this may be as I would were I informed of his identity; and only offer the hypothesis because it would seem to partially explain the bitter animosity shown in every paragraph of his letter.

I must ask your pardon for occupying your space to such a great length, and I would not have done so had I not deemed the attack of Mr. "Matsumai" both malicious and unjust.

I will only add, in conclusion, that, having terminated my connection with the Kaitakushi, I expect to be absent temporarily from Japan. On my return, however, I shall hold myself personally responsible for the truth of this letter, every word of which is susceptible of the most rigid proof. To this end, I shall ask you to publish this over my name; by doing which Mr. "Matsumai" will be enabled to apply to the proper person for further information.

I am,

Very Respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

JAS. R. WASSON,

(late) Surveyor-in-chief,

Kaitakushi of Hokaido.

#### TRAINING NOTES.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—The late fine weather having tempted me out of a morning, I am enabled to give you some straightforward and early information as to the doings at the Race Course, now that the training of the ponies has commenced in earnest. It would be a great treat to you, Sir, if you would get up early some morning and walk with me to the Paddock, for the fresh air is delicious, the sight of many old faces lately returned decidedly refreshing, and the appearance of many new ponies most promising for the forthcoming meeting; but, lor' bless you, Sir, you must not imagine I go inside the Paddock—I'm not allowed there, in fact, Sir, but this you must keep a secret. I'm paid to keep away, and there is only one gentleman knows where I am to be found. Not even the MOMBAN can twig my movements, and he is always here, there, and everywhere, with his stop watch, poking and prying his old nose into every ditch round the course.

Of course, the old favorites *Crusader* and *Calabar* have wintered well, but not one of the new ponies comes up to their style of moving; *Chanticleer* requires care, while *Hard Lines* looks dickey on his hind legs.

*Carrots* is much improved in every way, and goes freely. The white griffin is now a fine free-going pony, that's bound to win a long race or two this meeting, provided the Stable do not start *Lingerer*, a pony with a high reputation in China, and one that he is likely to sustain on this course, as he's built for hard work.

*Seismograph* is too fat and goes short, and does not look as if he would stand training. *Loup Garou* is evidently only half fed, whilst *Typhoon* gets too much corn, and not half

enough work. *Genseric* is a ghost of his former greatness.

*Snowball* gets very hard work, but goes as well as ever. *Dibs* is really in magnificent order and looks a finer pony than ever; his being in harness during the winter has brought his muscles out fine. A pony called *Heather Bell* gallops well for a short distance. A chestnut with white stockings, generally in company with *Dibs*, goes a mile and a half in good style, whilst *Tim Whistler*, who is as musical as ever, goes round with a little black China pony that was ridden in a couple of paper hunts, so he's of no account.

*Simoom* frisks his tail about and goes as if he meant winning a race, but it's all show, he's too small; but there's a nice-looking China griffin out of the Camp Stable that canters very prettily. But, of all the ponies, give me *Lodi*—he's perfection, nothing comes up to that beautiful creature, and he's bound to win this meeting. So back him, and put on a few Mexicans for Yours Truly. I won't forget to repay you next month.

Now, that is all about the good ponies; but, goodness gracious me, these Japanese griffins annoy me, for just as I am lying down to take a nap (it don't matter what hour of the day), I am awake by the clatter of horses' hoofs, accompanied by the most fearful language used by the riders. As to the ponies, they ought to remain up-country, carrying pack saddles, and the stewards ought to take notice of the bad language, for it's really disgraceful.

I hope "noble owners" will take a hint from this, and ask their jockeys to control their temper.

You must not expect more now, as the sun is getting high, but believe me to remain,

Yours independ'tly

"THE SNAKE IN THE GRASS."

The Wishing Bridge,  
April 18th, 1874.

### Miscellaneous.

ON THE 8th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Asst. Judge, H. B. M.'s Supreme Court, who arrived from Hongkong per *Volga* on Monday, took his seat on the bench.

The following members of the bar assembled to receive him: Messrs. J. F. Davidson (Japanese Public Works Department—the Senior Barrister of Yokohama), Gavin P. Ness, Hiram S. Wilkinson (H. B. M.'s Consular Service), J. F. Lowder (Japanese Customs Department), F. W. Marks, G. W. Hill (Legal Adviser to the Sai Bansho), W. W. Cargill (Japanese Govt. Railways and Telegraphs), and Mr. Duncan.

On the Bench with His Honour were His Ex. Sir Harry Parkes, and Russell Robertson Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul.

N. J. Hannen Esq., the Retiring Judge, took his seat amongst the legal gentlemen, and participated in the gratulations to His Lordship.

The gentlemen taking part in the address occupied seats immediately in front of the Bench; the table usually devoted to their use and the witness box having been removed.

Mr. Davidson, (addressing His Lordship) speaking on behalf of the members of the Bar of Yokohama, expressed the cordial feelings which animated them in welcoming His Lordship to the Bench of that Court. Mr. Davidson then expressed in lengthy and highly eulogistic terms, the great respect and regard in which Mr. Hannen was held by the members of the legal profession in the community, and their regret at his approaching departure from among

them. He had almost hoped to have seen Mr. Hannen on the Bench by the side of His Lordship, but he had elected to take his place amongst them, that he might join in the welcome they now had the honour of tendering him. After the many years Mr. Hannen had so ably and judiciously presided over them, they parted from him with regret, but, in leaving Japan, he might rest assured that he carried away with him the best wishes of everyone.

Mr. Davidson concluded by bidding His Lordship welcome, in the name of the Bar of Yokohama.

His Lordship, in reply, addressing Mr. Davidson and the Gentlemen of the Bar, thanked them for the good opinions they had just expressed, and hoped that the good feeling might continue and increase, and that when it came to his turn to vacate the seat he occupied, the same feelings might exist which had just been expressed for Mr. Hannen.

This concluded the ceremony, and the gentlemen of the Bar took their leave.

THE FOLLOWING information respecting the anticipated movements of war vessels on this station may be relied upon as authentic:

THE U. S. S. *Hartford*, Capt Colhoun, the Flag-ship of the China Station, left Hongkong for Yokohama on the 10th inst., and may be looked for about the 24th or 25th current. She comes up to receive the new Admiral, who is expected here by the next Pacific Mail, due on the 27th. The *Kearsage* is also on her way hither, from San Francisco: which port she left on 10th March. The *Tuscarora*, the vessel engaged in deep-sea soundings in the North Pacific, may arrive at any moment, and will prove an interesting visitor. The *Saco* has received orders to prepare for sea, and the *Ashuelot* will go to China.

British vessels will move as follows:—

The *Iron Duke* will be here at the end of the present month, to go into dock at Yokoska with the spring tides, early in May. The Admiral's flag, now flying in the *Frolic*, will be transferred at Shanghai to the *Cadmus*, which will reach us next month. The *Thalia* will be here late in May, to remain as Senior Naval Officer. The *Modeste* is on her way out. The *Charybdis* is now probably at Singapore, as Senior Naval Officer there. The *Thistle* leaves for Kobe on Saturday next. The *Ringdove* remains here.

Folk who are complaining of dullness in the Settlement may now look forward to a somewhat livelier time; especially with the Athletic Sports, the Regatta, and the Races looming ahead.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Richard B. Baker, Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, who expired shortly after 6 last night (14th inst.), after a somewhat lengthy and painful illness. The deceased gentleman was universally liked, and his death, which was not altogether unexpected, will leave a gap in our community not easily to be filled. The remains were conveyed to their last resting place at 5 o'clock this evening; followed by all our prominent citizens, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, on foot.

THE Japanese steamer *Chilli* arrived this morning from the South, having on board Prince Satsuma and a large number of soldiers. She proceeded to Shinagawa at 9 a.m. The prince and several of his kera took the train for Tokei.

WE HAVE received from L' Abbe Evrard the first part of a work entitled *Cours de Langue Japonaise, en Soixante Leçons*, the second portion of which is now in preparation and will shortly be ready for issue.

The method adopted in the construction of the treatise seems to be somewhat novel, and is evidently calculated to impart a thorough grounding in the principles of the Japanese language. Each of the thirty lessons contained in this portion of the work has an example in Japanese, with a literal and general translation, exercises in phraseology, and a grammatical analysis, critical and explanatory. There is, besides, a vocabulary of words used in the body of the work, and a concise table of the conjugations of verbs.

The work evinces great care and pains in its compilation, and is an acceptable addition to the list of manuals in the French language on the study of Japanese. It is issued from the press of *L' Echo du Japon*, and is a creditable specimen of the typographic art. The price is \$3.50.

THE P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, which leaves us to-day for San Francisco, bears away many whose names are not unfamiliar to the people of Yokohama. But amongst those there is one whose departure will be observed with regret by all classes of the community. Captain Geo. E. Lane, who has for so many years been identified with the Pacific Mail Co.'s interests at this port, carries away with him the hearty good wishes of everyone, high and low, and we feel sure that we shall be upheld by the voice of public opinion when we say that it would be difficult—and perhaps impossible—to find one single individual in this country who could say, *honestly*, other than a good word for him. Good deeds are doubly good when done to those who can hold out no hope of reward, and if these valedictory words should chance to meet the eyes of those in other lands who have cause to bless the genial-hearted yet unobtrusive kindness which, perhaps at a dire extremity, enabled them, at the hands of Capt. Lane, to become new men and again look the whole world in the face, we fear not that they will join with us in re-echoing the words of the great bard, "We could have better spared a better man."

CAPTAIN BROWN, late of the *Thabor*, was presented, on Friday last (10th inst.), to His Majesty the Mikado, who addressed him in a few complimentary words, on the occasion of his approaching departure with the Taiwan Expedition, and presented him with a handsome testimonial.

THE *New York* is actively engaged in taking in supplies for the Formosan expedition—Japanese chow-chow of every sort, bottled ale, iron huts, and munitions of war of all descriptions, including a number of shells. Amongst her cargo is a quantity of firewood, in the ordinary small bundles; in all, some two or three hundred tons. What it is intended for seems to be a mystery to all except those ordering its shipment.

THERE HAVE been several noted arrivals lately. They are mosquitos of a size and weight which show that their musical and mechanical powers are in no way diminished by a winter's fast. A busy season seems to open before them. They will doubtless be followed in due time by their brown-backed cousins, for which this country is so noted.

A REMARKABLE instance of tenacity to life has just been related to us. Yesterday afternoon (12th), a snake about 5 feet long, being under the impression, no doubt, from the close and sultry state of the weather, that Spring had arrived, emerged from his lair, situated some short distance in the country, and repaired to the nearest temperance establishment to celebrate the event by a drink. Just as he was about to dip his head into a pond, however, a member of the police force who happened to be around, went for him, and took him in charge: if not for being drunk, perhaps for being incapable—of taking care of himself. Duly conveyed to the police station in a handkerchief,—indulging in sundry cheerful gyrations on the way thither—he was persuaded to take possession of a capacious pickle bottle, which had been provided for his accommodation; which he did without any unnecessary fuss. Now comes the improbable part of the story. Into the bottle where he lay ensconced was poured the greater part of a “square-face” of—we were going to say *gin*—of what Jack Ashore generally indulges in, under the impression that it is *gin*, or perhaps brandy, but which is known to the initiate as “chain-lightning,” “tangle-foot,” “long-range,” and by sundry other names of a suggestive character.

Now, it is a fact well-known to all who have any cognizance of police court matters, that two glasses of any such infernal compound are sufficient to turn over Jack, for the time being, as dead as a herring, and to render him totally oblivious to all his surroundings, until he finds himself in the somewhat circumscribed lodgings provided by the police authorities. And yet this simple-minded snake, just emerged from a dormant state, and presumably unaccustomed to anything stronger than cold water, after being immersed in a sufficiency of fire-water to kill, say, one watch of a ship's company, struggled about for 4 or 5 hours (notwithstanding the fact that he had already been, it was supposed, effectually scotched) before he would pass in his checks, and retire to the happy hunting grounds of the *reptilia* family!

Can the Temperance Hall folk, or any one else, explain the mysterious fact?

Seriously, though,—apropos of this story—something ought to be done to stop the traffic in the nefarious compounds sold to unsuspecting (and perhaps reckless) seamen and others, whose lives not infrequently, although perhaps not immediately, pay forfeit for their excessive indulgence in these devilish mixtures.

*Per Contra*, we take the following from *L'Echo du Japon*:—

The report runs in Tokio that a complete transformation is about to take place in the Corea. The new Sovereign has decided upon adopting a liberal policy, to open the country to Europeans, and to allow them the free exercise of their religion. Already the dowager queen, who sometime ago was converted to Christianity, has obtained the dismissal of the old king's ministers, who had persuaded him to give orders for the assassination of the French Missionaries in 1866; and Mgr. Ridel, Bishop of Corea, who miraculously escaped into Mantchouria with two of his priests, is once again preparing to take charge of his dangerous diocese.

This good news, it appears, has created a sensation very easy to understand in all official circles. The actual ministers of government—who are so desirous of bringing to a happy termination the treaties which will at length open the country to foreigners, but whose good intentions are paralysed through fear of the

To-djin—will not fail to make use of this circumstance to bring their opponents to reason, and, as, after all, the Japanese are not deprived of good sense, they will easily understand that they can no longer persist in living apart, “and outside of the common right.”

For sometime past, foreigners have been allowed in China, and missionaries are permitted to preach the Gospel. Yesterday, Tonquin opened her gates: to-day it is the turn of the Corea; to-morrow Japan will hasten to follow that example, and will perhaps regret that they allowed themselves to be forestalled by those people whom they are pleased to regard as savages, but who at this moment are giving them a lesson that they were very far from expecting. If the Ministers of the Mikado do not hasten to inspire those who surround them with the liberal ideas they themselves are animated with, they will perhaps have the pain of giving to the world, and at no distant time either, the spectacle of the Corea and Tonquin uniting with the western powers to compel Japan, in the name of civilization, to open its gates to foreigners.

THE “Mysteries of Japan,” would not be an unattractive title for a book, if we could only get such an author as Eugène Sue to undertake it. It would require a good deal of his powerful imagination perhaps to make it interesting; but the title and his name would assuredly make it sell. To the very best friends of Japan, everything connected with her policy is wondrously mysterious, and at the present time it appears to be even more so than ever. Is it not remarkable that such an expedition as that now being prepared for Formosa should be a fact, and yet the government be unwilling to give even the foreign representatives any precise information of their real intentions? Suppose England were to fit out an expedition on an unwonted scale, avowedly for aggressive purposes on any small island in the Atlantic—say Madeira. Would the other powers be satisfied with the assurance that no hostilities were intended against Portugal or any other state? They would say naturally enough:—“We cannot trust you. Nations don't fit out such expeditions for nothing. Satisfy us by telling us of your real objects, and if we are not prejudiced thereby, you may take your own way; otherwise we must fit out expeditions to watch you, and see that your designs are as peaceable as you say they are.” No European Power could make such preparations as Japan is now making, without being called upon for explanations.

The last light that has been thrown upon the Formosan Expedition, is, that it is made, with a view to colonization. This is seriously stated, absurd as it appears to be. The government, however, still rests in its silence. And this only adds another modicum to the mystery in which the whole affair is enwrapped.

That the government attaches the greatest importance to the expedition is but natural. It is the first foreign enterprise in which their forces have been engaged for centuries; and, of course, they are fascinated with it. General Le Gendre, who has been the principal adviser as to Formosa, accompanies the expedition. He was presented to the Mikado yesterday, as we learn from Yedo to-day, when His Majesty presented him with a sword hitherto worn by himself. This is not merely a high honour, but all who know anything of the ancient customs of Japan, will recognise in it a very significant gift.

DURING the breeze early this morning (18th), the Japanese man-of-war *Skuba-Kan* (late *Malacca*) dragged her moorings and went ashore on the break-water at Yokoska. She is now lying with her stern high out of the water, and as the tide recedes will be quite dry.

THE BLUFF robbers, who seem to have been lying quiet for awhile, have again got into harness, and, this time, have selected a particularly quite spot for their little games.

In the early morning of Thursday last, (9th) probably about 3 o'clock, the burglars managed to effect an entrance, without noise, into the house of Mr. F. Perregaux, who resides at No. 168 Bluff. Their operations were confined to the bedroom of that gentleman, and a clean sweep of everything portable seems to have been made. The following is an abbreviated catalogue of the articles “annexed”: 1 barometer, 1 clock, books, table-cover, clothes, boots, hats, a bunch of keys, and a gold watch and chain which were lying on a table close to a night-light. The watch had the name of the owner engraved within the case. The total value of the goods stolen is estimated at \$200.

It seems evident that the thieves were perfectly acquainted with the different parts of the premises and the habits of the proprietor. A reward of \$50 has been offered by the despoiled gentleman, as a stimulus to the energies of the police; we fancy he may do so with little fear of its being claimed.

There seems to be a general opinion that in these cases house servants and the *monban*, could, if they would, say a good deal on the matter.

How is this for sensation?

Last night, at Hegt's Brewery, No. 68 Bluff, some evil-disposed animal or animals broke into the pigsty, the doors of which were of good, strong iron boards, and converted into pork four pigs. Two were completely eaten; the remains of the other two only were left.

Tracks of some animal with large paws, (four inches in diameter,) are plainly to be seen on the ground, and marks of its fore paws are on the top of the door, four feet above.

It seems evident that the animal could not have been a dog, for although there are some pretty large brutes—more of the wolf than the dog—on the rampage at night, we have not as yet heard of one with paws a third of a foot wide. Our informant, whose veracity is not to be questioned, surmises that it might have been a bear. But where could he have come from? We certainly observed a large black one exposed for sale in a wooden cage near the gas works, lately, but he could hardly have travelled all the way up to the Bluff without being taken in charge. It seems evident that the “baste” is endowed with bibulous proclivities.

THE NATIVE police have donned their new caps to-day. They differ but little from those worn by the European constables; the band of scarlet being narrower, and the peak being hollowed instead of following the usual “cheese-cutter” type.

No doubt they will prove to be much more serviceable than the old reversed-saucer pattern, which was sadly in the way when a scuffle eventuated; but they will hardly afford the same protection from sun and rain.

They, however, give the men a much smarter appearance.

ON THE 30th March, a policeman named Takagawa stabbed one of his officers, and killed him. To this day he has not given a reason for the fatal act.

THE THREE-masted schooner *Jessie McDonald*, when off Oosima on her passage to this port from Takow, on 4th April, at about 7 p.m., fell in with a Japanese boat (containing three men) which had been blown off the coast. There was a strong, fair wind blowing.

The men all jumped on board, letting their boat drift astern. Some of the schooner's crew tried to secure the boat, but were unable to do so, owing to the way the schooner was making.

Capt. Seivewright, not liking to take the men too far from their homes, shortened sail and stood close in-shore until daylight, when he landed them, much to their delight. By their expressions and conversation, of which scarcely a word was intelligible to any on board the schooner, they seemed to thank the Captain, and to regret that his kindness to them had detained his ship so long, when a fair wind favored.

It was reported in Tokei yesterday (20th inst.) that the Formosa expedition is to be recalled.

We did not notice it in our last night's issue, because we are not sure that a decision has actually been come to. But that, even, at this thirteenth hour (for some of the expedition has actually left), reconsideration has shewn the government the utter folly of the affair, is undoubtedly true; and they are trying to find a way out of it.

WHATEVER information can be gleaned from the interior may be useful. The following extract from a letter is worth insertion:—

CHOSHI, at the mouth of the Tonegawa, is a town of about 50,000 inhabitants. There are no manufactures worth mentioning. Most of the goods sold there are brought from Yedo, over a hundred miles, by the river Tonegawa. About this season a good trade is done in the Iwashi fishing, a great number of men being employed in the boats. These fish are caught in large quantities, and are used for the oil that is extracted from them, the refuse being sold to the farmers for manure.

Pigs are at a discount; they are to be had for the taking away. Some time ago they brought a very high price. At present food is scarce and dear; what a pity—and so much good land lying waste! Some have driven them into the woods, and future ages may reap the benefit: as the poor emigrant in New Zealand has often appeased his hunger with some of the descendants of Captain Cook's stock.

This place has been visited by some members of the Agricultural Commission. I hear of no good being done yet through it.

A little over two miles from here is Inaboye Lighthouse, which is drawing near completion. The tower is 90 feet in height, built with brick, and granite capital. The material is all landed at Choshi, then transported over to the station in rudely constructed waggons, as there is no means of landing anything nearer on account of the continual swell setting in, and the rock-bound coast. I am told, with the exception of the stone, brick, and wood, every other thing in connection with the erection and maintenance of the Light will have to be brought by river *via* Yedo, a distance of from 15 to 20 days. In fact, barring a small steamer built on the Yokohama Creek, and plying on the river between here and Kurashi, a distance of 50 miles, everything is in a most primitive state.

A TOKIO newspaper gives in one paragraph an account of three pairs of lovers who in various ways committed suicide during the week past.

A PAIR of lovers committed suicide in a cemetery in Tokio recently. Takijiro, the brother of a merchant in Yedo, aged 33 years, and a married woman named T'sna, aged 60 years, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd inst., terminated their existence by stabbing; "as two lovers," the native paper says.

When the pair were discovered, the woman was dead, and although the man is yet alive, he is said to be wounded beyond hope of recovery.

A JAPANESE girl committed suicide last evening about 8 o'clock, by jumping down a well in Honcho Dori. A quarrel with her lover, who resides in Homura, is assigned as the cause.

Similar cases have been very frequent of late, arguing a sort of epidemic amongst lovers. It is to be hoped it will not spread amongst those of the European community.

ON THE 26th March, the bodies of a man about 20 years of age and a girl of about 18 were taken out of the river in front of the temple of Mimeguri Inari, Mukojima. They were tied together by a long white cotton cloth twisted round their waists. This is a very ancient method of departing this life adopted in Japan by infatuated lovers. The girl had about her person the name of the house she belonged to, proving her to have been "one more unfortunate." She also had the wooden *fula* with the name of Matsmoto Taki upon it.

THE *Yokshire* proceeds no further than Nagasaki, and will not go on to Formosa as originally supposed.

THE SHOPS in which mosquito-nets are sold are preparing for a brisk campaign, and from various other indications, a lively summer is before us. It is sometimes complained of that the birds of Japan do not sing; this deficiency is made good, however, by the lively insects for whose reception the net-makers are preparing to protect us. Some of the advance guard of the coming host are now around, collecting bills. They have considerably greater success than the ordinary duns, probably because, to their superior number of feet is added a pair of lively wings.

THE JAPANESE press, which appears to have exhausted its power in belabouring the samurai class, seems now to be taking up the cudgels against native physicians. Several articles have recently appeared in the native newspapers, holding up native physicians of the old school to ridicule. In one or two, the object seems to be to show the vast advantage of the foreign methods of cure, and to prove the general advantage of the new over the old systems of medicine and pathology. In the other cases a lack of game for the editorial arrows to be shot at seems to be the chief cause of this crusade against a harmless (?) class of men.

THE OFFICERS of the various native police stations in and around Yokohama have been changed, and it is intended, it is said, to continue the transfer of them from one station to another every month; probably with the view of making them thoroughly acquainted with each portion of the settlement.

ON WEDNESDAY (15th), a Buddhist idol representing Dōriu-Sama was brought from Tokio, and placed with great ceremonies in the temple of Fudo-Sama at O-ota, Yokohama. It is to be exposed to the public gaze in a few days, when a performance similar to that gone through in Tokio recently will be given. Dōriu-Sama drew crowded houses in the Capital.

ON THURSDAY afternoon (9th inst.) the Empress held a levee and pleasure party at En Rio Kan, formerly called Hama Goten. It was attended exclusively by Japanese ladies of noble rank, most of them being members of the Kuzoku families, kugés' and daimios' wives and daughters. A very pleasant afternoon was spent, but as no reporters were allowed to be present we can give no details.

EVERY ONE who has visited a large Buddhist temple must have noticed the two hideous demons which stand in the gate-hall before the main temple. One is red, and the other green. In them the Asiatic delight in ugliness seems to have reached its climax of excellence. Exposure to the weather for ten or twenty years seems to add fresh wonders of hideousness to their peeled and cracked surface. These fellows are called Niō, or "the two kings." Two of them that have long done duty as sentinels before the temple of E Ko In, near Riogoku-bashi in Tokio, have recently been put on the retired list, and a couple of new demons, after a great procession and pow-wow, have taken their places. Alas for the old Niō! They have been sold at auction, and have been purchased by a bath-house keeper, who will use their once holy timber to heat the water with which the local public will parboil themselves. From their excessively ugly and suggestive appearance, their wooden carcasses ought to give an unusual heat, and be very profitable to the irreverent buyer of old gods and worn-out demons.

WE HAVE sad news to tell. Yeto Shimpei, who, until October last, was a Sangi and the Minister of Justice, has been beheaded with Shima Danyemon, and ten other leaders in the late Saga rebellion. The heads of the two former were exposed to the public, but not the heads of the latter.

Yeto has suffered for his impatience. He had good cause to be annoyed with the government, inasmuch as judgments given by the judges were rendered nugatory by the absurd doctrine raised by the Okurasho and supported by the government, that a certain delinquent of the Department, who had been brought up from Osaka by order of the Judicial Department, tried and condemned to punishment, was not subject to the Judicial, but only to his own, Department. This, as our readers will remember, led to the indignant resignation of several of the judicial officers.

Yeto was a strong advocate for the representative parliament, and was one of those who signed the Memorial. Had he been content to wait until it was established in a constitutional manner, like his colleagues, he might be alive now.

A JAPANESE newspaper sighs over the superstition of the people. At Takasaki in Awa, a man had a stone fall on his foot and partially crush it. He had a spring in his ground, into the water of which he plunged his injured limb, and kept up this rough kind of cold-water cure until his foot got well. The neighbours, hearing of it, supposed that the cure must have been wrought by some wonderful medicinal qualities of the spring, or the presence and active intervention of a god. The man took advantage of this belief, and failed not to give out that his cure had been miraculous. The consequence is that his spring became a kind of gold mine to him. We wonder whether the grieving editor regrets most the superstition of the people, or that such a golden opportunity has not happened to himself.



SO FAR, the gang (or gangs) of burglars who have driven such lucrative business in this neighbourhood seem to have been some what diffident about trying their hands within the bounds of the settlement; the robberies which have taken place in its immediate vicinity partaking more, as a rule, of the character of larcenies by native servants.

In order to vary things, however, and render the business of burglary somewhat less monotonous, the Professors, who have hitherto mainly confined their operations to the Bluff, have extended their field of operations, and paid Yokohama the compliment of a visit to its very centre. It is evident that the gentlemen referred to are no novices at their business. They seem to know exactly where to go, when to go, and how to go to work with little or no fear of discovery. Last night (14th inst.), everything seeming to be propitious, and their plans being no doubt well laid, they paid a visit to Messrs. W. Watson & Co. of No. 82, and notwithstanding the fact that the house has been but newly opened here, they accorded them their patronage, and took delivery of 5 lengths of valuable silk, measuring in all about 230 yards. The particulars of the goods taken are these: 4 lengths were of black silk, 2 had a white and 2 a purple edge, and the remaining length was a very handsome dress silk, with bouquets of bright colored flowers.

The rascals succeeded in gaining an entrance into the store by cutting out the lower panel of the back door.

The matter is in the hands of the police, who will no doubt do all they can to recover the stolen property, which must be of some considerable value. Judging from past experience of similar affairs, we fear but slender hopes can be entertained of anything being heard of it.

Such cases as we now have occasion to chronicle naturally bring up the old question, "Where are the police?" The Japanese police are around, it is true, and (perhaps) do their duty—to the best of their ability. The Municipal police (Foreign) are also around—somewhat—but, as things obtain at present, its members not being ubiquitous, it is hardly to be wondered at that robberies do occur. Just now, during the eight hours of night, when thieves and rowdies hold high holiday, there is just one European constable on duty in the whole of the Settlement. As his watchword cannot, unfortunately, be *hic et ubique*, the fraternity of villians of course have the game to themselves. Formerly, the Municipal police force consisted of 6 members each of English, French, and Chinese. The French quota is now reduced to one, and the Chinese to two. What the state of affairs amongst us will be when the expected war vessels arrive, and Jack Ashore gets more than an allowance of Yokohama firewater aboard, may be "better imagined than described." Manifestly, one man, unassisted, will be totally unable to cope with a *posse* of powerful men, frenzied by draughts of liquid poison.

MOTENO KOJI and Yama-Oka, two kuges, have been sent to Kagoshima by steamer, to convey the Emperor's thanks to Shimadzu Saburo.

ON THE 31st ulto., the coolies engaged in digging at Sakurada gate, Tokei, came upon a little store of nineteen golden Kobangs, which had evidently been buried there "long, long ago, long ago."

A WHALE fishery has at length been established on the coast of Kaga, north-west of Japan. The former Daimio was desirous of adding to his wealth and that of his people by fitting out whaling boats, but with all his power, wealth, and influence, he found it was impossible. The people worshipped the whale as a god; and they thought that whoever should catch a whale would incur the displeasure of the deity. The daimio even engaged men accustomed to whaling elsewhere to teach his own subjects. But the fear of the god was greater than the fear of their lord; and the attempt was abandoned. Late-ly, one of the men of Ishikawa Ken, named Kawanamu Yudo, who had been brooding over the subject for some time, managed to get two or three men to try their hand with him; and, on the 2nd of March last, they succeeded in capturing a large mammal, by which they made the pretty little haul of 2,000 rios. This has had a very practical effect. A company has already been formed; and Kaga and Noto will have a valuable product of the sea added to the resources of their district.

ALL THE Ken are ordered to report what pasture land belonging to government exists within their several limits. This looks like an intention of making use of them for cattle and sheep. Indeed, a return is also to be sent in of the number of cattle and horses in each Ken.

A POLICEMAN in Tokei has obtained great praise for rushing in among the crowd who were carrying the car in which the idol Kwanon of Shibayama was being taken to Kiyogoku. The way in which this kind of thing is done is well known—the crowd being divided between those who support the car, and those who attempt to overthrow it; and it may well be supposed that a child 7 or 8 years old getting into such a crowd would fare badly. Such a misfortune happened to a little creature, on this occasion, when the policeman seeing the danger it was in, being thrown down and trampled on by the thoughtless revellers (for they are nothing else) managed by almost superhuman exertions to create a pause and to extricate the child—much damaged, but still alive. It turned out to be the child of a well known embroiderer, Motoji, who lives in Kaji-cho-ichomé; who was as anxious as he was able to reward the deliverer.

On the same day twelve children were lost in the city. And the next day, when the car of Shaka arrived in Tokei from Kioto, and passed through the streets to Asakusa, eleven children were lost. It is always more or less the case on the occasion of these crowds that children get astray. They are generally recovered, though, by the agency of the police.

A WOMAN was attacked in the streets of Tokei a few evenings back, and received a severe stab with some sharp instrument. She rushed to a doctor to get her wound dressed, but he flatly refused to do anything for her, unless she came with a proper "go-between." The poor thing in her distress went to the police station, and a man was sent with her to the chururgeon, who expressed himself satisfied, and did the needful. A queer kind of humanity, it seems.

TOKUDAIJI DAINAGON and Yamaoka Jijubanchō have left Yokohama for Hongkong, on the business of the Formosa expedition. Troops were expected to leave yesterday for the rendezvous.

TOKIO is all-glorious with cherry-blossoms. On the new boulevards at Ueno, and many other places, the trees are clothed in clouds of bloom; but the place *par excellence* to see cherry-blossoms is Mukojima, which is on the east bank of the Sumidagawa, and is easily reached by passing over the Riogoku or Adzuma bridge. Every one should see this splendid sight at least once. The present is the best time to go.

How much dependence is to be placed on official information in Japan is a problem yet to be solved. A native paper publishes, yesterday, intelligence received from a quarter which ought to be well-informed; and which ought to be careful not to mislead the public. It will be seen that the information is similar to that originally published by us:—

"It is reported that, in a few days, an expedition consisting of 15,000 men and five ships of war, under the command of Arisugawa No Miya, will be sent against Taiwan (Formosa)."

We believe our later report is much more to be relied upon. But, as the troops proposed for the service are some of those who have lately been employed in Saga, there is some uncertainty whether it will be well to take them all away from Kiusiu just yet. Certain ships belonging to the native companies have been ordered to go south to receive troops, and the old *Bahama* leaves Yedo to-day for this purpose. Our belief is, however, that the whole affair is in a very nebulous condition; and that whatever is done will be guided by circumstances, as chance rather than any well desired plan may dictate.

"ONE HALF of the world knows not how the other half lives." On the 26th of March a policeman saved a woman from self-destruction, the poor creature giving the following statement at the police office: "My husband and I are both old. We live at Asakusa. By the hardest labour we can do we only earn between us about *three quarters* of a *bu* a month. We reverence Kuanon-sama, and, on the 24th March, when the image of Kuanon (Goddess of Mercy) arrived in Tokei, I went out to receive it, with many neighbours; and I took *three quarters*, a month's earnings, with me. This I spent foolishly in eating and drinking; and so, feeling vexed with myself, and ashamed to meet my husband, I thought the best thing for me was to die."

Melancholy as the story is, the account in the *Nisshin Shinjishi* has this "rider"; (for no report can be given by a Japanese reporter without some moral reflection):—"She was helped by the kindness of Heaven, and sent safely home by the police!"

THERE is a reaction at Osaka in the matter of dressing the hair. A hair-dresser complains that, according to government order, he is acting illegally if he dresses hair in the old Japanese style; but as most of the people to whom he looks for custom insist upon it he wishes to know what is right for him to do—to obey his customers and live on the fat of the land, or, to obey the government and starve? He goes into statistics, and says that, in certain streets of Osaka, out of 623 men, no less than 565 have gone back to the old fashion, "the new style having melted away like foam", within the last six months. Yet no one reproves them—"not even the officers who put their seals to the notification." So much for government interference with the domestic habits of the people!

THE BRIDGE which has for some time been under construction over the river Abé, at Tsuruga, was opened on the 24th March. The Abé is one of the most rapid streams that cross the Tokaido; and the want of a bridge, though always severely felt by travellers from Yedo to Osaka or Kioto, has never until now induced the government to build one. Like most of such works in Japan, this bridge was built through the energy of one man, who took the matter up warmly, and added another proof of the adage that applies to so many undertakings—"It only wants someone to begin." Miyazaki Sogo, an inhabitant of Tsuruga, laid a formal complaint and petition before the authorities of Shidzuoka Ken, and offered to exert himself in its construction. In what way he so exerted himself we are not informed; but the result is that the bridge, 1800 feet long by 12 wide, is finished, and is now at the service of the public. The old custom in Japan, that an old person should cross a new bridge first, was not forgotten. The idea is that the bridge shall last as long as his years. On this occasion, it should seem that a very old person was unavailable, as a man 62 years of age, and his wife 57, were selected. They were followed by their son, with his wife and their grandson. After them came the officials and the multitude, and the day was given up to enjoyment. And so another improvement is added to the numerous ones upon the highways and byways of Japan.

ALL THE past week, Ooyono has been lovely with the cherry blossom, which gives the appearance of the trees being covered with snow. The visitors, therefore, have been very numerous, and it is a complete holiday scene. Singing and dancing and all kinds of amusements are going on under the trees, and all seems "merry as a marriage bell." Asaku-yama is also bursting into beauty, and Mukojima is beginning to attract its myriads. A few days will see the river's bank at Mukojima one mass of blossom, the avenue of cherry trees skirting the water being about a mile long. It is a very pleasant sight; though, as yet, the weather is hardly warm enough for enjoyment.

THE GOVERNMENT has resolved not to extend any further, in Yeso, the operations of Kaitakushi. They will merely continue to hold the colony together until it has a fair trial; and if the colonists find that they can "make it pay," they will not be neglected; but that is all. There is a talk of putting 6,000 soldiers in Yeso, to hold it against any descent that Russia might be disposed to make. And a garrison of 2,000 soldiers is proposed for Saghalien. Altogether the government does not lie, just now, on a bed of roses.

SAIGO, WHOSE appointment to the command of the Formosan expedition, we have already mentioned, left Yokohama on the 9th instant in the man-of-war *Nisshin Kuan*, with a large suite of military officers. His present destination is Kumamoto, in Higo. A man-of-war was despatched on the 7th instant from Yedo, and up to this time about 1,000 troops have gone from the capital. It is reported that these, united with the troops who were recently engaged in crushing the rebellion in Saga, and with the imperial troops now in Kumamoto, will form the expedition.

A Department of Taiwan affairs has been established.

THE SURVEY for the laying of gas-pipes from Shimbashi to Suzikai commenced on Wednesday last, the 8th instant. The gas-works are being very rapidly proceeded with.

FROM HAMADA KEN we hear of several rather sharp shocks of earthquake. Four occurred in one day, producing much alarm among the inhabitants.

THE IRON bridge Yojo in Kioto having been completed, it was opened on the 1st of this month. After a little preliminary ceremony, several hundred geishas (singing girls) made a long and beautiful procession, and they were followed by the students, male and female, of some of the public schools. It seems to have been quite a festival day, but we do not see anything about the "oldest inhabitant" on this occasion, as is usual at the opening of bridges in Japan.

LAST November, a fire occurred at Riyo-goku in which premises of Murakami Gohei, the Cho Yakunin were destroyed, and a godown belonging to a woman named Hashimoto Yone (in whose dwelling house the fire originated) escaped. Shortly after Yone sold her godown for 400 yen, and went to Gohei to get him to put his official stamp to the documents of sale and transfer. Gohei at first refused; and subsequently offered her 250 yen for the godown for himself. She declined, and was told that, in that case she must pay 200 yen for the stamp. She offered to pay 25 rios rather than have any difficulty; but he held out, and at length succeeded in mulcting her of 100 rios. The money was paid, the seal affixed, and the sale was completed. But the end of the transaction was not yet seen. By some means or other, the matter became known to government, and Gohei was called up to explain his part in the matters? He has now been adjudged to spend the next five years in laborious employment for the benefit of his country.

THE EXPEDITION destined for the subjugation of the wild tribes of Formosa,—men-of-war, tugs and tenders—is expected to get under weigh on Wednesday next. The fleet will rendezvous either at Foochow or Amoy.

The P. M. S. S. *New York* is chartered to convey troops, in addition to the British str. *Yorkshire*, and other vessels of the National Mail S. S. Co. of Nippon; now engaged in embarking stores and munitions of war.

ON THE 4th instant, Saigo Judo was appointed Chūjo, the general second in command of the army, still retaining the position of Taiyu (second in rank) of the Army Department. On the 5th instant he was appointed to the command of the Formosan campaign. Several officers have also received appointments under him, some of whom are expected to leave on the 12th, and some on the 22nd instant.

ON THE 2nd instant, as Riki, the daughter of a barber, Hatchobori, Tokei, was spreading out some clothes to dry, a fellow who resides in the same street, came behind her, and made a stab at her face. The wound extended from the forehead, down the cheek, and into the mouth. The wound is not a mortal one; but, of course, the poor girl is disfigured for life. The assailant went direct to the police station and gave himself up.

A NEW shrine was recently established in Fukagawa in Tokio. The people in the neighborhood turned out *en masse*, carrying stores and dirt in their hands to make a mound. Hundreds of singing girls were out on the occasion, dressed in fine clothes, powder, and hair pins, and added to the attractions by some vigorous bawling.

THE *Osaka Shimbun* says, that, on the 17th March, the steamer *Ichu-Maru*, which plies on Lake Biwa, started from Oura in Omi, with passengers on board, and also towing several boats with about 70 more passengers. A storm came on, the snow rendering it impossible to see the last of the boats, and the gusts of wind placing all in great danger. The steamer and the boats parted company, and great apprehensions were felt for the safety of the latter. As the snow ceased, a "life-boat" from Funaki put off and assisted them in, but one of the passengers is missing.

The editor complains of the carelessness of the people connected with the steamers on the lake; and says they act as if they had charge of a box of dolls, instead of passenger steamers.

ALL THE materials of the Castles of Koga and Seki-yado, in Chiba Ken, are to be sold by public tender.

THE TAXES collected from the singing and dancing girls, and on rabbits (what a queer mixture!) during last month, amounting to 6,515 yen, are appropriated to the Yo-ikuin, the establishment for foundlings.

A FIRE recently broke out at Nitta, Rikuzen, which destroyed 221 houses, of which no less than 197 belonged to poor people, of whom many died from starvation. A contribution of 225 yen was at once sent by Ono-gumi, but even that went but a small way in such a calamity.

AN INTIMATION has been given that, as many murders and fires had been caused by madmen, such people must be carefully watched by their relatives, and any accidents arising from their being at large without a proper watch over them would be followed by the punishment of those whose duty it is to look after them.

THE Police Department has issued instructions to the policemen, to prevent any crowding around foreigners when they stop at shops to make purchases or are walking in the streets. The officers of the various Cho are also ordered to warn their people against this practice.

KODAMA JUNICHERO, who studied law in America, and recently distinguished himself in conducting the case of Mitatana Sankuro (the great oil hypothecation case) successfully, has been induced to enter the service of the government, at the salary of seventy yen *per mensem*.

DURING THE late very wet weather, no less than three fires in Tokei were caused by the rain penetrating into houses in which quicklime was stored, and slaking the lime, producing heat sufficient to ignite the adjacent wood-work.

YETO SHIMPEI is declared to have been arrested in Uwajima. Nakayama, Kacho, and two other of his most faithful friends are said to have been arrested before him. Although this comes to us from an ordinarily good source, we do not know how much reliance to place in it.

IN FINE weather now, in Yedo, the dust is something distressing. We wish Mr. Davis would go up and shew them his water carts. Perhaps they might take a lesson, and, by the small outlay necessary for such useful contrivance, save the great loss occasioned by their goods being spoilt by the dust.

A NOTIFICATION issued by Okubo, the mayor of Tokio, forbids the sale of photographs of His Majesty the Mikado. Those who are in possession of copies are enjoined to deliver them up.

VISITORS to the Public Exhibition of European and native curiosities at Yama Shita Gomon, Tokio, between 1st and 31st ulto. numbered 22,549; although, for about half of that time the weather was either rainy or very threatening.

THE FOLLOWING sketch is the offshoot of a Japanese contributor's fancy; but slightly altered.

During the reign of Tokugawa Shogoon there lived a very cowardly samurai, who always disliked to walk alone at night, feeling afraid of some of the most harmless things. He often took trees or other inanimate things for monsters, and lost his presence of mind. On the 16th day of the 12th month, he went out to Asakusa, accompanied by some friends. Here, every year, a great market is held, in which various kinds of articles to be employed in the festivities of the first month are sold. The cowardly fellow bought a large wooden ladle, which he kept sticking in his neck. He lost his companion on the way, and was obliged to return alone, at which he felt very fearful. When he reached the front of Mito's palace, where now stands the military school, he saw a large round head in front of him. He forgot the ladle that he held in his neck, and the round shape of which was reflected by the moon-light. This he took for a O-niudo, which was supposed to be a gigantic demon or devil, who devoured men. The superstitious and cowardly man hardly escaped from fainting, and ran away as fast as his feet could carry him. When he reached a shady place, away from the moon-light, the O-niudo disappeared, to his great joy, and there he gave a rest to his feet; and though he thought over it as best he might, he could not reflect on it, because his mind was surprised and bewildered. As soon as he went on to a place where the moon-light was just as bright as the day, the O-niudo re-appeared, on which he again speedily ran. But it came after him, wherever he went. When he reached his house to his (no) little joy, he jumped into it with the utmost speed. But the ladle hindered his entrance, and it obstructed at the gate. Now, the cowardly man felt that he was seized by the O-niudo, and he struggled to get away from it. Having pressed with his whole power, the handle of the ladle broke in two, by which he was thrown down. He thus found himself deceived, but felt, still, fearful about some things. At length, he fell into a sickness, and died, crying, "How dreadful! How dreadful!" There were many who resembled him, under Tokugawa's reign.

A GREAT fire is reported from Gifu, in which city between four and five hundred houses were burned.

It is reported that 3,000 houses in Saga were burned during the late fighting in that city.

JOURNALISM in the capital seems to be improving, and journalistic enterprise is being cultivated to a noteworthy extent. We notice that the chief editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in Toki accompanies the Formosa expedition, to collect and forward news concerning the events which are likely to happen there. A new newspaper has also been lately started.

A FIRE broke out last night (16th) about half past ten, in a small dwelling on No. 145, occupied by Chinese. There was a considerable breeze at the time, but owing to good luck the fire was confined to the house where it originated. The latter was, however, quite destroyed. The engine of the Private Fire Brigade was early on the spot, and a supply of water having been obtained from the Swamp, advantage was taken of the proximity of an adjoining godown to direct a stream from the roof on a portion of the burning premises. The Steam Fire, the "Volunteer" and one or two hand engines afterwards arrived, but their services were not called into requisition, as the fire had burned itself nearly out, and there was little or no danger of its spreading. As usual, there was no lack of people earnestly engaged in tendering advice, chiefly as to the advisability of demolishing the building; the actual work done, however, was by one or two Chinese. Several members of the "Salvage" Corps were present—and so were the police, who kept their eyes on them, and prevented business in that line. The alarm bell of the Church at No. 81 was not rung until the fire had gained considerable headway.

A LITERARY party recently assembled in Tokei, consisting of twelve jovial old sexagenarians and octogenarians, whose united ages amounted, together with two young men over sixty years of age, to the sum of one thousand and thirty-six years. They had a delightful time together, writing poetry and indulging in other antique and exciting amusements.

The following official notification, which appeared in the *Nisshin Shinjishi* yesterday will rejoice some hearts:

To foreigners who have discharged their duty industriously during their engagement by the Japanese government, a reward should be given. Every Ken, therefore, may appropriate the sum of 490 yen (to each) in addition to his pay, and send minute details to Daijokuan. But those who have shewn extraordinary merit shall receive a larger reward if requested (by the Ken officials).

SANJO MITSUYOSHI,

DAIJO DAIJIN.

18th April, 1874.

\* \* We call the attention of our readers to above signature "Mitsuyoshi." Ordinarily, Sanjo is called "Saneyoshi;"—so that at first sight it looks like a change of signature. In the Chinese character however, it is simply the character 三—which every one knows is in Japanese either "San" or "Mitsu." Thus the written signature is unaltered; but some call it San-yoshi and some Mitsu-yoshi.

ABOUT 9.30 P.M. on the 19th instant, a fire broke out in the house of John H. Smith, Esquire, Irefunicho, Tskidji. It originated in the kitchen, and the flames burst out so suddenly and laid hold of the entire premises so rapidly, that neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Brush, who was his guest, both of whom were in the upper floor, had time to save anything. The loss was total. Even the contents of Mr. Smith's safe, which consisted of his books, securities and paper money, were so burnt as to be useless; and Mr. Brush, who had all his effects packed up, his outfit and his cash in portmanteaux, ready for his departure by the P. M. Steamer, lost everything but a single valise. His loss is not less in all than \$4,200. It is impossible to withhold our sympathy from the sufferers. The fire extended to three other houses.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS are reported to be flourishing in Iwashiro province.

SHOP-KEEPERS in Tokei complain of the lack of small cash; caused, it is said, by the machinations of certain merchants and brokers, against whom vengeance is threatened.

### The Loss of the Steamer "Manchu."

The uncertainty which hung over the fate of the *Manchu* was at length dispelled by the arrival, on Friday, of the S.S.N. steamer *Shing-kiang*, bringing from Chefoo Capt. Lowell, the 2nd mate, and one fireman—the sole survivors, it is unfortunately too probable, of the crew of the lost steamer. The story they have to tell is one of the most harrowing that can well be conceived. We give the simple facts, with but slight verbal emendation, as they have been stated in Captain Lowell's deposition made at the U. S. Consulate-General on Saturday, which was courteously placed at our service.

The *Manchu* left Nagasaki for Shanghai at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 14th March, with 823 tons of coal, including the contents of her bunkers. She had on board, besides Captain Lowell, D. R. Spedding, the registered owner; J. H. Cocker, a passenger; H. T. Jones, mate; A. Courage, 2nd mate; Tau chert, chief engineer, and Goder, 2nd engineer. The non-European portion of the crew and passengers (we believe the latter were few) numbered 45, so far as is known to Captain Lowell. The steamer proceeded to sea, and about halfway from Nagasaki to Cape Gotto, a Japanese fishing boat was run into and sunk. The vessel was at once turned round, a boat lowered, and all the crew picked up. Of these there were five, thus making a total of fifty persons, besides Europeans, on board the *Manchu*. The steamer then continued her voyage, all going well until Monday, the 16th, when a strong N.N.W. blow came on, with a heavy sea which caused her to roll a great deal. In consequence, the two coal bunkers gave way at once, and the small coal running therefrom choked the pumps and the engine, stopping the latter by falling in and all around it. From that time, about 5.30 a.m., the engine ceased to move. Every endeavour was used to free the pumps and pipes, but to no avail. The crew were set to work to bale with buckets, some coal which was in bags on the main deck was thrown overboard, and then all hands, including passengers, were engaged in baling. These efforts were futile, however, the water speedily gaining. Captain Lowell next got out drags to try to get the vessel's head to the wind, but they proved of little use, owing to the rolling of the ship, and the high and boisterous sea running. During the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th, the second mate, by his orders, was getting the boats ready, and putting provisions, water, compasses, &c., in them. At daylight on the 17th the water was up to the main deck beams. Captain Lowell then ordered the crew and passengers into the boats, of which there were four—two life-boats in good order, and two ordinary wooden ship's boats. The boats were successfully launched, and exhausted with fatigue and anxiety as they were, all embarked in them safely, and they pulled a short distance from the ship. They had not been in them more than 15 or 20 minutes however, when the mate's boat (a lifeboat) filled with water and swamped, losing the 2nd engineer and number of the crew. Captain Lowell went to their assistance, and pulled into his boat the chief engineer and six Chinese; these he apportioned between the two

wooden boats, and then went back a second time to rescue some who still remained. Before he reached the swamped boat, however, it had turned over, and all who were in it were lost, except Jones, the mate, and a Chinese boy, who were got into the captain's boat, the former (Jones) being at this time insane from exposure. In a few minutes, Captain Lowell saw that one of the wooden boats had swamped, and went to rescue again, only to find, when he reached it, that all its occupants were drowned. This boat was in charge of the quartermasters, and did not contain any Europeans. At this time the sea became worse, and Captain Lowell heaved his boat to. The remaining wooden boat was last seen about one-eighth of a mile distant, apparently water-logged, and drifting before the wind. In her were the chief engineer and two quartermasters. This left Captain Lowell in the only other boat with Mr. Spedding, Mr. Cocker, Mr. Jones, Mr. Courage, and twelve Chinese. The condition of the chief engineer's boat renders it certain that she, one of inferior wooden ones, water-logged and helpless, must have shared the fate of the two already swamped; and though, seeing her dangerous state, the lifeboat would have gone to her assistance, Captain Lowell reports that the heavy sea running, and the fact that his boat was overloaded, rendered it impossible to do so. To diminish as much as possible the peril of his own boat's situation, Captain Lowell therefore kept her hove to until 2 p.m. of the 17th, when, the wind hauling more to the westward, sail was made and a course steered for the coast of Japan. Her position at the time was about 130 miles from Cape Gotto, in a S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. direction. About 10 minutes after putting sail on her, the boat swamped, and turned partly over, losing nine Chinese. She was now water-logged, and as each successive sea broke over her, the frightful position of her crew may be imagined. About 4.30 p.m., Mr. Cocker, in the madness of despair, jumped overboard, having bid his comrades good-bye, saying he could stand it no longer, the agony was unsupportable and he wanted to put an end to his sufferings. He had suffered from sea-sickness, and was sick when he went on board at Nagasaki. About dark, Mr. Jones, who had been in a state of raving insanity from the time he was taken from his own boat, crawled overboard. What must have been the feelings of the few unhappy survivors, after a series of such fearful incidents, happening under their eyes, and which they were not only powerless to avert but compelled to contemplate as their own probable fate! It is little wonder that about this time Mr. Spedding told Captain Lowell that he saw no chance of his life being saved, and that he wanted to get out of his misery. Utterly exhausted and reduced to despair, he drank some brandy, and died about an hour afterwards. A Chinese who ate a quantity of opium next died in the boat, but still Captain Lowell and his mate hoped on, and they were rewarded. The weather moderated, and they put the only two remaining Chinese overboard, with a rope to each oar, for them to rest on, in order that the water-logged boat could be baled out. While they were doing this, one of the Chinese threw up his hands, let go his oar, and disappeared. Shortly after, the boat having been baled out, and the sea being comparatively calm, the only surviving Chinaman was taken inboard again, and the two exhausted men rested themselves. The next night was passed in the boat. All this time, the only things that had been found to eat and drink were two Chinese hams and one bottle of Bourbon whiskey—the water breakers

and much besides having been lost. At daylight of the 19th a sail was sighted, and the boat pulled for her, making signals with two towels on an oar. The vessel fortunately observed the signals, and, running down to the boat, picked up the small remnant which had survived such awful experiences to tell of them and the sad fate of 54 of the 57 who had left the sinking steamer. The vessel that thus opportunely crossed the track of the cast-aways proved to be the German brig *Otto*, Captain Adamson, bound from Yokohama to Chefoo, and the greatest kindness was manifested to the shipwrecked men by all on board of her, during the 11 days which elapsed before Chefoo was reached.

At the U. S. Consulate-General, on Saturday, a number of the widows and friends of Chinese lost in the *Manchu* appeared, to get news of their friends or assistance for themselves. Some six or eight were widows with families; and, as we believe there are no funds from which they can be relieved, we commend their case to the public of Shanghai, never deaf to an appeal for charity. Of the stern reality of their destitute condition there can be no doubt; and we think the widows and children of Chinese sailors who man foreign vessels have some claims to the sympathy and aid which would be extended to their foreign sisters under similar circumstances. Dr. Yates will, we understand, take charge of contributions and see to their proper application.—*N.C. Daily News*.

MR. MIHO, who has for several years been an officer in the school of Foreign languages in Tokai, has been transferred to Niigata, as director of the foreign school in that place.

SOME MONTHS AGO, Yeto Shimpei, when Minister of Justice in Tokai, attempted to introduce the European system of photographing the faces of convicts and accused, so as to form a "rogue's gallery" similar to those which ornament detective's offices in London and New York. For the sake of all students of morbid mental anatomy, as well as of all investigators of the various phases of Japanese human nature, it is a pity that the idea was not carried out. Yeto, however, was an enthusiast on the subject, and to encourage the introduction of the lens and camera in court (?) jestingly proposed to sit for a picture himself, and was photographed. Strange mutation of fate! In less than three months thereafter, Yeto Shimpei had fled the capital and headed the rebels in Saga. Escaping from the castle, after the rout of his followers, he secretly fled and hid himself. In order to find him, however, copies of his own photograph, made as above stated, were taken, and by means of one of these, (some say, by means of the original picture itself) he was recognised and caught. He had feathered the shaft by which he was shot. The ex-Minister of Justice had meted out to him a full measure of grim justice, such as he himself had often felt it his duty to pronounce upon others. Strange and humiliating fortune!—that the first one of the "rogue's gallery" who felt the weight of the law was the founder of the gallery himself.

A NORMAL SCHOOL, on the model of the very successful one in Tokai, is to be established in Nagoya. Mr. Izawa has been chosen director. There will not be any foreigners connected with the enterprise.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, a fire broke out in the cook-house of the "What Cheer" Tavern, in Homura Road, which was fortunately suppressed before any material damage was done.

Had the flames been allowed to gain headway the destruction of the innumerable wooden shanties, in the vicinity, mostly occupied by Chinese, would probably have been the result, as they are old and dry and would have burnt like tinder. The engine of the P. F. B. was quickly on the spot, and with its aid, and that of an *Extincteur*, borne on the back of Mr. Hohnholz, the fire was quickly suppressed.

In a community like this, where water for fire purposes seems to be as valuable as silver, the use of the little chemical apparatus mentioned ought to be much more general.

THE Expedition to Formosa is recalled. And it is not at all unlikely that it will be despatched, on an enlarged scale, to Corea.

A PUBLIC notification has been issued in Corea, to the effect that any Japanese found in the country will be put to death. And that the slayer shall be rewarded.

LAST EVENING, about 5 o'clock, a little Japanese girl, about 9 years old, carrying a still smaller specimen of native humanity on her back, approached too closely the wooden cage of a large black bear, domiciled on the now vacant lot adjoining the store of Mr. Giovanni Franchi (Garibaldi) on Homura Road, and owned by a Chinaman who carries on business immediately opposite. The ferocious brute, as she passed, stretched forth his paws through the bars of the cage, and seized hold of her left arm with the one and her leg with the other. Her cries ultimately brought help, and she was released, but it was found that the arm had sustained a terrible wound, which may yet necessitate its amputation. She was immediately conveyed to the residence of Dr. Simmons on the Creek, who dressed the wound and ordered her immediate removal to the Native Hospital at Noge-Yama, where she is now progressing as well as might be reasonably hoped. Fortunately, none of the main arteries were seriously injured, otherwise the consequences might have been grave. Even now, it cannot be predicted that the arm will be saved. The little child she carried was uninjured.

The bear was shot by Mr. Franchi, and attracted a considerable crowd where he lay slaughtered; he was a formidable brute. There is another of the same kind being exposed for sale near the Railway station, towards Takashima-cho. He seems equally dangerous, and ought to be removed out of the range of possible harm.

THE GERMAN ship *Hermann*, which arrived on the 21st from Formosa, reports the arrival there of a large Chinese man-of-war and 500 troops, sent thither in consequence of the Chinese having observed the *Keangsoo*, the well-known Japanese despatch-boat, cruising about on the coast and taking surveys. (She was sent some two months back to Hongkong, nominally on a cruise.) This confirms the statements of the Shanghai papers relative to the despatch of troops to Formosa.—*Japan Mail*.

Two Japanese have just absconded from Kobe under somewhat peculiar circumstances. They belonged to Yamato, but for some time past have been earning their living in Kobe by acting as middlemen in obtaining advances from pawn-brokers on goods, in which transactions their names were used as the borrowers. A few days ago they redeemed some goods which had been pawned in their names, sold them, and decamped with the proceeds, without intimating their intention to the *bond fide* owner of the articles.



## Law Reports.

## In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., *Assist. Judge.**Friday, April 17th, 1874.*

## COCKING &amp; SINGLETON vs. P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

Mr. Gavin P. Ness, on behalf of Messrs. Cocking and Singleton, made application this morning before His Honour Judge Goodwin, for a new trial in the above case, on the ground that the decision given by N. J. Haunen, Esq., Ac'g. Asst. Judge, was against the weight of evidence, as to the negligence of defendants whilst in charge of plaintiffs' goods.

Mr. F. V. Dickens, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, replied.

His Honour dismissed the motion for a new trial, but intimated that plaintiffs were at liberty to appeal, on the question of Mr. Haunen's decision.

*Monday, 20th April, 1874.*

## S. &amp; J. MENDELSON vs. W. H. TALBOT.

This was a claim for \$1,999, brought by plaintiffs, Messrs. Mendelson Bros., against Mr. W. H. Talbot, then Agent for Reuter's Telegram Co., for damages alleged to have been sustained through non-delivery by the Agents of the Company of two telegrams, handed to them for transmission to San Francisco in the latter part of last year.

Mr. F. V. Dickens for plaintiffs, and Mr. Gavin P. Ness for the Telegram Co.

Mr. Dickens said the present case was one in which damages were demanded by his clients in consequence of the non-delivery of two telegrams, which were sent from Yokohama at the end of last year, and which never reached their destination, and this, it would be shewn, was owing to the gross negligence of defendants. In consideration of the sum of \$67, defendants agreed to forward to its destination, on 2nd November, a telegram to be sent to San Francisco. The telegrams were never delivered. Had they been, they would have arrived in San Francisco about 16th or 17th Nov. They did not arrive, and the consequence was that no rabbits were sent by next steamer, as ordered, nor any harness leather. He would shew that, in consequence of non-delivery, a loss was sustained by his clients something near that mentioned in the petition. The defendants in the case before the Court, were really the Reuter's Telegram Co., who despatched telegrams entrusted to them by various Telegraph Cos. in different parts of the world. In the answer of defendant to the petition he states that "he did not promise to convey the message, as alleged," but further on he altogether contradicts himself. At the end of the petition he says, "In further answer to the said petition—" he made the promise mentioned in the petition "except under certain conditions." The condition was simply that "neither the Company nor its Agents would be liable for delays or mistakes in the transmission or non-delivery of telegrams," and then it went on to say that "every precaution would be taken, &c." There had been but few cases in England of a similar character to that under notice, but in America there had been several such. He would cite cases in point from an American work which had frequently been referred to in Westminster Hall. (Copy of the Reuter's Co.'s form handed in.) He would proceed to shew that conditions of the kind put forth in that form were invalid. (Counsel here referred to *Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, Smith's Leading Cases Common Law, Vol. 1.*) The mere fact of putting such conditions on paper and getting the other party to sign them, did not render them binding in law. In the important cases, *Peck vs. North Staffordshire Railway Co., Law Journal, 1864*, and *Allday vs. Great Western Railway Co.*, it was decided that, although plaintiffs had signed the conditions, they were invalid. It might probably be said by the learned counsel for the other side that they did not know the importance or value of the message, but he should prove that they did know, (10th vol. *Milson and Wensleydale's Reports, Walker vs. Jackson*, cited). From this he contended that, with respect to the message, it was not necessary for his clients to inform the defendants that the message was an important one. In fact, it was evident that the messages were important, otherwise they would not

have been sent. He would prove negligence on the part of defendants. He would shew that in other and similar cases negligence had been shewn; where his clients had received telegrams intended for other people; and that messages sent by his clients, when received could not be made head or tail of. In order to economise words in the sending of telegrams, fictitious names were assigned to business firms. Messrs. Ahrens & Co. were assigned a name, and, posterior to that, his clients had been assigned exactly the same name, and this, he contended, was an evidence of gross negligence on the part of the company, and had resulted in the losses to which his clients had been subjected.

H. Ahrens, sworn:—We have a firm in Yedo, an agency in Berlin, and one here. I cannot say whether I have my address registered here and in Berlin by the Telegraph Agency at this port. I cannot recognise the handwriting in paper now produced (Counsel for plaintiffs said he should put in the paper as the handwriting of Mr. Talbot). I believe the word *Monteagle* was the word used by the Company in the transmission of messages from my firm here to my firm in Berlin. I remember something about a telegram sent by my firm about May 1873; it was the telegram you now read, and was sent from here to Berlin, where I was at the time. It had not arrived in Berlin, when I left in October 1873. I have received other letters from my people in Berlin, stating that other telegrams sent from here had not been received.

Mr. Ness objected to the proposed handing in of letters from Ahrens of Berlin to their firm in Yedo, stating that certain telegrams had not been received. They could only be received as secondary evidence.

Mr. Dickens said the law was clear, that where primary evidence was not to be had, secondary evidence might be received.

Mr. Ness said that his learned friend had admitted that primary evidence could be brought forward, and therefore the letters could not be put in.

Mr. Dickens contended that the letters really were primary evidence.

His Honour ultimately decided to receive the letters in evidence, but would, at Mr. Ness' request, take a note of his objection.

Mr. Dickens said the first letter was dated Vienna, 22nd October 1873, acknowledging receipt of a telegram ordering a quantity of "long-eared, spotted rabbits," which telegram really had been sent by Messrs. Mendelson, his clients, and not by Messrs. Ahrens of Yedo at all. In fact the telegram was mis-sent. Another, dated 13th November 1873, the second of his clients' telegrams, ordering 30 piculs harness, was received by Messrs. Ahrens & Co., Berlin, instead of by his clients' firm in San Francisco.

H. Ahrens (to Mr. Dickens):—The letter from our firm in Berlin, explaining that they could not understand the meaning of the telegrams, I did not send to the Company.

(To Mr. Ness):—I was in Berlin when the telegrams were received there. The way I know that the telegrams were sent from Yokohama is, that a copy of all telegrams are sent on by the first mail leaving after their despatch. I was not in Yokohama when the telegrams were sent, and therefore do not of my own knowledge know they were forwarded. I only know it by receiving a copy of them by letter. I am convinced that they were sent, but do not know it of my own knowledge. A member of our firm, Mr. Schmidt, was in Vienna at the Exhibition at the time. That is the reason why the letters referring to the receipt of the telegrams in Berlin were sent from the former place. I do not know that such a telegram, referring to rabbits, was not sent by my firm here to the firm in Berlin. I believe no such telegram was sent. Of my own knowledge I know nothing of the transmission or receipt of such telegrams.

Jonas Mendelson, sworn:—I am a member of the firm of Mendelson Brothers in Yokohama. We have an agency in San Francisco. I remember sending a telegram on the 11th October, 1873, through the defendant's agency. That is the telegram respecting the rabbits. I remember sending another on 7th Nov., ordering 30 piculs harness. The receipts now shewn me are those for the payment of the telegrams referred to. To the best of my knowledge, the telegrams did not arrive. I have repeatedly sent telegrams to San Francisco. Since the line between here and Nagasaki has been in operation we have received telegrams through from San Francisco in 5 to 10 days. We have never heard of the telegrams in question being received in San Francisco. We have not received the goods mentioned in the telegrams. (A letter was handed in from the Telegraph Company in London to the firm of Mendelson Bros. in San Francisco, notifying them that the word *Monteagle* had been registered in London for them.)—Mr. Ness would not admit a letter, dated Yokohama, 13th

June, 1873, from W. H. Talbot, notifying Messrs. Mendelson Bros. that the word *Monteagle* had been registered in London by the Company, to be used between the firm in San Francisco and the firm here. Another letter received by witness about May or June 1873, from his firm in San Francisco, written by his brother there, who had charge, stating that he had received a telegram, was objected to by Mr. Ness.

Mr. Dickens said the writer was now dead, and therefore there could be no objection to receiving the letter, as he could not give evidence himself.

Mr. Ness said an objection should be recorded to all these letters. His objection to this particular letter was not so great, but it had not been proved that there were no others in San Francisco who could prove that the telegram had not been received.

His Honour over-ruled Mr. Ness' objection, but would take a note of it.

Mr. Ness, in reply to Mr. Dickens, said his objection was that the letter was only secondary evidence, and that primary evidence could be obtained.

Mr. J. Mendelson read a letter, dated 19th May, from his brother in San Francisco, referring to the receipt of a telegram which was incomprehensible to him.

To Mr. Dickens:—At the time the letter was written I had no other brother in San Francisco. He then represented our house there. On receipt of the letter I went to the office of the Reuter Telegram Co., and saw either Mr. Major or Mr. Talbot; I think both. I told him that my brother in San Francisco had received such a telegram, (telling them the words of it) which I had never sent; and asked for an explanation. He told me that the London office had made a mistake. This was shortly after I received the letter, about the end of June. As the matter did not interest me any further I did not say anything more about it. That was all that passed between us. I first knew that our own telegram had not arrived when another brother came back to Yokohama from San Francisco, on the 14th December. The goods ought to have arrived here as much as a month before he did. Goods telegraphed a month before came by same steamer as he did. When I found the rabbits had not arrived I wrote to the Telegram Agency here, asking them to explain why the telegram had not reached its destination. I do not remember the date of that letter; I did not take a copy of it. They sent me an answer to it. (Letter produced, dated December 3rd, 1873, addressed to Messrs. Mendelson Bros. and signed by Mr. Major; stating that, owing to an interruption in the line at Nagasaki, the telegram had not been despatched until 15th October, but that it would reach San Francisco in time for the goods to be shipped by the steamer leaving there on 1st November). When I mentioned in their office here that our firm in San Francisco had received a telegram they could not understand, it was mentioned by some one in the office that the same word *Monteagle* was used for a firm in Berlin. When our second telegram went wrong, knowing that several houses here had branches in Berlin, I determined to go among them, to enquire if any of them had the same word. I went to Ahrens first, knowing they had a house there. On my way to Yedo I met Mr. Bair, of Ahrens & Co. He informed me that they had received at their office in Yedo 2 letters, at different times—

Mr. Ness objected to hearing the remarks evidence of Mr. Bair, as merely hearsay.

—I received information from Mr. Bair which led me to believe that their firm in Berlin had received the telegrams intended for our house in San Francisco. I made no direct application to defendants in consequence of receiving that information. We did so through our Consul.

Mr. Ness objected to Mr. Dickens asking witness the market value of harness leather. There was no claim made for special damage in the petition. As for the rabbits, they might have been for pet or for presents.

Mr. Dickens maintained that the petition had been drawn up in exact accordance with Sec. 28 of the Rules of Procedure. The amount of damage, \$1,999, had been put at that so as to cover the whole of the possible damage. He would bring forward evidence which would influence His Lordship, sitting as a jury, as to the market value of the goods.

Jonas Mendelson, (examination resumed).—By "harness" meant harness leather; leather used for making harness. Harness leather is sold by the lb. When it is black it is called harness; when it is light it is called "skirting." The leather would have been worth \$52 to \$53 a picul in Yokohama, had it arrived then. It is worth about the same now. For a long time there was a very regular trade in rabbits. There was a rage, or mania, for them amongst the natives. The price became so high, \$200 or \$300 a piece—that we thought we would speculate. Large, spotted rabbits, with long ears, as described in the

telegram, were worth, at the very lowest, \$100 a piece. At the time they should have arrived there was a fair demand for them. I could have sold them at that price. I do not know their price in San Francisco.

By Mr. Ness:—At the latest, the rabbit telegram ought to have reached San Francisco on 20th Oct. I know that there were rabbits there of the class I telegraphed for, because some arrived by the steamer that mine ought to have come by; the steamer which left San Francisco on 1st November. I saw the rabbits which arrived by that steamer; a cage of large, spotted, long-eared rabbits. There might have been, say, 10 or 15 in the cage answering that description. I do not know who they came to. I never heard of anybody else telegraphing for similar rabbits. I have heard that persons here sent to San Francisco for rabbits, and could not get them; simply because they would not pay the price for them. I believe a firm in San Francisco offered \$1500 or \$1600 for 100 rabbits, but the persons holding them would not take it. This is merely hearsay. The firm was R. Isaacs & Co. I have not heard, directly or indirectly, that any one sent for a similar class of rabbits,—“long-eared &c.” and could not get them. I did not know that there was a scarcity of rabbits in San Francisco. I think the rabbits I saw on the *Colorado* were sold. I never heard that some of them are still unsold. About the middle of December the market went down. The Japanese Government put a tax on them. I do not know that the market went down immediately on the arrival of the *Colorado*. I made enquiries, after her arrival, as to the values of such rabbits. The market was good for some time after. I enquired their value of Japanese. “Harness” is a technical name for harness leather. If a weight of “harness” is ordered, harness leather is understood. Harness itself is not sold by the picul. Any merchant in this country would understand the term “harness” as applied in this case. Of my own knowledge, I do not know that the telegrams were not received in San Francisco; I only know it by letter. I do not know, of my own knowledge, that Ahrens & Co. of Berlin received our telegrams intended for San Francisco. The signatures to the telegrams now exhibited are mine. I don't know whether there is any advantage obtained by using Reuter's Telegram Agency. It was certainly not an advantage in this case. In point of cheapness it is an advantage, on account of the cypher they use. I do not absolutely know that Messrs. Ahrens & Co. and ourselves were making use of the same word at the same time.

To Mr. Dickens:—I have no doubt in my own mind on that point; nor that the telegrams which ought to have been sent to us were sent to Ahrens & Co. of Berlin. The offer made by Mr. Isaacs (\$1,500) I believe was about the 1st Dec. in San Francisco. If I were to ask any merchant for 30 piculs harness, I don't think he would make any mistake.

Court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Solomon Mendelson, sworn:—I am a partner in the firm of Mendelson Bros., and brother of last witness. I was in San Francisco until the 17th Nov. last. While there I did not receive either of the telegrams mentioned in the petition. Neither of them came to hand whilst I was in San Francisco. Rabbits were in the market there up to 1st November; some were shipped by the steamer which left on that day. I have no reason to think that the stock was exhausted by the 17th November. I have lived in San Francisco for a number of years. Rabbits were never scarce there to my knowledge. They were plentiful until the time I left. I heard of parties making large offers after that date. They sold from \$2½ up to \$10. Up to that time harness leather was not scarce in San Francisco. At that time I could have bought it at about 35 cents per Japanese lb., about \$39 per picul, San Francisco weight. 100 Japanese pounds are equal to a picul of 133 pounds. The cost of conveyance would be about 12 per cent., to cover all charges. The P. M. Co. charged 80 cents per cubic foot for the conveyance of rabbits in cages to Yokohama. A cage for 40 rabbits would measure about 25 feet. Whilst a demand existed we did as large a business in harness leather as any firm in Yokohama. Most of it comes from America. If I ordered harness by weight no person in the business would doubt what I meant. I was in Yokohama when the first telegram, in May, was despatched to San Francisco instead of Berlin. I know nothing of the circumstances further than what I learned from the letters I received from our brother in San Francisco.

By Mr. Ness:—I arrived in San Francisco on 14th Oct., and left on 17th Nov. 1873. With the exception of 6 days in the beginning of Nov. I was in San Francisco during the whole of the interval. As far as I can judge, no such telegram or telegrams arrived in San Francisco. I reached Yokohama on my return on the 14th December. During my sojourn in San Francisco neither of the telegrams

reached me. On my return to Yokohama we did not repeat the messages to San Francisco; because we did not know whether the telegrams might have arrived there after my leaving. Since then, we have received advices from our agent in San Francisco, that he has received no such instructions as we forwarded. We did not, after that, repeat the order we had originally sent, either for rabbits or harness. Both were ordered on speculation, because we thought if we had them we could make a good thing of them. The market for “harness in San Francisco” does not vary half a cent a lb. during the year. It is a staple article. I do not know that it has varied much in Yokohama. If the goods had been shipped we should have made our profit. Whilst I was in San Francisco I received no word from the firm here with respect to rabbits; except that, in a letter previously, my brother wrote me that a great demand existed in Yokohama for rabbits; and that if it continued he would probably telegraph me to ship rabbits. Of my own knowledge I did not know that rabbits were worth more in Yokohama than they cost in San Francisco. I kept myself posted as to what was being shipped in San Francisco for Yokohama. What I learned about rabbits being shipped then I heard casually; I made no direct enquiry. I could not swear to there being the class of rabbits in San Francisco described as “large, spotted, long-eared, &c.” I know nothing of the price of rabbits in Yokohama. I heard that one person in Yokohama had 30 rabbits brought over, for which he received \$1600. I cannot say whether any of them answered this description. They were sold from the *Colorado*. I heard it from Mr. Roth, and from other parties. They were sold on the steamer's arrival. I do not know whether Mr. Roth was in Yokohama at the time the rabbits arrived. I saw him in San Francisco a week or 10 days before I left; which was on the 17th November. That would make it about the 10th November. The *Colorado* left on the 1st Nov. With one or two exceptions all leather is sold by the picul. The advantage of sending through Reuter's Co. is, that there is a saving of \$3 on every telegram in the address and the signature.

Hadjiro, cautioned to speak the truth:—I am a merchant in Yokohama. Last year, I was in the habit of buying rabbits from foreigners. About the end of last year prices varied much, but they sometimes amounted to as much as 800 yen for a single rabbit. “Large, spotted rabbits, with long ears” fetched from \$300 upwards.

By Mr. Ness:—From the 10th month, through the 11th month, and up to the first decade of the 12th month prices were high. I was absent from Yokohama between the end of November and the middle of December.

Nowa Schichi, cautioned to speak the truth:—I am a merchant. I have often bought quantities of rabbits from foreigners. In the 7th and 8th months there were no very good ones with long ears to be had. During the 9th and 10th months out of 100 perhaps 3 or 4 would be of the description in question. In the 10th month I sold one to an ex-Daimio in Yedo for \$800. That was the very best kind. I sold 10, good and bad, of this description for 2,200 rios; \$220 each. That was between the 20th and the 30th of the 10th month. On the 11th Nov. the American steamer came in, bringing 31 rabbits. Amongst those were 5 or 6 of the description in question. Bought the lot of 31 for \$2000. In the first decade of the 12th month an Imperial decree came out, imposing a tax of one yen per month on every rabbit, good or bad, large or small. In consequence could not get rid of the large stock I had. Hawked them about Yedo, but could not sell them. Had it not been for the tax I could have sold them for \$100 or \$200.

By Mr. Ness:—In consequence of that decree there were no buyers. I could sell them, but perhaps for \$25, what, otherwise, I should have got \$50; for; in fact, for rather less than they cost me. Even after the decree came out and they became very cheap in Yedo, it was possible to get good prices. It did not stop their sale altogether. I bought rabbits of the description in question in the first month of this year. It was said there were no good ones in San Francisco about that time. Mr. Lotz, of No. 179, who went to San Francisco, was asked by me to purchase rabbits of that kind. He returned to Yokohama in the latter part of December, and said there were no good ones to be had. At the time of Lotz's return I bought a rabbit, which, as an especial favor, I got for \$60; \$75 was the price. Bought none in December except that one. In January bought only one.

Morris Bieber, sworn:—I am a clerk in the employ of Herzog and Roth. I remember the *Colorado* arriving at the end of November. Rabbits arrived by her. I do not know who bought them. I saw 6 or 8 sold for \$400. Those were all I saw sold. Japanese were offering \$70 or \$80 each. They were black and white spotted rabbits.

By Mr. Ness:—The rabbits I speak of were sold for \$400 on the morning of the arrival of the *Colorado*. I don't remember whether there were any long-eared ones; they were spotted. I don't know the price of rabbits after 1st December. Previous to 12th December I did not know anything of the market. On that date the market fell. In October good rabbits were scarce in San Francisco. On 27th August I sent a telegram to San Francisco for 100 large spotted rabbits. Mr. Roth wrote that it was too much trouble to sent the rabbits. We had a contract for them. When Mr. Roth went to San Francisco he got the two hundred rabbits. He got some of the class he wanted—40; The rest were not in the market, and \$50 or \$60 was asked for some and he wouldn't buy them. He arrived in San Francisco about 12th Novr. He was to have sold them in Yokohama for \$22 each, so that he could not afford to give \$50 for them. He had bought some of that kind in San Francisco for \$3, for which he was to get \$22. In October some of that description were fetching \$100 or \$200.

To Mr. Dickens:—At the end of November 6 or 8 sold for \$400. They were large, spotted rabbits; I believe they were long-eared. The latter are more valuable than short-eared.

Hadjiro, recalled, (to Mr. Dickens):—In November and December harness leather in Yokohama was worth about \$50 per picul. There is no leather of that description in the market now. I had a large order from the Government, to buy any quantity I could; even half a picul. I was told by a person that if any were to be had the price would be \$60 per picul. I sent to Osaka and found there were 5 piculs to be had there, for which \$65 per picul was asked.

W. H. Talbot, sworn:—I am the defendant in this case. I represent Reuter's Telegram Co. in this matter. I know Frederick J. Griffiths; he is Secretary of our Company. The letter produced is lithographed. It probably came from the office. I do not know in whose writing it is. I do not know of any reason why it should not have issued from the office. I have not been advised of any such circular. The signature to it is like that of Mr. Griffiths. It is the first one I have seen. In May 1873 I was Agent for the Company. At that time the word *Monteagle* was not used by Ahrens & Co. It was used for their firm at one time. The change was made in London on the 14th March, 1873. I was advised of that by the ordinary form sent out from London. On 28th April I was still under the impression that the name *Monteagle* was being used for Ahrens & Co. It must have been early in May when I became aware of the change. I remember, early in May, the firm of Ahrens & Co. bringing a telegram for Berlin to me. It must have been before I received intimation of the change in the name. I can tell by referring to the Register, now in the possession of the Agent. I have no knowledge of the telegram having been sent to either San Francisco or Berlin. The indicator *Monteagle* for Mendelson in San Francisco was advised to me in the early part of March. It is not the custom to advise a change by telegraph; they occur so rarely—we only hear of a change by mail. The indicator was changed in 7 days from the date of its being first advised. If I were to write from here as to a change it would take 3 months to get an acknowledgment of the change. Until I had received advice of the change of indicator I would not have forwarded a message for any one else than Ahrens & Co. I do not know whether the messages sent to Mendelson have arrived, except from what I have heard to-day. The mistake might have been made in Bombay. At the time Mendelson's telegram arrived in London the office there must have been aware that the word *Monteagle* was no longer used for Ahrens, but for Mendelson. There has been complaint made, I believe, to the London office about this matter; but there has been no answer that I am aware of. When Mendelson complained to me of the mistake made in May, in their having received a telegram in San Francisco not intended for them, I pointed it out to the London office.

By Mr. Ness:—The contracts produced are those in use by the Company. The conditions read are those under which messages are forwarded. Our Co. offers superior advantages to senders. We have a system by which we can afford to send messages at less rates than other Co.'s, who charge the same rate for 2 or 20 words. By coming to us they gain advantages they would not get by going to the offices direct. Of my own knowledge, I do not know anything about the telegrams not having been delivered. No value was declared on the telegrams when sent. I have no idea of the loss plaintiffs sustained through the telegrams having miscarried.

By Mr. Dickens:—I was absent from Yokohama for about 6 weeks, from 26th September into November. Otherwise I was in Yokohama all the time.

During 1873, I remember hearing of Japanese buying rabbits, but I didn't believe a word about it. I must have heard about it. It didn't interest me.

To Court:—I was absent at the time the telegram was sent, but when I saw it afterwards I thought the term "piculs harness" referred to something else altogether.

Mr. Ness said he had no evidence to bring forward.

Adjourned till to-morrow (21st) at 10 o'clock.

*Tuesday, April 21st, 1874.*

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Dickens proceeded to address the Court on behalf of plaintiffs, but before doing so intimated that his learned friend on the other side had agreed to dispense with the translation of the two letters read by Mr. Ahrens during his examination on the previous day. The two letters were dated Vienna, although they were really from the Berlin firm of Ahrens & Co.—the representative of that house being in Vienna for the Exhibition. The first was dated Oct. 22nd, 1873, and referred to the receipt of a telegram ordering rabbits. The second referred the harness telegram, and was dated Nov. 13th. Before going thoroughly into the case, Mr. Dickens said, it would be well that all the questions involved should be made clear to His Lordship. The Company acted, not as a Telegraph Company, but as collectors of telegraphs for other companies; just as Pickford & Co., the great carriers, act as agents for companies engaged in railway traffic. The mode in which they made their profit was this. If you go to another telegraph company they charge you the same for a message of 10 words or any number under. But if two persons choose to put two telegrams of 10 words into one they save proportionately. This is termed "packing" messages, and it is easy to see that a great saving is effected by so doing. The Telegram Agency thus makes a great profit, but the sender does not. On the other hand, he runs an extra risk of neglect or fraud on the part of the agents. An extra cheapness is produced by the "packing" system, but there is an extra risk. It was quite evident that the Company had received a consideration. In the telegram there were 19 words, for which the sum of \$90 was paid, besides the address. The fact of such a large sum of money having been paid must be looked upon that the message was an important one, and the payment of such a large sum argued the possession of a considerable amount of skill on the part of the Company. Merchants here do not continually telegraph to their correspondents at home; they only telegraph such matters as are of importance. That, then, was the contract for which the consideration money was paid; the duty of defendants being to convey the message to San Francisco. The defendants admit the contract, subject to a certain condition—"neither the Company nor its agents will be liable for any delay or mistake in the transmission of messages"—then it goes on to say that "every precaution would be taken, &c." He would remark on the form of the contract. This particular contract was to carry a particular message to America, and not to India, China or Australia. The conditions stated in the contract expressly referred to those places. The message was not to any of those places, but to America, and therefore the conditions did not apply to this case. Thus, as the case stood between plaintiffs and defendants, it was an ordinary contract, and not limited by any condition whatever. Next, supposing that the conditions did apply to the contract in question, he contended that it was invalid. The case of *Peck vs. North Staffordshire Railway Co.*, which had been already cited, he submitted was analogous. The whole question there was discussed at great length in various Courts, and finally carried to the House of Lords. Certain goods were conveyed by railway and some of them were damaged. The Company pleaded a certain condition contained in their contract, which they contended the plaintiff was bound by. The condition was that the Company should not be held liable for damage to marble and other articles of a fragile nature. The plaintiffs proceeded on two grounds—firstly, that they had never signed any such agreement, and secondly that such a condition was unreasonable. The judge held that such a condition was unreasonable, as it exempted the Company from all liability. The reason given by the Court why it was void was, that it would entirely exempt the Company from the consequences of fraud, &c., by their servants. If such were the case, where the Company was held to be liable, the question arose should the Telegraph Company be held free of liability. Telegraph Companies were very similar in their operations to Railway Companies. They carried messages, the value of which they did not know. When large sums are paid for the transmission of messages, it might fairly be inferred that the Company are aware of the importance of the messages they are carrying. If goods are handed in to an ordinary

carrier without any declaration as to the value of the goods, and he undertakes to convey them, it is quite evident that he must be aware of their importance, and is bound to deliver them. The case of *Walker vs. Jackson* was in point, and the case of *Peck vs. Jackson* was endorsed by others before quoted. There were also a number of American cases bearing on the circumstances. It was objected that plaintiffs did not declare the value, but it was quite evident from the fact of a large sum, \$100, being paid that considerable value was attached to the telegram. It was a commercial telegram of a certain importance. But also, as a matter of fact, as regarded the rabbits, the agent here must have been aware of the great importance of the telegram, and must have had a shrewd idea of the value of it. The rabbit mania amongst the Japanese was notorious for some considerable time, and everyone in the place must have been aware of it. With regard to declaring the value of goods forwarded it was possible, but in the case of telegrams it would be impossible. And yet were the plaintiffs to endure the loss, through the fault of the Agents, because it was impossible to declare their value? From an ordinary equitable point of view he contended that defendants must be held liable for the full extent of the loss sustained by plaintiffs. Even if the message had been in cypher, so that they could not have been aware of its contents, they must still be held liable. They take all sorts of messages, and it would be unfair that they should turn round in the case of an important message and say, "Oh, we cannot hold ourselves liable for any misadventure." In one of the cases quoted it was shewn that it was quite unnecessary to declare the value of the goods. There were very few cases of this sort in England, but in the 30th volume of the California Reports there was a number of cases cited with regard to telegraph companies, the majority of which seemed to be in his favour.

In *Parke vs. Alta California Telegraph Co.*, owing to the non-delivery of a telegram, the plaintiff lost the whole benefit of it, and it was held that the Company were to be held liable, as common carriers, for the full amount of the loss sustained, \$1,800. In *Bryant vs. American Telegraph Co.*, the telegram was one which the Company could not possibly guess the value of. Owing to it not having been sent at the proper time a certain loss was sustained, and that loss was decreed to be paid by the American Telegraph Co. (*Sedgwick*, page 408, 1865.) In the case of *Strasburg vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.*, as recently as 1867, an action was brought to recover damages from the Co. in respect of a telegram directing the purchase of gold. The despatch was not sent, and there was a considerable fall in gold. The presiding Judge held that the Company were bound to infer that the message was of value, and ought to have exercised ordinary care as common carriers. It had been shewn that defendants had been paid well, and they should have exercised due skill. It was certain that the telegrams which ought to have been sent to San Francisco were delivered in Berlin. This was due to the default of the Company themselves. It was a point of considerable importance. In order to fully explain the whole, he would recapitulate the facts connected with the transmission of the first telegram in May, sent to San Francisco and intended for Berlin. He would shew that, although it did not immediately concern his clients, it had really very much to do with his case, as it shewed great negligence on the part of the Co. He was exceedingly glad that he had put Mr. Talbot into the box, as it was now clear that he was not altogether to blame in the matter, but that the error was really that of another. The other side had brought forward no evidence, and did not even put Mr. Talbot into the witness box. Prior to March 1873, the indicator *Monteagle* was used by Ahrens & Co. During the early part of March it was changed by the Co. What ought to have been done was this. Immediate telegraphic communication of the change should have been sent out here. It was sent by mail. It was evident that by the 28th March the change had not been known in Yokohama. They had Mr. Talbot's statement that the change was not known by him until May. The old indicator was used, because he had not been notified of the change. A message sent from here, which ought to have gone on to Berlin, was sent to San Francisco. That was the first piece of carelessness. The plaintiffs went to the office of the Co. here and informed them that they had received a telegram at San Francisco not intended for them. He thought it was the duty of Mr. Talbot to telegraph the fact to London, and that seemed to him where carelessness was attributable to him. It was evident that the telegrams did not arrive in San Francisco, and that they did arrive in Berlin. When the telegram bearing the name *Monteagle* arrived in London, the office there, forgetting that the name had been discarded, read the word as Ahrens & Co., Berlin, and sent it there instead of to San

Francisco. He submitted that shewed great carelessness on the part of the Co. When they made such a change they must be almost certain that a mistake would be made, unless the fact of the change was intimated to the Agent at the outport at once. Where such a time as 6 months was allowed to elapse without notification there was absolutely no excuse. It could not but be considered as a piece of gross negligence. It was quite evident from the letter dated June 16th that the new assignment of the indicator to Mendelson Bros. had been made prior to that time. The other side had not brought forward a single fact or a single witness, and when Mr. Talbot was put in the box he was not asked a single question to shew that the Co. was not liable. His contention was that the Co. were bound to shew that they were not liable. The facts of the case were peculiarly within the knowledge of defendants, and peculiarly out of the knowledge of his clients, and it would be easy for the former to prove the absence of neglect, whereas for his clients it must be a matter of difficulty to substantiate the charge.

In the case of *McAndrews and other vs. Electric Telegraph Co.*, damages were sought against a telegraph company because a certain telegram handed to them was not delivered in proper time. The Co. pleaded that a certain condition exempted them, and they were discharged from liability. The condition was that they would not be responsible for unrepeatable messages. That was held to be a reasonable condition; but even then it was not said that it would excuse gross negligence. On the form before the Court no such condition was expressed. The Co. simply refuse to hold themselves liable for any negligence whatever. Although that case, at first sight, might appear to go against his argument, in reality it was very strongly in his favour; of which he felt sure His Honour would be convinced. His learned friend acknowledged that his clients were the proper parties to sue, and therefore it would be unnecessary to take up the time of the Court on that point. He would briefly address the Court on the subject of damages. No witnesses had been called by the other side. The evidence of plaintiffs had been rejected on technical grounds; in fact, the defence had been purely technical from the beginning. That Court was a Court of equity, as well as a Court of law. It was a Court of conscience, and people coming there might expect to have a case judged by the laws of equity, without a strictly rigid reference to the legal aspects of the case. With regard to the value, it had been proved by plaintiffs that when the telegram should have arrived in San Francisco the price of rabbits was low; from \$2 to \$10. At home \$10 would be a high price, and it is to be supposed that, in a large city like San Francisco, rabbits were plentiful. There was nothing to shew that they were scarce there; \$10 was the highest price. The only evidence that rabbits were scarce was the evidence of Mr. Bieber, on the authority of Mr. Roth. If Mr. Roth could have given evidence of the value of rabbits in San Francisco it was rather curious that he was not called. The evidence of Mr. Bieber shewed that there was no such thing as a scarcity, and that the reason he did not buy was because he was not willing to pay the price demanded. The same witness proved that on the arrival of the *Colorado* in November, very high prices were paid; and as much as \$70 and \$80 for inferior rabbits. The evidence of Mr. Bieber was, that there was no scarcity of rabbits in San Francisco, and that the price here was extremely high. The other witnesses, the Japanese, agreed on that point. That of Hadjiro was to the effect that, during the 10th, 11th, and 12th months prices were high. On the 10th December, in consequence of a tax which had been imposed by the government, prices went down, but, nevertheless, rabbits still sold for \$25 and \$30. In the 7th and 8th months, according to the second Japanese witness, good rabbits were scarce. In the 9th month he sold 10 at \$220 each, and in November he bought 31 for \$2000. On the 12th December a tax was imposed, and no rabbits were sold. Up to the 12th December the kind ordered were worth \$75 or \$80. Presuming that 30 of his clients' rabbits had arrived, and they had sold them even at \$70 each—the lowest price mentioned by any witness—that would have been \$2100; and, putting their cost and the expenses of transit at \$25 each, there would be a profit left of \$1350. He thought he had put the loss on the rabbits at a very low figure, and they might reasonably have expected a very much larger price than that he had mentioned.

With regard to the harness leather—From the evidence it would appear that the cost in San Francisco would have been about \$40 per picul, and the price here about \$52. Thirty piculs were ordered, and taking the price at even \$50, that would shew a loss of \$300 on the leather. The price was now higher, say, \$52 or \$53. An argument had been made use of by his learned friend, that his clients might have written to San



Francisco to repeat the order; but even when Mr. Mendelson arrived from San Francisco he did not know that the telegram had not arrived there. What they had a right to ask was the amount of the loss of profit, between the price of the harness in San Francisco and the price here when the telegram should have arrived. So that, putting the value of the harness and the rabbits at a small figure, his clients were really subjected to a loss of \$1600 or \$1700. The only other question he would remark upon was with respect to the meaning of the word "harness," about which so much had been said. It was quite evident that anyone would understand that horse harness would not be sold by the lb. It differed very materially, of course, with regard to the pattern, the ornamentation, and perhaps with regard to the quality of the leather, and therefore it would be utterly absurd to suppose that anything but harness leather, known to everybody connected with its sale as "harness", could be meant. It would be known throughout the trade as "harness", and even if it were not it could be taken in no other sense. The damages he asked for were not remote or consequential, but direct. He only asked for the difference in the market values and for nothing else; damages due for the profit which would have been made in the ordinary course of business had the goods arrived. At the least he must ask the defendants to return his clients the \$95 or \$100 they paid them for the telegram, as they had done nothing for it. They had acted wrongly throughout. Even when they found out the mistake which had been committed with respect to the word *Monteagle*, they took no pains or trouble to rectify it.

Mr. Ness, in reply, said the present case was one of grave importance to his clients. The evidence adduced by his learned friend was entirely of a secondary character. (Counsel here cited *Taylor*, as to hearsay evidence.) The contract entered into by his client he was willing to admit; the breach of it he would in no wise admit. (Evidence of the witnesses for the other side reviewed at length). He would ask His Honour to dismiss altogether the evidence which had been given by Mr. Ahrens, as being entirely secondary evidence. It was evidence of the loosest character, and there was no reliance to be placed upon it, inasmuch as it was not in the slightest degree primary, but depended entirely upon letters, which there was no means of verifying. The evidence of Mr. Mendelson, the resident partner in Yokohama, was simply to the effect that he did not know that the telegrams despatched to San Francisco had not arrived. He maintained that his learned friend had signally failed to prove a breach of contract. The rules of that Court required that the whole particulars of the case should be set forth in the petition, and that had not been done. His learned friend had complained that he had not put defendant into the witness box. He did not consider it necessary to do so, and the fact of Mr. Talbot being allowed to enter it for examination by the other side was purely a matter of indulgence, as he had not been sub-poenaed. He contended that plaintiffs' counsel had failed to shew that any loss had been sustained; on the contrary, it had been proved that the price of rabbits was actually greater in San Francisco than in Yokohama. As regarded the evidence of the two plaintiffs, one, it had been shewn, knew nothing of the price of rabbits here, from the beginning of the mania till December, so that his ideas on the question of the damage sustained were not very much to be depended upon; and as regarded the other brother, who admitted that whilst in San Francisco he knew little or nothing about the state of the mania in Yokohama, it was plain that his evidence on the point could be of little value. Another witness had proved that a contract had been entered into here for the delivery of 200 rabbits at \$22 each, and that the price asked in San Francisco had been \$50 each. It was evident, on the face of it, that plaintiffs, far from suffering any loss by the non-receipt of the rabbits, had actually benefited by it, and perhaps saved themselves from heavy loss. And with respect to the harness, it had been shewn that the market here had not fallen, but had actually arisen. The telegram was transmitted under the condition that no liability would be assumed for delays or mistakes. There had been no evidence that it was an invalid contract. It was incumbent on the part of the side alleging gross negligence on the part of the other to prove that gross negligence, and that was not to be inferred under such a contract, when they were especially exempted by its conditions. As to what his learned friend had brought forward with respect to his clients being carriers, he was willing to admit that. Supposing the defendants to be carriers, their liabilities as such would be under Common Law. He was willing to concede that they were carriers, either under Common Law, or by the *Railway Carriers Act*, but they were certainly not subject to the regulations of the *Railway and Canal Traffic Act*, cited by his learn-

ed friend. (Counsel here read at length a great many cases bearing on the question, shewing that the Co. had a right, in entering into a special contract, to protect themselves by such conditions). The next point was that defendants were not carriers. (Quoted Roscoe, as to the definition of the word carrier, and shewed that under no circumstances could defendants be brought under the category of carriers). It had been tried and proved that the Postmaster-General was not a common carrier, and still less could a telegraph company be considered so. What the Company undertake to deliver is not goods but simply ideas, and that by the most delicate machinery; subject to damage at any point and at any moment. Further, there was no custody, and there was no insurable value. The latter was apparent. Messages were sent by code, and frequently "packed," so that no value could be supposed to attach to them. He contended that a telegraph company were not carriers. (Cited *Sedgwick, Reese and Munford vs. Western Telegraph Co.*, and *Law Reports*, vol. 4, *Playford vs. United Kingdom Telegraph Co.*, and other cases, the whole contention being that the Company were not common carriers). If the defendants were not common carriers, they were in the position of private contractors, and according to the rules of Common Law, they were only liable in the case of absolute fraud. He had proved that if they were common carriers they were not liable; and further that they were not carriers. The plaintiffs received particular advantages by coming to the Company's office, and in doing so they subjected themselves to the conditions of the contract. The Company was not bound to receive messages, and they had no monopoly. The plaintiffs came to his clients because they offered them advantages which they could not get elsewhere; so that there was a *quid pro quo*. He would point out to His Lordship that the question was one of the very highest importance to his clients. It went to the very root of their business, and rendered them liable, at any moment, to ruin, through the negligence of their servants.

His Honour said he would take time to consider his decision.

April 21st, 1874.

G. W. MILLER vs. HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Claim for \$22.50, for 60 tons ballast at 37½ cents a ton. Mr. Arthur Brent appeared to represent defendants, and denied the claim.

G. W. Miller, sworn:—I am a stevedore, and ballast-master. On Sunday morning, the 12th instant, 60 tons of ballast was ordered by defendants for the steamer *Washi*. It was ordered by letter. (Letter produced). The ballast was ready, and notice given to the Captain to that effect, but he told me not to bring it alongside, till he had time to clean the ship's limbers; when ready for it he would send word to my house. This was on Sunday afternoon or Monday morning. The price of ballast was 75 cents a ton, free on board. On Tuesday morning, I received a letter from defendants to say they did not require any ballast for the *Washi*. I then had it brought back to my compound; but on going off to the *Washi*, I saw they were taking in ballast. The custom of the port is to charge half price for ballast ordered, but not required; providing it has been sent afloat.

To defendant:—The ballast was not sent alongside, owing to the Captain's orders to the contrary. On going alongside the steamer, I saw Captain Martin putting on board similar ballast. I then made this claim, and notified defendants on Wednesday, 15th instant.

Arthur Brent, to Court:—The ballast not being alongside as ordered on the morning of the 13th, the order was countermanded on that account. To this letter I received no reply, and was led to believe that the ballast was not ready, or at all events had not been sent afloat. It was never once put alongside. I was not aware of the Captains' contrary orders.

The Judge ruled that defendants were bound by the Captain's order.

Judgment for plaintiff.

### THE COMING RACES.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR,

The interesting part of the training having now fairly commenced, I send you, as promised, a few racing notes, which I hope will

greatly benefit both yourself and the public. I think a few words on the programme may not be out of place, for although we learn in our youthful school-books that "In the multitude of councillors there is wisdom," I fear that, in this instance, taking the Race Club Committee to be councillors, the old proverb is seriously at fault. In the "New Comers Cup," ponies that have won in Hongkong and China are excluded. This is something new, and hardly fair to those owners who have imported good cattle. This clause excludes *Lingerer*, and makes the race almost a gift to *Divey*, who ran a close third, in Shanghai, to better ponies than *Lingerer* ever met. Certainly the Camp griffin is said to be a flyer; but unless he run much better than he did in his last dark trial the race is even now virtually over. Again, throughout the whole programme of Japan Pony Races the highest penalty is 10lbs., and only one exclusion throughout the whole meeting.

This is decidedly rough on owners that have been to such trouble and expense in getting Griffins down, as they have not a single chance under such unfavorable circumstances; and a pony with the condition and turn of speed that *Typhoon* has should be able to clear out every *Japan Race* he starts for during the meeting. Hitherto, the winner of the "Nippon Champion" and "Ladies Purse", at least, have been excluded, and a penalty of 14lbs. for two or more races would be far more in accordance with the penalties imposed upon China winners—10lbs. to a Japanese pony is scarcely equal, comparatively speaking, to 4lbs. to a China pony; a fact we have seen verified over and over again. The "Kioto Cup" is neither one thing nor the other. It takes the place of the "Hack Stakes," and at the same time admits crack ponies imported for the "New Comers Cup", and does not even exclude the winner of that race. Surely this is an oversight on the part of the Committee.

Another funny race is the *Welter*. Ever since we have had races in Japan the *Welter* has been a hurdle race. Now it is a "half-mile, owners up, 12 st. 4;" so that *Loup Garou*, the largest and fastest half-mile pony that has been brought out for some years, will meet his antagonists at even weights, provided any one be foolish enough to run against him; whereas, by the scale of weights for other races, he would have to give a good many of the China ponies 9lbs. Were I a Japanese, I should remark "Okashi do'na!!!"

On the second day there are some very nice races, but these little mistakes seem still to have crept in. There are not sufficient exclusions, and one good China pony should be able easily to win three races on that day alone, and I am afraid there will be a repetition of last meeting, and that nearly all the races will fall to one stable. The remarks in the *Herald* on combination were not made too soon. Competition is the life and soul of racing, and, in a small place like this, where only 4 or 5 Stables exist, racing is reduced to an absurdity if owners try horses from different stables, clandestinely, against one another; and there can be no doubt that the Committee ought to disqualify *instantly* any ponies tried in this way.

I am glad to see so many of the old faces back again, after their long absence. They nearly all seem to be going in for China Ponies or Griffins, and it is a great pity that the programme is so arranged that they will have all their labour in vain. There are over forty ponies in training, nearly half of them Japanese Griffins, about which I need not say much; the early risers can judge for themselves, and the star-at-homes would not be very much wiser for



any information I could give them. The best looking animals on the course are *Crusader*, *Loup Garou*, *Typhoon*, and the Camp Griffin, and they will require a deal of beating. Mr Edward Ola, however, has a very good stable: comprising *Lingerer*, *Carrots*, *Grand Duke*, and sundry Japanese Ponies, which seem to have various owners, and to change about to suit circumstances. The Tartan Stable is badly represented. *Chanticleer* is out at grass, and *Calabar* does not appear to go kindly, but they have a good pony in *Crusader*. Still, it will take them all their time to beat such cattle as I have mentioned, especially as they will have further antagonists in *Heather Bell*, *Dixey*, and *Dibs*, etc., which the "Mystery" Stable in Homura Road have well in training, and manage to keep very dark. *Seismograph* also is a good pony, and has the advantage of being steered by a rider of such capabilities as we seldom see on this course. *Othello* has been imported from Kobe, and, although he looks very pretty, and is a most perfect miniature race-horse, I think this course will be one too many for him. *Snowball* is undergoing very careful training, and looks in better form than I ever saw him before. I understand that the *Hurdle Race* is likely to be a question between him, *Kingcraft*, and *Carrots*, in which case we shall see some good sport. I cannot yet tell you the names of all the Japanese ponies. Mr. Nicolas has *Lodi*, *Moh Stots*, and some others. Mr. Von Zittan has from one to ten griffins, and there are a lot of unnamed animals, about which I will give you my impressions after the entries are out.

Yours truly,

"HAWK'S EYE."

23rd April 1874.

THE GERMAN ship *Hermann*, which arrived on the 21st from Formosa, reports the arrival there of a large Chinese man-of-war and 500 troops, sent thither in consequence of the Chinese having observed the *Keangsoo*, the well-known Japanese despatch-boat, cruising about on the coast and taking surveys. (She was sent some two months back to Hongkong, nominally on a cruise.) This confirms the statements of the Shanghai papers relative to the despatch of troops to Formosa.—*Japan Mail*.

Kido and Okuma have offered their resignation to the Mikado.

FROM ANSWERS to special enquiries in Tokei to-day, (which we acknowledge were sufficiently vague to satisfy the cleverest diplomatist) we are inclined to the belief that the government has no intention of sending troops to Corea at present.

A VESSEL which came in yesterday from Tai-wan reports that the Chinese troops began to arrive in Formosa on the 27th March. The Chinese man-of-war of which we spoke yesterday was entirely manned and officered by natives.—*Japan Mail*.

MORE RESIGNATIONS of Sangi are reported to-day. Kido continues his office as Kiyo of the Nai-musho, but retires from the Daijo-kuan.

## Niigata.

APRIL 17TH, 1874.

THE Public Gardens here are now looking their best, the numerous cherry, plum, peach, and pear trees being all in bloom. One of the

most frequented temples of the town is situated in the middle of the gardens; and numbers of people daily visit it, and stay and enjoy themselves in the grounds.

The gardens are situated on an island at the south end of the town, containing about 5,000 tsuboos. There are at one end some large godowns, but they will shortly be pulled down, and the ground added to the gardens. The nice paths and shady trees, a large pond full of water-lilies, a fine view of the river which flows close by, and of the distant snow-capped mountains, make the place a very popular resort.

THE CHARGE now made per month for day scholars at the town school is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  boos, and for boarders 3 rios. The school fund has been so largely increased by subscriptions that it now amounts to 10,000 riyos; and it is intended to admit a number of poor boys as boarders, free of charge.

EARLY IN last year, a law was passed that no more dead bodies were to be burnt, but that they must be buried. This caused great inconvenience here, for, although the old grave-yards around the numerous temples were quite large enough to hold the remains when reduced to ashes and placed in a little jar as formerly, they were quite inadequate for burials under the new system. Many persons have, in consequence, buried their dead friends in their own fields and gardens. The authorities, not liking this, have taken the matter in hand, and a large cemetery is being laid out on the hills about half a mile in the rear of the town.

A MEETING of all the Kochos or magistrates of this Ken has just taken place, in a large new building erected for that purpose in rear of the Kencho. There were 260 present and the assembly lasted for twelve days, during which many local matters were discussed and different members brought forward their respective motions. The whole was presided over by the Kenrei, M. Kusumoto. This is the first meeting of the kind held here. It has given much satisfaction, and it is intended to repeat it once every year, or oftener if occasion require.

OUR PAPER has been at war with a milkman, whom it publicly accused of having been seen, by the editor, watering the milk.

WE HAVE now three banks here. They pay 8 per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months, and charge  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per month for advances made on securities of goods or land.

THE WEATHER has been very fine and mild, and numerous junks are constantly arriving, mostly from the south: their cargoes are principally sugar, salt, small quantities of iron, and cotton. Those from the north bring fish.

THE FIRST swallows were seen on the 10th instant. Notwithstanding the exceptionally mild winter, they are later than last year.

THE NATIVES are anxiously looking for the little steamer which is coming from Yokohama to run up the river to Nagaoka, distant 18 ri. If she is any good, there will be plenty for her to do.

## The New York Agent FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

The "Nippon Advertiser" a weekly advertising sheet, published in Japanese, and distributed gratuitously in all parts of the Empire—guaranteed circulation 5000 copies;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

## GRAND HOTEL, No. 20, Yokohama.

THE above fine Hotel has lately been opened to the Public, and offers great advantages to Residents and Tourists.

It is situated in the best location in Yokohama, at the extreme end of the Praya or Bund, and the view from it, for marine scenery, is unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The Hotel is replete with every western convenience and accommodation, and may safely be said to be, without exception, the finest Hotel in the East. It contains splendid Suites of Private Apartments, most elegantly furnished, after the first European and American styles; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Waiting Rooms, Sitting Rooms, Reading Rooms, Public and Private Dining Rooms, and commodious Bath Rooms.

There is a fine Billiard Room attached to the Hotel, with English and American Tables, by the very first makers.

The Cuisine is under the superintendence of an accomplished French chef, with able assistants, and the table is furnished with every luxury. Wines only of the best brands provided.

Experienced European Stewards are employed to look after the well-being and comfort of guests, and thus save them the many little annoyances to which residents in the East are subject, from the ignorance of native servants.

A European female is retained specially for the lady guests at the Hotel.

The Hotel will really (despite the hackneyed phrase) be found to contain all the comforts of a home, with luxuries that can never be found in any but establishments on a large scale.

A European will always attend the arrival of all vessels, and take charge of the Baggage of Passengers, thus saving them the trouble and inconvenience of passing it through the Custom House.

Every information afforded to Travellers wishing to visit the interior of the country, and they can be supplied with experienced Native or Foreign Guides.

Per Mensem.

Tiffin and Dinner, - - - -	\$35.00
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, - -	38.00
Board and Lodging, from - -	58.00

### SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

(Four Rooms and two Servants' ditto,) suitable for Private Families or parties of Single Gentlemen, &c. Let, on very moderate terms.

Yokohama, 7th Feb., 1874

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

During the last fortnight business has been exceedingly dull, and prices have a further downward tendency.

Mails delivered during the interval have been as follows: English, per P. & O. str. *Behar*, on the 8th; French, per M. M. str. *Menzaleh*, on the 19th; and English, per P. & O. str. *Bombay*, yesterday, 22nd inst. The next American mail is due here from San Francisco on the 27th.

Latest dates are—per telegram, to 1st instant; per letter, March 6th.

The steamer *Crocus*, from London, via Shanghai, brings a general cargo.

SHIRTINGS.—A moderate business has been done at lower prices.

COTTON YARNS.—Transactions have been small, and mostly confined to Nos. 16 to 24.

VELVETS.—Not enquired for.

WOOLLENS.—Exceedingly quiet.

BLANKETS.—No demand.

IRON AND METALS.—Nothing stirring; quotations altogether nominal.

SUGARS.—Stock large. Market depressed in consequence of further heavy arrivals.

RAW COTTON.—Stagnant.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.10 to 2.17½	Fair business.
8 " do. 45 in. ... .. "	2.47½ to 2.55	
9 " do. in. ... .. "	2.85 to 2.95	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
54 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. nominal ... .. "	2.60 to 2.85	Quiet.
64 to 72 " do. ... .. "	2.80 to 3.15	
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. "	1.50 to 1.95	Enquired for; no stock.
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.	nominal.	Saleable; no stocks.
do. (Dyed) ... .. "		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. "	1.50 to 1.75	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.95 to 1.00	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. nominal. per piece.	8.25 to 9.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. "	0.90 to 1.00	Dull of sale.
Taffachelass ... .. "	2.60 to 2.65	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.50	Small business.
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	38.00 to 40.00	
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	42.00 to 46.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... .. per piece.	1.800 to 19.00	No enquiry.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. "	14.00 to 15.00	
Grape Lastings do. ... .. "		Little demand.
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. "	4.50 to 5.50	
do. (plain) do. ... .. "	6.00 to 8.00	Nothing doing.
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. "	6.00 to 7.25	Saleable.
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. per yard.	0.18 to 0.19	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. "		Very quiet.
do. Union 56 in. ... .. "		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.37½ to 0.40	No enquiry.
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.50 to 5.00	Stagnant.
" nail rod ... .. "	4.50 to 4.75	
" hoop ... nominal. ... .. "	5.00	
" pig ... .. "	2.25 to 2.30	
" wire ... .. "	10.00 to 12.00	Nothing doing.
Steel ... .. nominal.		
Lead ... .. "		Heavy stocks; nothing doing.
Tin Plate ... .. per box		
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		Nothing doing.
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.30 to 8.40	
do. 2 ... .. "	7.50 to 8.00	
do. 3 ... .. "	7.00 to 7.30	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. "	3.70 to 4.10	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. nominal		
do. (Swatow) ... .. "	3.40 to 3.80	
do. Black ... .. "	3.40 to 3.50	
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. "	14.00 to 14.75	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Since our last, but little change is to be noted in the condition of the market. Arrivals have continued meagre, and stocks are now low, say 800 Bales. Settlements have amounted to 500 Bales, half in HANKS, which are not so firm. OSHIUS are in fair demand, but SODAIS have suffered a decline of fully \$40 per picul.

**TEA.**—Business in Tea since our last issue has been small and unimportant, total settlements since the 6th inst. only equalling piculs 1,000, and arrivals for same period about piculs 1,300.

These transactions comprise most grades, but the only sale worth quoting is some piculs 300, said to grade as "fine," @ \$40, but we all know that Teas purchased so late in the season find small favour with American buyers, and if the Tea market should be dull on their arrival they will very likely be graded down a degree.

Of the New Crop we have had the usual "Garden-grown" musters, but they convey no definite information. We are promised, however, arrivals of the Crop early next month.

The *Vasco de Gama*, which sailed on the 4th instant, took for San Francisco 135,086 lbs., and for New York 26,971 lbs. The present steamer has about 280,000 lbs., engaged.

Description.						Prices per Picul.			Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>									
Myhash & Sinshiu	Extra	..	nominal	..	..	per picul			
	Best	...	do.	...	...				
	Good	...	...	...	...	\$610.00	to	630.00	"
	Medium	...	...	...	...	570.00	to	590.00	"
	Inferior	...	...	...	...	500.00	to	550.00	"
Oshiu	Extra	...	nominal	..	...				
"	Best	...	...	...	...	620.00	to	650.00	"
"	Good	...	...	...	...	530.00	to	580.00	"
Echizen	Medium	nominal	...	...	...	400.00	to	420.00	"
"	Inferior	...	...	...	...				
Hamatski	Inferior to Best	...	...	...	...	420.00	to	460.00	"
Koshiu	...	...	...	...	...				
"	Best	...	...	...	...				
"	Medium	...	...	...	...				
"	Inferior	...	...	...	...				
Sodai	Medium	...	...	...	...	400.00	to	440.00	"
Hatchoji—Tussah	...	...	...	...	...				
<b>Tea:—</b>									
Common	...	nominal	...	...	...				
Good Common	...	"	...	...	...				
Medium	...	"	...	...	...				
Good Medium	...	"	...	...	...				
Fine	...	"	...	...	...				
Finest	...	"	...	...	...				
Choice	...	"	...	...	...				
Choicest	...	"	...	...	...				
<b>Sundries:—</b>									
Wheat	...	nominal	...	...	...	\$ 1.60	to	1.85	per Picul.
Rice	...	nominal	...	...	...	2.70			
Seaweed, Fine cut	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	to	3.20	"
" Fine Brown	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	to	3.00	"
" Large Green	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	to	1.50	"
Cuttle Fish	...	...	...	...	...	10.50	to	11.50	"
Dried Shrimps, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	to	16.00	"
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	36.00	to	43.00	"
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	to	45.00	"
Sharks' Fins	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	to	40.00	"
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	13.00	to	15.00	"
" Bees	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	to	50.00	"
Gall Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	12.00	to	13.00	"
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	2.40	to	2.90	"
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	2.85	to	5.00	per catty.
" (100 a 200 " " ) no stock	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	to	3.25	"
Tobacco, common	...	...	...	...	...	6.50	to	12.00	per Picul
Rape Oil, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	to	8.00	"
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	17.00	to	30.00	"
Camphor	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	to	16.00	"
Beche de Mer	...	...	...	...	...	35.00	to	50.00	"
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	to	12.00	per ton.

TABLES.

SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	6,720	6,490	7,425	4,857	7,107	7,500	4,616
"  Marseilles ... ..	5,563	4,483	5,625	562	4,881	5,782	5,161
"  United States ... ..	106	172	56	258	149	781	525
"  Other Countries ... ..	1,072	1,124	372	75	—	19	1
Total Bales ... ..	13,461	12,269	13,478	5,752	12,137	14,082	10,303

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	9,099,965	8,836,235	9,316,774	10,087,158	7,846,930	9,092,538	6,642,173
"  San Francisco ... ..	3,169,090	2,493,635	1,842,285	2,327,276	1,325,039	1,316,359	867,041
"  England ... ..	—	—	—	—	74,573	733,831	772,332
"  China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,269,055	11,329,870	11,159,059	12,414,434	9,246,542	11,144,528	8,354,982

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

EXCHANGE.

STERLING.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 4½d. a ¼d.  
" do. do. ....60 days' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
" Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 4½d.  
" do. do. ....Documents.....4s. 4½d.  
PARIS.—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....5.50  
do .....3 months' sight.....5.45

PARIS.— Private Paper 6months' sight..... 5.58  
do. do. 3 " " ..... 5.52  
SHANGHAI.— Bank " Bills on demand..... 72 a ½  
" Private Bills 10 days' sight..... 73 nom.  
HONGKONG.—Bank Bills on demand ..... ½ ¼ cent diset.  
Private Bills 10 days' ..... ¾ do.



## ARRIVALS.

April 5, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 April 6, Am. ship *Josephine*, 362, Capt. G. F. Long, from Honolulu, 3200 barrels of oil.  
 April 5, Brit. schr. *Countess of Errol*, Taylor, 218, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.  
 April 6, Brit. str. *Scotland*, Washborn, 1,179, from Hongkong, Rice, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 April 7, U. S. Sloop. *Ashuelot*, Capt. Mathews, 1,080 tons, from Yokoska.  
 April 8, Brit. str. *Behar*, Andrews, 1,686, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 April 8, H.M. gun-boat, *Ringdove*, Pitman, from Kobe.  
 April 9, Brit. schr. *Jessie McDonald*, Sievwright, 275, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 April 10, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 1,981, from Hongkong, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 April 11, Brit. str. *Washi*, Withers, 221, from Nagasaki, Coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 April 12, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 April 12, M. M. str. *Volga*, from Yokoska.  
 April 15, Am. ship *Europa*, McKenzie, 322, from Bonin Islands, April 9th, Whaling gear, to Captain.  
 April 17, Am. barq. *B. Gosnold*, Willis, 365, from Bonin Islands, Whaling gear, to Captain.  
 April 17, Am. barq. *J. Maxwell*, Hickmott, 262, from Bonin Islands, Whaling gear, to Captain.  
 April 18, Am. barq. *Josph Maxwell*, Hickmott, from Ascension, whaling gear, to Captain.  
 April 18, Am. barq. *Bartholomew Gosnold*, Willis, from Guam, whaling gear, to Captain.  
 April 19, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 April 19, French str. *Menzaleh*, Mourrut, 1,008, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 April 19, German brig *Hermann*, Petersen, 313, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Order.  
 April 21, Brit. barq. *Pride of the Thames*, Burdiss, 378, from Nagasaki, Coal, to E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 April 21, Brit. str. *Crocus*, Joy, 1,307, from Shanghai, general, to Gilman & Co.  
 April 21, U. S. S. S. *Hartford*, Calhoun, from Hongkong.  
 April 22, German schr. *Caroline*, Paulsen, 274, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 April 22, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davis, 1,321, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 April 22, U. S. S. *Thetis*, G. E. Belknap, 726 tons, 6 guns, March 17th, from Honolulu.  
 April 24, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,254, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

April 4, Brit. barq. *Mistletoe*, Pyne, 238, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 April 6, Am. barq. *Acors Larns*, Allen, 296, for Pacific, whaling gear, despatched by Captain.  
 April 7, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,325, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 April 7, Am. str. *Colorado*, Dearborn, 3,727, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 April 9, U. S. sloop, *Ashuelot*, Mathews, 1,080, for Hongkong.  
 April 9, Am. barq. *Northern Light*, Smith, 485, for the Arctic, general, despatched by Captain.  
 April 10, Brit. barq. *Sarah Scott*, Estall, 565, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 April 10, Brit. ship, *Ada Fredeale*, Napton, 997, for Kobe, ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 April 10, N. G. barq. *Diamant*, Ackermann, 266, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.  
 April 11, Brit. barq. *Merse*, Robinson, 682, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 April 10, Brit. str. *Scotland*, Washborn, 1,179, for San Francisco, Rice, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 April 12, Am. ship, *St. George*, Knowles, 392, for whaling cruise, Whaling gear, despatched by Captain.  
 April 13, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Conner, 1,917, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 April 14, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 1,981, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 April 15, Fr. str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 April 15, Am. whaling bq. *Northern Light*, Smith, 385, for Pacific, despatched by Captain.  
 April 15, Am. whaling bq. *Triton*, Hoppingstone, 274, for Pacific, despatched by Captain.  
 April 15, Brit. str. *Behar*, Andrews, 1,639, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 April 17, Am. whaler *Arctic*, Whitney, 340, for Pacific, Whaling gear, despatched by Captain.  
 April 17, Brit. str. *Yorkshire*, Longlin, 2,232, for Nagasaki, general, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
 April 17, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Nagasaki, general, despatched by P. M. Co.

April 18, H. B. M.'s Gun-boat *Thistle*, Sterling, 464, for Kobe.  
 April 20, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Niigata and Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 April 22, French str. *Menzaleh*, Mourrut, 1,008, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 April 22, Am. ship, *Europa*, McKenzie, 322, for Whaling Cruise, Whaling gear, despatched by Captain.  
 April 22, Am. barq. *B. Gosnold*, Willis, 365, for Whaling Cruise, Whaling gear, despatched by Captain.  
 April 24, Brit. schr. *Jessie McDonald*, Sievwright, 275, for Chefoo, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 April 24, Brit. schr. *Countess of Errol*, Taylor, 218, for Shanghai, coal, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per French str. *Volga*, from Hongkong.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Miss Goodwin, and 4 children, Messrs. Angot, Brunache, False, Mornat, Orno, Guerineau and wife.  
 Per Brit. str. *Scotland*, from Hongkong.  
 640 Chinese in the steerage.  
 Per Brit. str. *Madras*, for Hongkong.  
 Miss Headland, Messrs. P. S. Dowson, Greaves, Eusign C. S. Clark, U. S. N., Messrs. Rama, Gioranni, and 7 Chinese.  
 Per Brit. str. *Behar*, from Hongkong:  
 Capt. Singleton R. N., Capt. Sterling R. N., Messrs. F. Page, B. Harold, Lackenstein, Cantopher, Hawkins; and 7 Chinese in steerage.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, for San Francisco:  
 Capt. G. E. Lane, Mr. G. Hurlbut, Mr. and Mrs. Blydenburg and daughters, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Tracy, Capt. F. Williams, Messrs. A. Fanshaw, H. L. Arbuthnot, C. Barthe, A. E. Luce, Wadley, Jones, Mrs. M. R. Ballagh, 3 children and nurse, Messrs. J. C. Hawthorne, R. P. Maynard, D. G. Scofield, Paul Rousiter, Major Saltmarsh, Rev. J. Bates, and Mr. Ernest Koch.  
 Per British str. *Vasco de Gama*, from Hongkong:  
 Messrs. Roensch, T. Arratooth, W. S. Potter, Miss W. G. Potter, Mr. N. S. James, U.S.N., Capt. Woodworth, Messrs. Neilson, A. B. Downs, C. J. Perkins and Holding. 626 Chinese.  
 Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai:  
 Messrs. J. L. C. Palm, Dr. A. Williamson, F. Hillyer, A. Michel, D. Turner, U. S. Consul, Hiogo, J. Shillingforth, J. Davidson, M. Columbo, Capt. Brown; and 41 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Two Misses Wiggins, Charles Wiggins, and W. Newman.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai:

Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Whittall, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp and servant, Mrs. Cartman, Messrs. Seabrook, Coughtrie, Dr. Brown, D. Turner, U. S. Consul, F. Goodwin, W. C. Van Oordt, L. B. Koutsky, H. Constock, G. Bayfield, Dr. Goentz, Chas. Kickerby, R. J. Walsh and servant, A. Curtis, R. Key, 9 Japanese.

Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, for San Francisco:

Messrs. H. E. Palm, F. Hillyer, Baron L. Noblhoff, J. Swire, D. E. Spencer, M. Roensch, W. B. Walter, and Julius Blass.

Per French str. *Volga*, for Hongkong:

M. and Madame Florent and daughter, and two seamen saved from the Nil.

Per Brit. str. *Behar*, for Hongkong:

Capt. H. K. Leet, R. N.; Lieut. Ronzell, R. N.; Messrs. F. Knoblauch, G. Oliver, Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Pyke, infant and European Female Servant; and 3 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:

Mrs. Jackson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, G. Beuntschli, Rev. T. Hach, J. D. Carroll, Rev. M. Deming, wife and 2 children, Miss Green, Captain Ward, C. Drake, H. Finke, G. Jellies, J. B. Coughtrie, J. A. Spoor, Father Relu, F. Low, W. McGregor, 1 European, 9 Chinese; and 67 Chinese in steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Mrs. M. M. Nelson, Miss A. A. Nelson, C. E. Bennett, J. M. Kelly, Mrs. C. Holcomb, Miss Blodgett, Miss M. C. Andrews, Dr. A. O. Trout, J. O. Carleton, J. C. Utley, Dr. Focke; and 1 European in steerage.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong:  
 M. M. Sada, Ito, Harmand, Deschant, and Omashino.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, for Singapore.  
 M. Lecques.

Per Brit. str. *Hombay*, from Hongkong.

Miss Dennis, Miss Joyner, Messrs. Waghorn, Jameson, Potter, Durham, Chessman Pfeifer and 9 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Japan*, from Hongkong.

Messrs. H. Hart, wife, child, and 2 servants, Mrs. Voucher and servant, Miss Walker, F. G. Arnold, S. da Rosa, Lieut. Baker, Mrs. C. J. Langsch, Frau Doryer and servant, F. K. Banajee, and servant, and 3 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

S. C. Farnham, Miss Farnham, Capt. T. A. Harris, T. H. de Silver and servant, and J. Bremuer.

## FOR NEW YORK.

O. Fredericks and wife, and Dr. Van Ruppen, U.S.N.

## FOR EUROPE.

E. T. Bird.

## CARGO.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai:

Treasure, .....\$48,250.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, .....\$57,800.

## REPORTS.

The Am. ship *Josephine* reports left Honolulu, 8th December, fair weather throughout passage.

The Brit. str. *Behar* reports left Hongkong Wednesday 1st April, at 5 p.m., strong monsoon up to Taiwan Island; variable winds since.

The Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama* reports left Hongkong 4th April, 4.40 p.m. Head winds all the passage.

The Am. str. *New York* reports: experienced very bad weather after leaving Kobe, a strong gale from S. E.; raising up a tremendous sea. The vessel had to lie-to for some hours after passing Omaisaki.

The American ship *Europa* reports very rough weather during the passage.

The Brit. str. *Crocus*, reports: had generally fine weather during the passage, some strong northerly winds coming along the coast of Japan. Arrived at Yokohama 1 p.m., 20th instant averaging 11½ knot throughout, and making the run to this port in 56 hours.

The Brit. str. *Bombay* reports left Hongkong, 14th April 5 p.m. Experienced head wind most of the passage.

The Am. str. *Japan* reports left Hongkong, April 15th, first part of passage experienced heavy N. E. winds, latter part strong southerly winds and this weather. On N. E. end of Naki Island saw a volcano only 200 feet from the sea, think it has recently broke out, having passed there last January and did not see it.

## YORINDO COMPANY.

No. 16, Moto-Manenbashi Nichom  
 T'SKIDJI.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS

AND

## COMMISSION AGENTS.

EATON & GILBERT  
 Managers.

Tokio, 26th Feb., 1874.

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Oct. 14, 1874

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Great Republic."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 23RD, 1874.

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### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 20th MAY 1874.

#### BIRTH.

At Kobe, on the 2nd May, Mrs. HENRY LEONAS, of a son.

At Yokohama, on the 10th May, the wife of W. M. STRACHAN, of a son.

#### MARRIED.

On the 30th April, at H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, by the Rev. W. B. Wright, M.A., THOMAS MANSON RYMER JONES, M.I.C.E., eldest son of Thomas Rymer Jones, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., of Westbourne Park, London, to MARGARET, second daughter of Henry St. John Joyner, Esq., Northwick, Harrow, England.

May 1st, 1874, at Kobe, at the residence of W. H. Morse, Esq., by the Reverend A. R. Morris, of the American Episcopal Mission, in the presence of Daniel Turner, Esq., United States Consul, PHILIP A. RAMEE to KITTIE W., daughter of the late P. STANFORD BURCHAN, Esq., New York.

#### DEATH.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, May 11th, at 3 A.M., JOSEPH CRETIN, late of M. M. str. *Menzaleh*, a native of France, aged 18 years.

May 11th, at the Camp, Yokohama, WILLIAM JAMES INGRAM, Private R.M.L.I., aged 22.

At No. 172, Bluff, May 14th, 1874, of Diphtheria, THOMAS FREDERICK, the eldest son of Frederick and Mary Dickins, aged four years and one month.

OUR LAST Mail Summary was to the 23rd ulto., and left this by the P. M. steamer *Japan*. The mails received since then are:

	DUR.	ARRIVED.
American Mail ..	April 27th	April 27th.
French Mail ..	" 29th	May 1st.
English Mail ..	May 6th	" 5th.
American Mail ..	" 13th	" 13th.
French Mail ..	" 13th	" 15th.
English Mail ..	" 20th	" 19th.

Telegrams reach to the 7th May.  
are to April 3rd.

### Summary.

It is utterly impossible to give exact information of the political movements since our last; all has been so uncertain and wavering. After having countermanded the Formosan expedition, however, the government were compelled to resume it; as the *Yokohama* had been selected for it declared that they positively would go, and refused to obey any orders to the contrary. The result was, that the government took the affair in hand again, sending them to Amoy, ostensibly to communicate with the Chinese authorities. This, at first sight, seems an absurd movement, as Amoy is so far from the seat of government that the ships will probably have to remain a long time before they can hear anything from the Chinese government.

An Envoy has been sent from here to Peking on this particular business. A young Kugé, Yanagewara, has been selected. It is idle to speculate on the course events may take; but it is generally felt, that all danger of any actual hostilities between Japan and China is removed by this plan of communicating with the authorities before acting inimically.

Since the above was in type, news has reached Yokohama of the arrival of the expedition at the Island of Formosa, and the landing of the troops without opposition.

DURING the month, all kinds of rumours have, as usual, obtained circulation, and some, respecting the resignation of certain ministers of the Mikado, were undoubtedly true. But no action seems to have been taken on them, and it is generally understood that the same men retain their places for the present.

AN OUTRAGE took place a fortnight ago at the British Legation, Yedo. A policeman being on duty near the new Legation buildings, over-

stepped his duty, and wandered on to the sacred ground. He there fancied himself called upon to shew his zeal on a coolie whom he supposed to be doing some wrong; and on making an altercation with him an English overseer of works came out of his house and ordered them off. The coolie escaped, and the indignant policeman went and laid his information at the Police station, when a Sergeant and many men went to the Legation buildings to scent out the foreigner who had offended. He was absent. But they fell upon another man in the most brutal manner: beating him with sticks, and refusing to listen to anything he had to say. They took him to the station wounded and bruised, and refused to allow him to see even a Japanese doctor, or to allow any one to carry a communication for him to any person whatsoever. Fortunately, the man's servant saw his master being ill-treated, and ran off for a member of the Legation, whose application at the Police station for the man's release was met by insults; and he was obliged to go to high officials of the government before the necessary order for release could be obtained. Sir Harry Parkes at once made strong representations to the government. He has obtained an apology, and proper punishment is to be awarded to the police; and the punishment and the crime are to be notified throughout the empire.

ALTOGETHER there is a decidedly improved tone in the demeanour of the Japanese government towards foreigners, which, it is much to be hoped, will continue.

THE SPRING MEETING of the Yokohama Race Club has occupied much attention during the month. The three race days, the 14th, 15th and 16th, passed off well.

ATHLETIC SPORTS took place immediately after the departure of our last, and the Annual Regatta comes off on the 23rd instant. So that, for a small community, there has been no lack of amusement.

AN "Organ Recital" took place on the 20th instant in Christ Church, at which, in addition to the actual performances on the organ, several solos and choruses from Oratorios were sung with excellent effect.

OUR information from Tokei is that more of the Ministers have resigned. There is a very decided feeling of interest, amounting almost to anxiety, amongst officials to-day, such as we have never seen before; and whatever may have occurred in the Daijo-kuan, or whatever may have led to it, it is manifest that the "situation" is one of much difficulty. The men who have been in office since October last have made such a hash of the national business that no one sees how to right it; or who is to be the deliverer. Our own eyes turn to Soyeshima, Saigo and Goto; and if poor Yeto had still been in the flesh, we should have included him—but his ill-timed visit to his own country, and the false position he was thus forced into as the apparent head of the Saga rebellion, brought his hitherto bright career to a lamentable close.

There was a time when the Ministers had it in their own hands, to quell the disturbances in Saga without striking a blow. They had determined that the prayer of the petitioners for the Representative Assembly should be complied with. This was the great end of the leaders of the party of whom the Saga insurgents formed a part. And it would have sufficed if the government had taken the proper method of explaining to them that, as it had been determined to establish a parliament, the decision of the Formosan and Corean affairs should be left to that assembly. This would have been sufficient. Yeto himself could have quieted the rebels in Saga with this assurance. They would have been patient, and waited again as they had waited before. Instead of that, the ministers elected to hold no parley, but to strike. And now we see with what effect. Far better would it have been for them to have signed long ago, as it seemed imminent that they would; for now they have rendered themselves again one of the most obnoxious of the leaders of the people; and are at last obliged to retire in disgrace—hated by the people. They have rendered the government unpopular; they have created bad feeling with foreigners; they have injured the credit of the country abroad.

With all this, we say that it is only a temporary dead-lock they have come to. There is no need for any alarm. All is quiet, and all will remain so; and we are in hopes that the only great effect of the present difficulty will be to restore to power those who have a decided line of policy, viz:—the establishment of freedom of speech, and of free representative institutions. Time will reveal whether out of these will flow peace or war.

FROM Corea, an official intimation of a most painful as well as insolent character has been received.

It is to the effect that 18 Japanese having been shipwrecked on the coast of Corea, they were, on the 14th of last month, beheaded, "because they were Japanese." Had they belonged to any other nation they would have been taken care of. Sympathy is expressed with their families, with whom perhaps, on a future occasion, Corea may have an opportunity of dealing; but this massacre was necessary to shew the hatred that exists towards Japan.

No allusion, so far as we can learn, has been made to the change in Government, as mentioned in the China local papers; but it is most clearly ascertained that Corea has been making most vigorous preparations for a long time, in anticipation of seeing the Japanese. Not only have they built forts, but they have mounted them with the newest cannon, and their troops are instructed in artillery, and drilled generally, by Chinese who have been instructed by French officers.

And now, while on this subject, we will take the opportunity of saying that a Corean expedition from this country is a mere question of time. But there is much to be done before it takes place. It must be by the voice of the country speaking through its representatives; and this as yet cannot be heard. It has been already told that the establishment of the representative parliament is agreed upon; but it is deferred for the present. This places it almost in as unsatisfactory a position as if it were rejected altogether. And this seems likely to provoke civil discord of a more severe nature than the late rebellion.

The return of Shimadzu Saburo to Tokei is closely connected with it. His object in going to Kagoshima was primarily to induce Saigo Kitchinoski to come to Tokei and assist the government. Saigo so fully explained to him the impossibility of carrying on the government in its present shape that Shimadzu is a convert; and he has himself demanded the fulfilment of the prayer of the petitioners who asked for the establishment of a parliament. If it be not carried out he will assume his former rank and call his clansmen to their own country. If it be carried out all will be well.

The delay arises from the disclosures that are sure to follow the assembling of the members. Every department of state to some extent dreads the betrayal of its secrets; and the old Sangi assert that, under the present system, it is impossible to obtain from the departments the information required by government, or to have their orders enforced.

They refer to the Finance Department as it was under the late chief, and to the Kobusho. They ask how they are to prevent the oppression of the people if they are unable to ascertain the expenses of the government and of public works. They have a short line of railway, but cannot obtain any exact information as to its cost; and they have kinsats as legal currency, and cannot ascertain reliably the amount. In other matters it is the same. Now, the party who desire sound and solid progress are resolved that all such affairs shall be closely investigated. Hence the opposition and the delay. It is well known that the very first things that will be brought under public discussion are the Corean insults and these departmental affairs: the former would not be objected to, the latter are dreaded.

Recent events, however, are working to the desired end. Among those who became Sangi in October last are some who now express the same opinions as those of the memorialists. For the moment the government has come to a kind of dead-lock. Several of the Sangi have resigned, but their resignations have not yet been accepted. It may be observed, too, that, as yet, no official government notification has announced Yeto's death. In fact, the government strongly disapprove of it; and Okubo has himself to answer to his colleagues for his severity. Before his death, Yeto wrote a farewell address, and this the government have taken the greatest pains to suppress. But one significant fact in connection with Yeto is, that Sanjo Daijin has taken his widow and family under his own protection. Sanjo, we have long ago told our readers, has always been favourable to the free speech party, of whom Yeto was so prominent a member; and our readers will doubtless remember that, as far back as last Christmas, Sanjo asked to be allowed to resign his high office, simply because he disapproved of the opinions and proceedings of the present government.

The situation then is something like this. Practically the government of the country for the moment, at a standstill. But the Prime Minister, some of the Sangi, and Shimadzu

(in addition to the Mikado himself), are for the representative house; and the longer it is delayed the greater the danger and difficulty become. The inherent respect of the Japanese for the Emperor is the safety valve at present; but things are in that state which renders everything uncertain from day to day. No one knows what to do with that Formosan expedition, but we do not think there is much chance of diverting it to Corea.

At this moment, we look upon the condition of Japan as more thoroughly unsatisfactory than we have ever before known it. There are dangers ahead; and there seems to be no one willing, (we think there are some able), to take the command and steer the ship clear of them.

DIRECT antagonism appears to be fast taking the place of the constantly improving relations which for a long time characterised the intercourse between Japan and other countries. It originated in the discontent with which some of the Japanese leaders have chosen to view the clause in the treaties which provides for foreigners in this country being subject to their own laws. This is the seed of all the ill-feeling that has sprung up; and unfortunately, under existing circumstances, there is no possibility of its being rooted up.

It is hardly a question for argument, whether the Japanese have or have not reason on their side. All things being equal, no one would think of opposing the principle on which they take their stand. The laws of every land should be administered exclusively within its own boundaries, and on its own soil. But in this case all things are not equal. Besides, there is no rule without an exception; and the exception in this instance must be made as to those who have no written law, no properly educated, experienced, and uncorrupt judges; and whose system is one of cruelty and injustice.

A reference to what is constantly before us shews how utterly impracticable it would be for foreigners, at least those who belong to countries where the purity of the judgment seat is one of the highest boasts of the people, to consent to submit themselves to Japanese jurisdiction. What, for example, would be said in Europe, to the delay which has taken place in respect of the "claims against the Hans?" Or, how great would be the outcry at the long refusal of the government to allow those claims to be enquired into at all? Every man who has had the misfortune to have a difference with Japanese which necessitated an appeal to the Japanese courts knows the difficulty of getting anything done, even when the facts are acknowledged and there only remains the judgment to be given and enforced.

Take the mode of examination, also, which obtains in its full rigour to this day. We could mention a case in point that occurred within our own knowledge; and only refrain from doing so, because we fear it would act prejudicially on the minds of the officials, to the detriment of the plaintiff's interests. But we will refer to the case of those who attacked Iwakura. Any one would imagine that in such a case as that, the greatest publicity would be given, to secure the ends of justice; and that all persons should be allowed to see that if the police were unable to discover the malefactors engaged in such a murderous affair, at least they had made every exertion to do so.

amination under severe punishment, nothing having been elicited from them, a large proportion have been released. Now, either these men were innocent or guilty. If innocent, why should they be tortured? If guilty, even the torture failed to elicit a confession. Would a foreigner willingly lay himself open to this kind of thing? There may be some who adopt the views of the Japanese, and would argue for the emphatic acceptance of the dogma "Right is right," but even these would, we think, be very sorry to see the change actually made. It is well for us all that our governments watch over us so far; and that they are unwilling to hand us over to the tender mercies of those whose justice is of so very questionable a character.

The fact, however, has become far too apparent to be ignored, that in the minds of those who have the direction of state affairs in Japan the apparent confidence of former times has given place to a real unmistakable hostility. It is also a marked and most disagreeable feature that this has culminated under the very individuals who have been petted and made much of in Europe, on the simple ground of their belonging to a nation which, it was supposed, was making an effort to raise the curtain which has so long kept it in darkness, and was honestly desirous of letting in the light. What would have been the treatment of the ambassador Iwakura, the vice-ambassadors Kido, Ito, and Yamaguchi, and all their satellites, had it been known that they were only seeking for the knowledge which would enable them, not to cement friendship between Japanese and foreigners, but to create discord? It is most true, that the treatment of foreigners by the government, for months past, has, whilst maintaining all the external appearances of friendship, been most unfriendly. The policy that has been adopted is secret, selfish, and oppressive: and they must not be surprised that a strong feeling of annoyance and indignation is felt by many who have hitherto regarded the Japanese with affection, and witnessed all their proceedings with a kindly and forbearing consideration. The effect is, that now the government having got into a most hopeless tangle, from which it finds itself powerless to escape, all who were its firm friends stand by and look on with regret; whilst others freely criticise the follies which have been committed, and cast them in their teeth. But there is yet reliance to be placed on the former. The slightest move on the part of the Japanese government towards a restoration of the old harmony would be gladly hailed; and it is more than likely that the good offices of all the foreign ministers would be secured, towards helping them out of the extremely unpleasant and embarrassing position in which they now stand.

Something must be done. They have irritated China by their Formosan preparations; and they have irritated their own soldiers by stopping them when on the eve of departure. Okubo had but returned a few days from the South, where he had successfully grappled with the insurrection in Saga, when he had to return with all speed to Nagasaki to quiet the troops; and his report is looked for with much anxiety; for, when he left, there were some who declared that his only plan would be to let the expedition go; a "misunderstanding" with China being a lesser evil than disloyalty in the army and navy.

But all is doubt and perplexity. The officials are at their wit's end. They are afraid to tell the truth, and constantly endeavour to discredit statements that have been made in foreign papers that they know to be true but do

not scruple to deny. And, unfortunately, they have in one writer for the Yokohama press, a man who willingly allows himself to be their dupe; and whose lucubrations find admittance into a paper which, but for them, would be entitled to a certain share of respect; and whose principal aim seems to be to endeavour to prevent others better informed than himself from obtaining the credence which he is unable, with all his inflation and vanity, to obtain.

With him, however, we have nothing to do. Our sympathies are with Japan; and our desires are to see her relieved from the most unsatisfactory condition in which we now find her; and to encourage her rulers to retrace their steps, and to seek and find the friendship of those who are little less interested in her welfare than are the Japanese themselves.

IT HAS been said by a Japanese subsidised writer that the Representative Assembly exists almost exclusively in the columns of the *Japan Gazette*. We were unaware of the fact—if it be a fact. For, so far as we know, all that the *Japan Gazette* has done has been to give the public the information of the hopes and intentions of its promoters with regard to it, as they have from time to time developed themselves. The statements we made, now a year and a half ago, have all been shown to be true, as regards these hopes and intentions; and we cannot be responsible for the singularly limited and frequently incorrect information that reaches the interested and scurrilous scribbler, who, if he could but see himself as others see him, would hide his diminished head, and be filled with hot burning shame at the ridiculous figure he cuts, week by week crowing, on his own dang-hill, pæans of self-glorification.

Whether he has been right or wrong, however, in his remark alluded to above, for some time to come it is more than likely the Representative Assembly now exists elsewhere than in the columns of the *Japan Gazette*; for, on the 2nd May—i.e. on Saturday last, a proclamation was issued, signed by Sanjo Daijin, by which it would appear that a Parliament (this is the word written by the Japanese translator of the proclamation) has been determined upon, and the rules for its government are published. It will be quite evident to all who know anything about the "ins and outs" of Japanese affairs that this fact quite proves all we have stated. The accession of Shimaizu Saburo to office most certainly would not have been agreed to by him unless something had been done towards granting the prayer of the memorialists who called for a representative assembly. The present is a preliminary arrangement. It will be called in the form described below for the present; and consideration will be given by it to the manner in which the "representative" system shall be introduced. This is perfectly reasonable; and although we do not like its component parts being the very persons who are most interested in keeping free discussion under, still there are so many good men and true amongst them, that we do not entertain a shadow of doubt as to their following the wishes of the thinking men of the nation. It will be most interesting to watch closely the proceedings of the new Assembly, when called together. It is to be called GI IN, and the following is a free translation of the rules.

1.—An Assembly of the chiefs of all Departments and heads of offices shall be called together once (for one session) a year. If it

be necessary to call it unexpectedly, due notice shall be given. If the chief of a Department cannot attend he must send his next officer as his deputy.

2.—In the Assembly, the members or their deputies may give their opinions; but they will not be permitted to determine all matters.

3.—The session will be opened and closed by the Emperor himself.

4.—Matters referred to the Assembly by the Emperor must be answered minutely, after full discussion.

5.—All discussion must be addressed to the Speaker; and, on an act being passed, it must be referred to the Emperor, who shall have the right of veto.

6.—As the object of the Assembly is to weigh well public affairs (to make clear the convenience or inconvenience of administering the affairs) all the members must work uprightly and impartially.

7.—It is in the majority to decide all matters debated. The Speaker to have a casting vote.

8.—In the assembly, every member may discuss freely. Offence shall not be taken at anything brought forward in course of argument. (Though any one feel angry at the discussion, no fault or crime may be imputed).

9.—All matters that cannot be decided by the Assembly may be referred to the Emperor.

10.—All matters connected with taxation shall be decided by the Assembly; and after their decision has been given they must receive the sanction of the Emperor. It is in the Emperor's power to allow them or not.

11.—It is the prerogative of the Emperor to adopt or disallow all acts of the Assembly.

12.—The Speaker shall be chosen by the members, but must be appointed by the Emperor.

13.—The Speaker shall rule the Assembly; consider fully and thoroughly everything proposed by the members, and decide according to the votes of the majority.

#### Further rules of GI IN.

The full assembly will be called Dai-kai-gi. Committees will be called Sho-kai-gi. When it is necessary to discuss matters minutely, the Speaker will leave the chair and take his seat among the members. In their discussions nothing but the particular matter before Committee must be introduced. They shall be presided over by the Kuan-ji-cho. A committee of the whole house will be called So-ho-kai-gi. Sometimes, several committees will be appointed. Their meetings will be called Sen-nin Sho-kai-gi.

1.—Kuanji-cho is the next officer to the Speaker. In the absence of the Speaker, he will preside as his deputy; and in Sho-kai-gi he will always preside.

2.—Kuanji has the duty of managing all the business in Gi In, after consulting the Speaker. He examines all memoranda and petitions; as to the propriety of their being offered to the Assembly.

3.—Shoki-kuan keeps all Gi In records.

4.—Shoki-sei assists the preceding officer.

5.—Shi-kei-cho attends to disbursements.

6.—Shi-kei assists above.

All these are appointed by the Speaker's recommendation to the Emperor.

7.—Gi In members—63. All Chiji, kei, and Kiyo when in assembly MUST CONSIDER THEMSELVES THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WHOLE OF THE INHABITANTS.

8.—The Speaker may divide the house, in order to count the ayes and noes.



9.—The order of seats will be settled by drawing lots. The chairs will be numbered, and every one must take the chair corresponding with the number he draws. On the Speaker taking his seat all members must salute him.

10.—The hours of assembly will be from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. The lengthening or shortening a sitting is with the Speaker.

Further rules are to be published. So we see that at last a move has been made. And once more the *Japan Gazette* is justified.

And so a word to the writer who scribbles impertinences for the *Japan Mail*, and scatters aspersions intended to fall murderously like hailstones, but really melting like snowflakes harmlessly, upon those who never harmed him, or wrote one word with a malicious object during an entire decade of journalizing in Yokohama. One word to that man of self-laudation. He is fond of quotations. Lavater says:

"A habit of sneering marks the egotist, or the fool, or the knave—or all three." The art of sneering unquestionably he is master of; an art only (like others) perfected by practice. We leave him to decide what the habit marks in him. We and the public of Yokohama, at large, have our minds quite made up on the subject.

WE HAVE said very little about the Formosan expedition, because it is evident that it has brought the government into a "fix," out of which it is very difficult to see an opening.

The expedition, at first unwisely commenced, none but the Daijokuan are responsible for. But why or wherefore it was determined upon and prepared is unlikely to be explained. We have, therefore, only to form our own surmises on the subject, and this has been done universally. It is supposed that it was a "sop in the pan," to quiet discontented clansmen and others who were eager to flesh the sword of Japan; and of the only two directions in which an opportunity for this presented itself, that was chosen which appeared the easiest. But

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men  
Gang aft agley;"

it happens they have selected one which quickly revealed itself as by far the most dangerous. The consequence was, that, to avoid a war with China, the expedition was countermanded.

But now arose an unforeseen trouble. The backbone of the troops selected for this enterprise consisted of the few loyal troops who could be sent from Tokei and other places to crush the rebels in Saga. It is not possible to say whether any promises were held out to them, before they left, of being sent to Formosa; but we do not believe it was so. It is the opinion of Japanese, that, when it was seen that the trained soldiers had really the advantage which discipline gives over numbers, and that they both could and would fight well under their officers, Formosa was determined upon, as a field affording them a larger opportunity of displaying their valour before the world; and probably of bringing *kudos* to the ministry by the annexation of a portion of it to Japan.

The life and soul of the affair from the commencement was Okuma; upon whom most persons look as the ablest of the Sangi. For a long time the government was totally deaf to all remonstrances, and only at the last moment, when much of the mischief had been done and the spirit of China had been aroused,

did the government see their folly, and then (like sensible men) acknowledge their precipitancy and stop the departure of the force.

It was the immediate result of the order of recall that all things at head-quarters in Tokei, and at Nagasaki, the rendezvous, were thrown into confusion. The resignation of several ministers was sent in (but nothing more said about it); the officers who had been appointed to lead the troops were disgusted, and the soldiers did not scruple to declare that they were resolved to go forward. Okuma was at his wits' end, between two stools—the government and the soldiers. Okubo, who had just returned from quelling the insurrection in Saga, was obliged to depart, *instantly*, to the south, to use all his powers and popularity among the troops to keep them loyal and obedient. All, however, failed. Saigo, (the brother of Saigo Kitchinoske), who had been appointed Commander-in-chief, left for Kagosima; and the instant he had taken his departure there was an end to submission to the Yedo Government. It is as yet unknown for certain whether the expedition (or a portion of it) left with or without Okuma's sanction. Government says nothing; but report is by no means slow to attribute the departure to that disappointed minister. By whomsoever the order was given, it became known on Thursday last that a portion of the expeditionary force had gone; and thenceforward all is a blank.

It is expected that the next move will be that the Daijo-kuan will declare it a piratical expedition, and so endeavour to wash its hands of the whole affair, and thus relieve the empire of responsibility as before foreign nations, China, and itself. If this be done, it ought to be without delay, for the news must have already been transmitted by wire from Nagasaki, and the Chinese government will probably be ere this, on the *qui vive*.

But the most deplorable aspect of the matter, in our estimation, is this. The troops who have thus gone, against the positive commands of the government, were those who alone had been relied upon as the upholders of order in the late insurrection. It must be within the recollection of our readers that, at one time, it appeared as if none could be induced to leave Tokei to fight against Saga. And, at last, as a bold stroke, the Imperial Marines and Imperial Guard were sent, who formed the nucleus of the little army with which Okubo quelled the rising. Soldiers were sent from Osaka and one or two other places; but great care was taken to ascertain their loyal feeling before sending them; and to provide that the arms sent in support of the government should not be turned against it.

These very soldiers are now the rebels. And the unfortunate feature in the case is, that if the government disavows them they will have the sympathy of the strongest portion of the samurai with them; and the government will be in an alarming minority. What then can the government do?

It is a fearful position the country is now in. And it is absurd to attempt to make light of it. On the one hand, if the expedition is fathered by the government, what will China do? On the other, if the soldiers are disavowed, what will they do?

To us, it looks like an alternative between a war with China, or a civil war.

The only chance against one or the other is, the extraordinary way in which Easterns act on such occasions. It is quite on the cards that China may remain inactive; or that, by some cajolery or tergiversation, government may be able to "make things right" with its people.

But if such a muddle existed in Europe, there is no doubt that internal or external war would have commenced by this time.

THE BRITISH Minister has not hauled down his flag. This we have seen with our own eyes. But, yesterday, whilst all sorts of rumours were flying about, a gentleman entered our office, and told us that things had even come to that pitch. The cause assigned was the so-called "attack on the Legation." It was at the same time asserted that all the Japanese ministers had resigned; and that all sorts of evils were at hand.

As to the resignation of ministers, it may or may not be true. We know that resignations have been so freely sent in, and that so little notice has been taken of them, that we now attribute but small value to them. When we have heard that the men who are said to have resigned have been actually replaced by other men, we shall then pay more attention to them. As we said last night, there is a complete muddle; and, so far as the outside world is concerned, all is mystery.

As to the British Minister hauling down his flag, Sir Harry Parkes is not the man to take such a step as that, except under very extreme circumstances; and we do not think he would allow things to go to such extremes without allowing it, by some means or other, to be known publicly, that the limits of forbearance were being approached. Not being in the secrets of the Legation, of course we can know no more than others what course affairs take from day to day, in special matters. But looking at that which has caused so much excitement—the attack at the Legation in Yedo—we think the public seem to have lost their heads.

Primarily, it is a simple case of the police exceeding their duty. It was no attack upon Her Majesty's Legation, in any sense. It was simply a foolish, hair-brained attack on an individual, not knowing who or what he was, under a mistaken idea that he had interfered with the police whilst in the execution of their duty. This was followed by most reprehensible conduct on the part of the police-officers, but, so far as we know, there is no further offence. There may be delay in giving the satisfaction demanded, but there is not, we imagine, any political difficulty arising out of the case. So far as we have been able to ascertain, after somewhat close enquiry, it appears that, on the evening when the affair took place, Mr. Hooper, who, in the absence of another gentleman, has the supervision of the works on the new buildings for the English Legation in Tokei, heard a noise outside of his house. He went to the door to see what it was; and beheld a man, who had the appearance of a coolie, "kowtowing" to some policemen, who were rating him to the top of their bent. On enquiring, he found that the culprit had been guilty of some trifling offence, and Mr. Hooper told them all that they must not stay and make such a row outside of his door, and told them all to "piggie." The coolie obeyed the order in double-quick time; rising from his knees, and making off as fast as possible, before the police could lay hold of him. Mr. Hooper, at the same time, went into his house, and had no idea of having given any offence; nor did he think anything more about the matter. The policemen left, and, shortly afterwards, Mr. Hooper left home in a jinrikisha, and went to spend the evening with a friend.

Presently, however, a number of policemen went to his house, and, not finding him at home, went to the site where the new Legation

buildings are being erected, in hopes of finding him there. In his absence, Mr. Wood come forward; when, without considering whether he was the person they sought or not, they at once attacked him with their long staves, beating him about the head in such a manner as to seriously damage him. They then bound him, and, in spite of all he could urge, hurried him off to the station house and bundled him into a cell. He asked them to send for a doctor, as he was ill, apart from the cruel treatment they had accorded to him; and, he said, even a Japanese doctor would do. They would neither send for a doctor nor allow him to communicate with anyone.

It happened that Mr. Wood's servant saw what was going on, and he quietly slipped out and went to Mr. Satow, whose house is at no great distance from the spot. Mr. Satow, with the quiet energy characteristic of him, went at once to the police office, and pointed out the heavy nature of the offence that had been committed; demanding Mr. Wood's immediate release. The reply he got was in the shape of insults, which, of themselves, were disgraceful for any Japanese to be guilty of. Mr. Satow then went to the house of Mr. Kido, and, not finding him, to another official of the Home Department, and the order for release was obtained.

From this it appears, that a very gross, violent, and cowardly attack has been made upon an innocent man. Under any circumstances, the course taken by the police was totally unjustifiable; and it only gives one more striking proof of the necessity of resisting the desire to bring foreigners under Japanese jurisdiction. But, apart from this, there is no doubt in our minds that Mr. Hooper, without the slightest intention of interfering with the police, or any thought of the possibility of giving offence, actually did produce this affair by his intervention. There is an amusing fact connected with it, that Mr. Hooper being a tall, powerfully built man, the policemen he first addressed looked at him with awe, and deemed themselves, even when armed with thick staves, nearly four feet long, too weak to cope with him. But their prey having escaped them, they were so indignant that, reporting it at once to the head station of the district, they were reinforced, and "the little army" returned blindly to attack any big foreigner they saw—one being as good as another to them.

This is the affair that has been magnified into an attack on the British Legation; and which has called forth a solemn warning from one writer, that Great Britain has the power to protect her subjects, and will use it. But it will hardly come to that yet; and, if we wait with a little patience, we shall find the government make the proper amends.

The excitement this has caused ought to convince the Japanese government of the manner in which their recent policy towards foreigners has alienated them. Everything done by the government now is looked upon with suspicion, and the good feeling that has been so easily lost will but slowly be restored, let the future course of the government be what it may. So easy is it to wound—so hard to heal.

Yet we would ask our readers not to judge too harshly. Great patience is needful under existing circumstances. The addition of such a small matter as even this "attack" ought to be, is a great load, in the state of anxiety under which the Daijo-kuan at present labours; and we must use all the forbearance we can. Our own impression strongly leans to the conclusion that all these *contretemps* are working to one end—to shew the Japanese how unable they are as yet to run alone; the absurdity of attempting to bring foreigners under their own

jurisdiction; and the desirableness of encouraging the old friendly feeling, by facilitating intercourse with the interior.

To-day, the clouds are very lowering. No one can tell what an hour will bring forth. All we hear respecting Formosa is constantly more and more vague; and all we see around us is anything but assuring. Still, as every cloud is supposed to have a silver lining, we shall hope for the best; and trust that out of all this evil good may come.

WE took occasion a few days ago to refer to the great efforts which were being made by the new Directorate of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., to maintain and increase the *prestige* it had obtained during a long course of almost unexampled prosperity. The infusion of new blood throughout the various and vast ramifications of the Company is beginning to make itself felt, and it is evident that those at headquarters are determined to leave nothing undone which energy and acumen can bring to bear upon every detail of their gigantic business. The new steamers which are being placed on their several routes, and notably on that which affects us most, the Californian and Japan Line, have been built with special regard for the requirements of the particular trade in which they are to be employed, the comfort of passengers, and a high rate of speed; the old-fashioned side-wheelers having given place to the propeller, driven by compound engines fitted with every improvement which science (to the moment of the vessel's being floated) has suggested. What with the vessels already in the water and those in course of completion, the Company will, in the course of a few months (and indeed is now) as formidable an antagonist to the newer companies competing for a share of public business as it was to its rivals 10 or 20 years ago, when it commanded a virtual monopoly of whatever trade its vessels were engaged in.

The Agent of the Company here has received a telegram stating that the teas for New York per the *Great Republic* on her last voyage hence, were delivered, *via* Panama, 4 days ahead of those forwarded overland *ex* same steamer. The *Colorado* has made a quick passage to San Francisco, and her teas for New York, *via* Panama, will be delivered at their destination in 49 days from Yokohama.

The shortest time hitherto made by the overland route, we believe, was 44 days, with the single exception of the first voyage of the *Vasco de Gama*, when her teas were pushed through in the remarkably short space of 38 days. It is doubtful, however, whether this smart feat will be repeated in a hurry. Although the Company's time, *via* Panama, is not able to compare quite favourably with the overland route, such advantages they offer in the shape of reduced freights (as much as 20 per cent. cheaper, we are informed) will probably command for them the lion's share of tea *in transitu* to New York. Finally, they express their determination to make as good time *via* Panama as the Railroad has done heretofore.

Wherever the Co. has extended its operations the community has been benefited, and Yokohama has reaped a full share of the advantages; necessarily arising from the circumstance of its being a head-quarters of the gigantic Company. There is room enough on the line between the Far East and the Far West for both the Companies now engaged in the trade, and legitimate competition never did and never will result in other than prosperity for those engaged in friendly rivalry. The tea season will shortly open, and we venture to say that

both English and Americans will have their work pretty well cut out for some time to come, in the conveyance across the broad Pacific of the valuable products of China and Japan.

ON the 6th inst., we presented our readers with an account of those Tritons of the deep, the *City of Peking* and the *Bohnia*; we have now equal pleasure in noticing the minnows of the Creek, on our own shores. If the building trade of the Creek in river steamers, steam launches, sloops, schooners, and yachts, goes on increasing, it will be entitled to rank, though at a somewhat long interval perhaps, with the Clyde, the Tyne and the Delaware!

We had the pleasure of witnessing the trial trip, yesterday, of a paddle steamer, built for service on the river at Ni-gata, by our enterprising townsmen Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson. The problem of constructing a river steamer of very light draught, to carry a paying number of passengers, and at the same time able to stem successfully the current of a rapid river, is one far from being easy of solution, and has occupied the attention of Bourne, Scott Russell, and other eminent engineers of our day. The conditions imposed on the contractors were, that, in running order, the vessel should not draw more than 15 inches of water, and, with 20 tons of cargo and 100 passengers on board, not more than 2 feet 3 inches; and also that a speed of 8 miles an hour should be attained. These conditions, requiring the most exact calculations as to weight, horse-power, and displacement, have been fulfilled in the most satisfactory manner, in every respect; besides leaving a good margin.

The vessel is 84 feet long and 16 feet beam, and is propelled by paddle wheels 12 feet in diameter. Her bottom is quite flat, but is strengthened by longitudinal trussed girders, arranged one on each side of the vessel. Our American brethren are much in favour of stern wheels for boats of this description, but they have the great disadvantage of being obliged to put the boilers at the forward end of the boat, to keep the vessel in trim. This compels them to have the steam pipes running all the length of the vessel, involving a great loss of fuel by condensation of steam. In the present instance the wheels are in the usual place, and, in order to develop the necessary horse-power, are worked by spur gearing, in the ratio of 5.25 revolutions of the engines to one of the wheels. The engine, (double), of 16 H. P., is by the well known firm of Robey, of Lincoln, made expressly to the instructions of the contractors; their name alone is a guarantee for the excellence of the workmanship, and the material employed.

The steamer left the creek about 5.0 p.m., and the trial course was arranged to be from the Light-ship to the flagstaff on the jetty of the Lighthouse Establishment at Benten, and back. The time observed was as follows:

	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Light-ship, abeam .. ..	5	17
Red Buoy, " .. ..	5	27
Benten, " .. ..	5	37

On the return,

	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Benten, abeam .. ..	5	40
Red Buoy, " .. ..	5	50
Light ship, " .. ..	6	1

The distance being three statute miles, the speed of the vessel was nine miles an hour, or one mile more than the contract. The draught was 13½ inches, in place of 15. The engines worked admirably, and without the slightest

hitch in the way of hot bearings or priming, those two great bugbears on a trial trip. The steering gear, a most important matter in river steamers, answered in the most efficient manner. There are two rudders, of great size, worked simultaneously: either from the wheel-house forward, or by tillers aft, in case of need; and she came round like a top in little more than her own length.

Her accommodation for passengers is excellent, and, we admired especially, the snug little ladies' cabin, forward, tastefully fitted with sofas, toilette glasses, &c. The rest of the vessel is arranged to suit the requirements of the Japanese passengers.

Amongst the witnesses of the trial we observed Captain Purvis, R. N., Messrs. Waters, Shillingford, and other professional gentlemen, who all expressed themselves highly pleased with the performance of the vessel.

We hope this little craft is the fore-runner of many such, to facilitate intercourse and traffic on the rivers of Japan. We have great pleasure in congratulating the builders on their success.

HITHERTO, we have considered a police-station a public office, to which the public had the right of admittance when business directed their footsteps to its precincts. The Japanese seem to think differently, however; at least in Yokohama. At the old station, until recently located in Honcho Dori, those whom business compelled to visit it did so without let or hindrance—as a matter of course, one would think. But at the new premises in Sakai-cho, fronting the Swamp, two Japanese representatives of the majesty of the law (save the mark!) are now stationed at the gates, to demand of entrants whether they are going, and who and what they want; which information is immediately conveyed to a yakunin at the office within. The European police office is situate within the sacred precincts, and it seems, as there is no Municipality in Yokohama, that the European police are in reality servants of the Japanese Government. The office is, thus, not an European office but Japanese, and therefore, we suppose, the todjin ought to be very thankful that he is allowed to enter its portals, and should meekly submit himself to examination as to his intent in daring to approach them.

The change has been made with the transfer of the station to the new site. Why? Are we to expect in Yokohama a duplication of the insolent attitude assumed by the Tokai police force? It behoves us to be "very humble."

A SOCIETY has been formed, of nobles (fifteen in number), the prospectus of which is to this effect:—

"The Kazoku (nobles) occupy the highest rank in Japan; exercise influence and power over all; and, moreover, receive personal favour from the Emperor himself. But there is no reason to preserve them. In every civilized nation of the world there are noble families, especially in England. All of them are industrious, and make themselves proficient in every science and art; and they assist both high and low, by protecting the rights and freedom of the people. They are always anxious to promote the welfare of the country; and thus they secure the favour of the ruler. But the nobles of our country spend much of their time carelessly and negligently. They do not attempt to employ it beneficially; though they are higher in rank than either Shizoku or Heimin.

But we have now awakened from our long sleep; and we form ourselves into an association with the determination to do all in our power to support it, under the name of Shojoku Kuwan (library). We desire to study, with famous and learned men, all arts and sciences.

Since the revolution, the Emperor has often encouraged us with enlightening words, such as:—"Your rank is high, and your conduct should be an example to all. Therefore, it becomes you to brighten and improve yourselves by industry, as much as possible."

Now, in accordance with his kind words, we hope to assist the progress of civilization; that prosperity may be hastened. If we accomplish our end, one hundredth part of his benevolence will be requited."

WE HAVE so many proofs of the sincerity of Japanese in their desire for dispersing the darkness of ignorance, in which their country has been enveloped until now, that we can quite sympathise with the indignation with which the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports the following:—

"A few days ago," it says, "we received very hateful and deplorable news from a scholar of the town of Ajiki. In Chiba Ken there are two schools, the expense of which is borne by the inhabitants. The Kocho (civil magistrate) of Suga, Otsuka Riyōhei, presented a petition signed by sixty persons, which, when opened, was found to be in this laconic form:—We do not require to learn either arts, science or literature, and request to be set free from contributing to the expense of the schools.' Since the great revolution, (goes on the editor) government has issued many proclamations respecting the necessity of all classes being educated. Some of those whose names appeared in the petition were ignorant of its existence, and an enquiry was made respecting it. It turns out that the Kocho, as was formerly the custom, was appointed to the office, not for his abilities or any good qualities, but only because his family was a very old one in the town. This is the effect of giving power and influence into such abandoned hands. It is enough to put an end to all progress."

OKUBO ICHIRO, Chiji of Tokai Fu, announces that the Public Hospital at Atagomachi Nichomé is completed. Mr. Asshurst, an American doctor, will superintend it, and Iwasa, Sasaki, and other native doctors will assist. It was opened on the 7th May, and all persons may avail themselves of it.

SMALL-POX has been very prevalent in Tokai since the beginning of April. The compulsory vaccination, which was determined upon three years ago, has quite sunk into abeyance, and the result is the loss of many children, and the disfigurement of more.

A BOOK has been published within the last three or four days, on Christianity. It is said to be the work of a Sinto priest connected officially with the Kiyobusho (Department of Religion). It is so violent and so blasphemous that even Japanese say that the writer defeats his own ends.

A TOKAI newspaper says that the ceremonies at the opening of the shrine of Durio-sama, in Yokohama, have been very prosperous. Durio-sama is supposed to be Tengu-sama, generally represented on pictures with a long nose, wings, and two claws on each foot and hand. Many geyshas (sing-

ing and dancing girls) from Tokai, attended, all dressed uniformly. Previous to this festival, permission was given to open the shrine in which the image of Kusunoki is contained, but very few worshippers attended; which fact gives the editor the opportunity of asking the question, "What does this prove?"—and he answers it evidently to his great satisfaction: "That the Japanese believe in Buddhism much more than in Shintoism!"

ON THE 4th of this month, a man named Isobe Toyokichi, who lived at Kanda Sakamacho, committed *harakiri*, after having killed his eldest son Sentaro. No reason can be assigned for the diabolism.

ON THE 27th inst., a somewhat mysterious circumstance occurred at H. B. M.'s Court—of all places in Yokohama perhaps the last to be thought of in connection with the mysterious. A motion was being made *In Chambers*, before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., Assist. Judge. The case was that of *Weintraub vs. Oriental Bank Corporation*, and, as is usual in Yokohama and elsewhere, the reporters were excluded. And yet the *Herald* of last night contains a most minute statement of all that took place, with the remarks of the Judge and the counsel for either side. We have already said that no reporters were present, the very fact of the sitting being "In Chambers" implying that the proceedings were not intended to be laid before the public eye. It is manifest that the Judge himself could not have furnished the report, and we are assured by the only other officer of the Court then present that no particulars were given by him. The matter thus lies between the two counsel, Messrs. Dickens and Marks. The former gentleman, it is perhaps needless to say, gave no information to anyone on the matter, and the inference is to who did furnish the report must be obvious. There can be no possible objection to a legal gentleman amusing himself (if not the public) in the columns of a newspaper, always presuming that he keeps within the bounds of good taste and decency; but as to whether he ought to give an report of an important case in which he is the petitioning counsel and whether it is likely to be an impartial one, there can hardly be two opinions. We leave the question to the public to decide.

THE entertainment at the Temperance Hall last night was, notwithstanding the rain, a success. Unpleasant weather on such occasions seems to make but this difference—when it rains there are seats for all, and when it doesn't it is only by dint of much squeezing and artful picking that all are accommodated. Shortly, we hear, the complaint of want of room will be met by the facilities about to be provided in the shape of more extensive premises, preparations for the erection of which have already been made, the site selected being the now vacant lot immediately opposite Messrs. D. Nowrojee & Co.'s.

The only observable effect of the wet weather last night was the absence of one or two whose names had been set down in the programme. Their places were so ably filled, however, that but little cause for regret could exist. Amongst the "singists," Mr. A. Wylie undoubtedly bore off the honours of the evening. His first song was a comical one, describing the last Coronation; the second the woful ballad by Thackeray, entitled *Little Billie*, in which the singer accompanied himself on the piano. This elicited uproarious applause, and in response to an imperative encore, Mr. Wylie

gave that essentially Scotch melody, *The Barren o' the door*." The deliciously imperturbable manner of the singer, when everyone else was nearly convulsed with laughter, added much to the success of the songs. The Chairman of the evening, Mr. Wilton Hack, gave a reading, and recited, with much feeling, that admired piece *Bernardo del Carpio*. He was cordially received. Songs, readings, and dramatic selections by red jackets and blue jackets, some of them well rendered, filled out a pleasant evening, the proceedings being brought to a close shortly before 10 o'clock.

WE HAVE to thank Mr. Marks for the communication which appears in another column, and which dissipates a great deal of the mist in which, as he says, the writer of the paragraph in our last night's issue was involved. We are glad to find that Mr. Marks did really write the report in question, because we have taken steps to assure ourselves that, in Yokohama, the reporters are not admitted to the hearing of cases "In Chambers." At all events, no such instance has occurred within the past two years; and if such cases have been reported "fully," as stated by our correspondent, it must have been in a way similar to that now under notice. Thus, the mystery is dispelled. Mr. Marks says that he has, on several occasions, furnished reports to the *Herald*, "wherein he was concerned," because "he did not wish to see them hashed and full of mistakes." This is by no means complimentary to the proprietors of that journal or its reporting staff; but he is in error in stating that "there are no short-hand reporters in Yokohama;" which statement, indeed, savours a little of presumption, as Mr. Marks, although generally well-informed, cannot reasonably claim to be posted as to all who are resident in Japan, and their attainments. "Mr. Dickens' speeches," Mr. Marks observes, "are wonderfully well reported, generally speaking." As the latter gentleman complains of his reports being "hashed and full of mistakes" in the *Herald*, (and surely he cannot accuse that journal of invidiously singling him out for such mutilation) we conclude that he intends the compliment for ourselves. We thank him. The insinuation that Mr. Dickens did not furnish a statement of the proceedings "because he was unsuccessful before the Court" may be taken for what it is worth. But, by a parity of reasoning, Mr. Marks cannot help acknowledging that he wrote the statement because he was successful.

WE ARE strongly in hopes that the difficulties of the Government are now so far arranged as to allow of all working together. If so, it can only be in one way; as the prominent members of the Free Speech party have most resolutely refused to have anything to do with government, unless their views were carried into effect. As we now see a probability of their return to power we can only argue that their firmness has prevailed. A few days will now reveal much. If all is favourable it is mainly due to the resolute demeanour of Shimadzu.

ON THE 22nd instant, a fire which consumed 40 houses broke out at Senji. It was burning some three hours.

WE WERE unwilling, last evening, to speak at any length on the matter of the attack made on one of the guards of the British Legation at Yedo, until assured of the undoubted authen-

ticity of the details of the circumstance. The particulars we have since obtained from the authorities are these:

A Japanese employed, with several others, on some additions to the Legation buildings, at present going on was guilty of some paltry offence, and a Japanese constable who, it appears, was within the grounds, (why, is not stated) took upon himself to admonish the offender, in presence of his fellow-workmen, who were brought to the spot that they might profit by the lecture. This occurred on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. John Hooper, Clerk of Works, who was superintending the building operations, and W. Wood, of the Mounted Escort, went up to the spot, and directed the men to leave off koo-too-ing to the Japanese and go back to their work, at the same time requesting the representative of the law to leave. This he did, and nothing more was thought of the matter. At about 7.15 p.m., a posse of 15 or 20 Japanese police entered the Legation premises and arrested and forcibly carried off Wood. Shortly after, a detachment of native constables, to the number of about 40, were stationed at all the avenues leading to the Legation, probably with the intention of bagging Mr. Hooper—who was with Mr. Wood when the apparently trivial circumstance occurred which gave rise to the trouble—and Mr. Bennett, another Clerk of Works, both of whom were at Shinbashi. Instructions were sent to them not to venture on returning to the Legation. They nevertheless did so about midnight, but found that matters had been arranged and the police withdrawn.

The news of the kidnapping having reached Mr. Satow, who resides near the Legation, he immediately started off to the house of Kido (Minister for Home Affairs) who was, however, absent. Ultimately, through the intervention of another high official, the man was released about midnight. He had been most grossly maltreated by the native police, who used the large staves with which they are now armed most unmercifully; his head having been selected as the most eligible spot for attack. It would appear from the details, that it takes, on an average, 15 Japanese, armed with bludgeons, to effect the capture of one quiet white man. The persons in charge of the police station refused to allow the unfortunate man to send a message to the Legation, and even the attendance of a medical man was denied him. The sergeant in charge refused to give him up for a long time, and was grossly insolent.

The Japanese Government will, of course, have to account for the gross violation of the immunities attaching to a Legation; which they do not attempt to defend. The escort man had committed no offence whatever, and was most brutally ill-used by the Japanese police, who, it is suggested, mistook him for another person!

Comment on the facts is perhaps unnecessary, and would probably be injudicious. It is sufficient to say that the matter is in the hands of Sir Harry Parkes. *C'est assez*.

PRACTICE TRAINS have been running on the Kobe and Osaka Railway line since the 6th instant, and on Monday, the 11th instant, the conveyance of passengers will commence, and continue regularly in future.

THE DEPARTURE of Mr. and Mrs. Hannen from Yokohama leaves a blank far more than usually felt. For three years Mr. Hannen has occupied the post of Acting Assistant Judge of H. M.'s Supreme Court, in a manner which has been most creditable

to himself and beneficial to the community; and none who have observed his painstaking and impartiality, and the justice of his decisions, can fail to hope that a proper recognition of the qualities he has displayed as a judge may be shewn at home. But not only as a judge has Mr. Hannen deserved all the commendation that can be awarded, but in private life he has made himself equally popular. His house was ever open. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Hannen was without stint; and no persons who ever came to this place will be more missed by so many young men, to whom home influences such as were there found are invaluable. On their departure, they were rowed off to the steamer by six gentlemen of the Amateur Rowing Club, and many gentlemen and ladies went to see them off and take a last farewell. It was evident that all were more or less affected at the separation; and we can but express the hope that if, in the course of things, our present judge should be promoted to Shanghai, as may reasonably be expected, we shall see our most excellent and much appreciated friends back again.

A FIVE-MILE boat race, which excited some interest, came off this morning, between the ship's cutters of the U. S. Surveying Steamer *Tuscarora*, and the U. S. Corvette *Saco*. A start was made from the *Tuscarora* at 11.30 A.M., but almost from the outset it was evident that the *Saco* had the advantage, her boat being of a much lighter build—the crew being thus enabled to pull a fuller stroke. Throughout the first mile neither of the boats could be said to have greatly the advantage, but after that the *Sacos* gained perceptibly, and succeeded in rounding the stake boat, moored outside the Light-ship (2½ miles) in 21 minutes: the *Tuscaroras* passing it 1½ minutes afterwards. The final result was entirely in the hands of the *Sacos*, who came in easy winners; time not stated. Had the crews been more evenly matched as regards weight of boats the result might have been different.

#### TELEGRAMS.

TOKEI, 28th April, 4.55 p.m.

Shimadzu Saburo appointed Sa Daijin. His acceptance looks favourable for both parties.

YEDO, 11th May—5 p.m.

The *Shooylin*, *Tsuru*, and *Sakana* left Shinagawa for Nagasaki yesterday.

The *Chihli* sails to-day for Nagasaki, to embark one thousand troops.

THE FOLLOWING telegram has been received from Kobe, announcing the successful opening of the Railway for public traffic:—

Kobe, 11th May, 1874.

"Railway to Osaka was this day successfully opened for public traffic."

TOKEI, 12th May—2.55 p.m.

The Formosan expedition goes first to Amoy. Government acknowledges it. The Chinese authorities are to be conferred with.

Sir Harry Parkes received humble apology for outrage at British Legation. The punishment to police is under consideration. It is to be exemplary, and made universally known.



ON THE 21st instant, a deer managed to get loose from some compound and ran through the streets, followed by a crowd of people; who so frightened the poor animal that, at Sendagaya, it jumped over a bridge into the canal and was drowned.

YESTERDAY, the 28th instant, a grand performance took place in Tokei, which for its novelty many would have liked to have witnessed. Kineya Rokuzayemon, reputed the greatest musician in the empire, desirous of holding a "mass" for his father's soul, engaged all the most famous musicians and singers, male and female, to assist. With the performances of the Mikado's private band, (in attendance at the Yedo terminus on the occasion of the opening of the railway), still dwelling in our memory, we should not expect anything very harmonious; but probably it would have been weird and wailing, and doubtless interesting to a western barbarian.

THERE ARE plenty of philanthropists in Japan, as is frequently revealed in our native news items:

Ono, the banker, hearing of the great poverty into which the Kuanzoku of Miyagi Ken have fallen, raised a subscription among the Tokei merchants and gave them a sum of money, which they laid out in planting 40,000 mulberry trees. These are now coming on fast, and doubtless this well-timed aid will turn out a permanent means of livelihood for the people, and a benefit to the district.

ROBBERIES are fearfully rife in Tokei. About ten days ago, the store of the Yorinda Company was opened most ingeniously. It was fastened by an upper and lower bolt and locked. A hole was made at each place large enough for a man to thrust in his hand, to unbolt and unlock the door. The thieves then entered and had it all their own way. They took a superb dressing case which had been got out for presentation to the Mikado, valued at \$2,000; besides a number of other things. They even took a roll of carpet; but this seems to have been too weighty or inconvenient, as the thieves dropped it in front of the next house.

ROBBERIES are now, more often than not, committed by fellows who enter the houses with naked weapons. A fellow made good his footing on the inside of a house a few evenings back, and deliberately woke the owner by rubbing his face with the flat of his sword, telling him not to move or cry out. The suggestion didn't seem to take with the householder, who cried out loudly, "Thieves," "Murder!" and the robber, making a lunge at him, inflicted a nasty wound, and fled. The wife seized a stick used in rubbing misô in a suribachi, and gave chase. He was too quick for the plucky woman, but she says "I only wish I'd caught him. I'd ha' shown him that there are more uses than one for a misô stick!" How true, that "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

A PACK HORSE, recently, as he was quietly being led through the street, suddenly went mad as he approached the bank of the river Sumida, and bit his leader viciously. The man died in a few hours. The horse then ran "amuck" through the street, wounding several people, and upsetting everything in its course. Our informant, who was an eye-witness of the career of the brute through the thoroughfare, could not tell us of his ultimate fate.

THE NIIGATA newspaper tells of a farmer who, being visited by a priest, asked him whether it was true there was such a place as Paradise? Being answered in the affirmative, the farmer said, "I have a geography and a globe, and I've looked and looked, but cannot find it." "No," said the priest. "It is far away from this world, and none but ourselves and those who are true to us to go there." "Then," said the farmer, "I don't see the use of the globe and geography, if they don't shew me the whereabouts of the only place I care to know about." And he went there and then and burnt them both. And yet, "the school-master is abroad" in Japan.

A NATIVE paper contains this letter, from a correspondent;—

"I, Tamigawa, having read your paper, see that the Sintoo sect of Kurosimi-kio is strongly alluded to. I also hate the sect, and I will tell you why. Last year, one of its preachers, Kurosimi Munetoku, came to Awa country, and began to preach; and he actually made the foolish people believe that to him were they indebted for all the valuables they possessed. The people became so infatuated that they neglected their daily work to go and listen to him. The place was always crowded. At last, the officers of Nato Ken, hearing of what was going on, ordered him to cease preaching, and return to his own house. On this, notwithstanding he was "on duty," without replying by one word to the order, he ran away like a rat from a cat. By this may be seen the clumsiness and rudeness of the teaching of the sect. I will mention a few things I have seen myself in Awa:—

1.—If a man wishes to join the sect, a paper is handed to him, supposed to contain the divine will, for which he has to pay a high price; and he is compelled to take an oath that he will belong to the sect his whole life long.

2.—After a sermon, the water or rice which has been offered to the gods is given to those present, who are expected to offer money in return. The disciples say that the offering is not sold to them, but given; and that they give the money as a thank-offering. But it is a dishonest apology. If the rice is given to keep off evil-spirits, conscientiously, the priests should give it gratuitously, from their hearts; but, on the contrary, they covet the money, and moreover, they put forward a large box, called saisen-bako, to receive it.

3.—The monsters pretend to cure all diseases by their magic arts and by prayer. If people can be so healed, it were better to shut up the apothecaries' shops, and abolish the medical school; and give up the whole business to them. Of what use can they be? They well deserve to be called the traitors of Japan.

4.—They say that all men will be restored by sucking in the air against the sun. And many other ridiculous things they persist in teaching their disciples.

I think, if they are human beings and have souls, they should leave all such follies, and be true and faithful subjects of the Emperor.

THE burgling profession continues to flourish. Last night, (Ap. 29) or early this morning, three thieves, armed with drawn swords and masked, broke into the residence of Mr. Bourne, No. 31 Bluff, (at present undergoing repairs), and after tying up the cook, (whom they addressed in Japanese as riyori-nin, shewing that they were not altogether unacquainted with the run of the establishment) they proceeded with their work of plunder. The cook's wife, however, succeeded in getting out into the road, shouting

out "dorobo, dorobo." The rascals made several cuts at the plucky little woman, and she received some wounds, across the hand, on the face and neck, &c. That on the hand was a clean, sharp slash, apparently done with an instrument as sharp as a razor, but we are glad to hear that her wounds are not of a dangerous character. The cries of the woman alarmed the neighbours, and the scoundrels decamped. The house being at present under repair, the locks, bolts, hinges, &c. were all taken off, and placed together, and as the thieves paid the house a visit a few nights ago and "borrowed" some tools belonging to one of the carpenters, it is to be presumed they came for the furnishings referred to. The police at the Bluff station were immediately communicated with, but they seemed to take the matter very coolly, and up to this afternoon they had not reported the affair to the Saibansho.

Wouldn't a Vigilance Committee be a healthy idea?

"PACIFIC MAIL," which has been under a cloud for some time in the United States, is again coming to the front with new life, and is likely to re-assert and maintain its claim to be the premier steamship company of America. It has undergone an almost entire change; and is, to all intents and purposes, an altogether new association. The old foggy notions which hampered and retarded its progress have been pretty well exploded, and the company is now undergoing a process of reconstruction, so far as regards the character of the vessels to be employed in its various services, likely to set at rest the foreboding of its old friends and well-wishers, that the more advanced ideas of rival companies (put into practical operation in the shape of compound engines and propellers) would result in the "wiping out" of the pioneer company." It will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, that the Co. purpose despatching a steamer from San Francisco for Japan and China fortnightly, on every alternate Saturday. The *Alaska* left, under the new arrangement, on the 18th ulto, and will probably reach us in another 10 days, or less. The two following boats will be the *Grunada* and the *Colima*, both very fine specimens of modern naval architecture. The *Great Republic* will leave the Hongkong end on 13th inst., and will be followed by other vessels at fortnightly intervals. Should sufficient inducement offer during the tea season extra steamers will be despatched from the Californian terminus. The rival British company will have to put on a full head of steam, or it will yet be left behind.

THE IDOL of Minato-gawa Shinsha, an old hero and patriot, Kusunoki-Masashigé, has been brought to Yokohama for public exhibition at Benten, Hagoromo-cho.

This morning (May 1) there was a great pow-wow and procession, which took its way through the principal streets. It rested, at noon, at the house of Odai-kan, Homura, *en route*. The procession was rather an imposing one, from a Japanese point of view. It was preceded by a drum, carried by two heathen Japanees, and beaten by a third. Emblematic banners, trees, boxes, horses and horsemen followed; the whole being accompanied by a crowd, raising a din calculated to "astonish the weak nerves" of any evil spirits that might happen to be around.

WE LEARN that fifty-two new students entered the Ko Gaku Riyo (Engineering College) after the late examinations.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—CORONER'S INQUEST.**

ON MONDAY, (11th inst.) at 2 o'clock, an enquiry was held at the British Camp, Bluff, before Hiram S. Wilkinson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Vice Consul, on the body of William James Ingram, a private of Royal Marine Light Infantry, who came to his death on Saturday evening, 9th inst., by a pistol shot, supposed to have been inflicted by his own hand. The Jury empanelled was composed of Messrs. H. A. Crane, J. H. Hall, and A. Jaffray; who were duly sworn, and proceeded to view the body.

John Caldwell, Staff-Surgeon, R. M. L. I., sworn:—Shortly after 9 o'clock on the 9th inst., I was called to see the deceased, Private Wm. Ingram, R.M. On examination I found him profoundly insensible, with a wound in the region of the right ear, from which brain substance was protruding. The patient remained insensible until death took place, at 4.40 this morning.

To a Juror:—He never spoke; he was insensible.

To Coroner:—The wound was a bullet wound. The bullet traversed both hemispheres of the brain, and lodged in the bone of the skull, on the opposite side. There can be no doubt as to the bullet being there; I have felt it with a probe.

Wm. H. Putsey, Surgeon, R. M. L. I., sworn:—I have heard the evidence given by Dr. Caldwell. I agree with his statement as to the cause of death in every particular. I examined deceased half an hour after Dr. Caldwell did so. He was in a comatose state from a wound in the right ear, through which blood and brains were exuding. He remained in that condition until 4.40 this morning, when he died. I have since examined the body, and ascertained that the bullet had traversed both hemispheres of the brain, and lodged in the inner table of the skull, on the opposite side. The direction it had taken was upwards and slightly backwards.

Charles Mitchell, sworn:—I live at the "Sailor's Home," and am a British subject. On Saturday night, at a quarter past 8, I went up to the canteen to see Private Courts. I went in to see if he was there, but was told he was not in. One of the parties behind the bar told me he lived in the same hut as Ingram. I went over to his hut, and this person (Miss Anderson) was there. I made the remark that had I known she was there I would not have come in. She wanted to know the reason of my being in Camp, and I told her the party I came to see. She asked me to take her home, but I objected to do so. I was sitting in the room at the time the shooting happened. I was just about to leave, when one of the men asked me to go to the canteen and have a glass of beer with him. I left at a quarter past 9. Miss Anderson asked me how I was getting on, and so did Ingram. I shook hands with both of them: that was all that passed. I saw her leave the hut. Ingram went out with her, but no one else, to my knowledge. I was in the hut when I heard the report of a pistol, and I said to one of the men in Camp that there was some shooting outside. He remarked that it was pigeon shooting. After a lapse of 6 minutes I heard another report. One of the men said they were playing with caps. Directly afterwards we heard a shriek. I and two more then ran out into the road. One of them said, "There is someone shot." We got to the place and found her lying there; but him I did not see at all, until I observed him being carried away. I then went to the canteen, and soon after returned home.

To a Juror:—Deceased and Miss Anderson both went out together. I remained inside. There was some row outside on the verandah. It was six minutes after their going out I heard shooting and a shriek. I had been on friendly terms with Miss Anderson; I knew her in New Zealand. I refused to take her home because she was intoxicated. I did take her home once before, but she was intoxicated then.

To Coroner:—I knew of no jealousy on the part of Ingram. I made the remark that had I known her to be inside I would not have gone in; because Ingram might think I came up after her. Ingram never spoke to me about her. At the time, he treated me very coldly. He was a little intoxicated. It was because he was cool towards me that I told him that I would not have gone in had I known she was there. I know of a quarrel which took place between Ingram and this woman before. It happened at Plummer's public-house. He knocked a couple of teeth out of her jaw, on the right side. I do not know what it was about. I did not see the quarrel. She told me she would shoot him like a dog, if she got the chance. This was on a Saturday night. The quarrel took place a week ago last Friday. She drew a revolver out of her breast, and swore by the Eternal God that she would shoot him if ever he touched her again. She was swinging the revolver about, and I told her the best thing she could do was to keep quiet. I got the revolver into my possession, but gave it back to her afterwards. The last man I saw who had possession of it was Geo. Dutton, the barman at Plummer's. (Revolver produced). I would know the revolver; this is not the one. When I took the revolver from her, it was loaded in six chambers. Ingram was not present when this occurred. I never saw her present a revolver at Ingram, but she has told me she would shoot him. The reason she gave was, his having knocked two teeth out of her jaw.

To a Juror:—This is not the revolver. The other was a little larger, with some brass mounting.

John Hill, Private, R. M., sworn:—I was in my room on the night of the 9th instant. I heard three reports of a revolver, and went out to see what was the matter. I saw Jenny Anderson lying down, bleeding. I tried to raise her; she said "Let me lie and die." I asked her for the revolver, but she did not speak. I went to Ingram; he repeated the same words, "Let me lie and die." I felt the revolver in his hand. I took it from him and ran away with it. I threw it over some rails, and then followed him to the Hospital. I went back to the Canteen and had one quart of beer. In going to my room again I heard them making enquiry for the revolver. I told the Corporal in my room that I had done with it: that I had taken it from deceased and thrown it away. I then went to the Corporal in the room again, and asked him to take me before the Colonel, with the revolver. He did so.

To Coroner:—This is the pistol; I am confident of it. I put a mark on it.

To Jury:—They were between two and three yards apart when lying on the ground. The revolver was in deceased's hand. There was only one revolver. I threw it away; I was frightened. When I asked her for the revolver she never spoke. (The Coroner and jury here left to view the spot where the bodies were found.) An interval of 5 or 6 minutes elapsed between first and second shots; and of 5 or 6 seconds between second and third shots.

To Coroner:—The first shot was fired between the ends of the tree huts in the centre row; between my room and the other one.

The last witness, Mitchell, drank the beer with me (afterwards) and another man, R. Cross. I saw them in the hut, but heard none of their conversation. I never saw deceased in possession of a pistol. There was one Japanese woman and several soldiers in the hut with deceased and the woman.

To a Juror:—Deceased was not drunk.

To Coroner:—I did not see what shots were left in the revolver.

To a Juror:—I did not see the Japanese woman after she went out with them. She was gone when I went out.

Jenny Voers (known as Jenny Anderson), sworn:—I am a German subject. (A lady present was here requested to leave the Court.) I recognise this letter, (Letter produced). I received it on Saturday; it was written on the evening of the 8th. I know the handwriting, it is Ingram's; it was addressed to me. (The letter, which was of a most affectionate nature, was here read). I came up to the Camp about six o'clock. I brought my Japanese girl with me; she begged so hard of me to let her go. I went inside and spoke to Ingram. He did not seem quite in the same mood he generally was in; he was generally so pleased when he saw me. I asked what was the matter with him; he said he was vexed because he had not written to his sister Mary. He had intended writing to her for some time; and said if she would send him some money he would pay his debts right off, otherwise it would take him three months to get clear. I stayed there until it was quite dark; in the meantime, I told my Japanese girl to lie down, as she felt tired. Ingram was very much excited, and made me very angry at the way he spoke to me. At last he said "Here comes Charley Mitchell. I suppose he is come up to see you, you have made an appointment to meet him." I then said, "Don't be so foolish, you have seen him since I have, and, another thing, he is always annoying me, trying to persuade me to go back to Mills'; I will not go back to people who try to separate us." He was getting more excited every minute, when I said, if he was such a fool of himself as that, I should go home. We got up and went outside of the hut, on the verandah. We stood there for some little time. He said he would shoot himself, and me too. He had a revolver in his hand, but it was dark, and I could not see very well. When I saw the revolver I thought it was an old rusty one, and that he was trying to frighten me. I begged him five or six times to give it up to me. My Japanese girl said, "O, missis, come home," when Ingram said, "do not go so soon as this." After that, he put his arms round me, and kissed me, and said "I can't bear it, this will be the last." He let go with one arm, when I felt something cold strike my ear. I did not at first think it was a shot; I thought he had struck me with his hand. I was afterwards unconscious, until I found myself in the Camp Hospital. This is my revolver; I recognise it by the number on it. I never saw it since the day the bear was shot in Homura Road. I have had it in my possession fifteen or eighteen months.

To Coroner:—I have known deceased about two years, but did not know much of him until the time of the fire in March last. I am a married woman, but I went to the Consul to try and get a divorce. There was an arrangement pending for our being married, if I could get a divorce. That arrangement was in force on the 9th instant, and on that day I wrote to the Consul to know if I could get a divorce. Deceased said if I got it he would ask permission from his Colonel to get married. On the night of the 9th he asked me if I had got a divorce. I told him the Consul was not at home. We

have had quarrels. Once we had a bit of a quarrel because he struck me. On the evening of Friday, 1st inst., I had a quarrel with him. He was drunk. It was through drink we quarrelled. He had expressed jealousy towards Mitchell before this. I told him Mitchell had never been on intimate terms with me. He wrote me a letter, and said he would come for an answer at 11 a.m. next day. He often used to say, "I wish I had money enough to take you out of this house, (Mills'); it has been my ruin." Losing his stripes seemed to prey on his mind. I was standing near the edge of the verandah when I was shot, but I think I must have reeled back a few paces; I remember nothing afterwards. He was excited all the evening. He generally was so pleased to see me, but that evening he was quite different. I did not hear the report; I might have heard two reports, but was so excited at the time. Ingram was in the habit of going to my room; I often gave him the key to go and wash his hands there. He told me, the night the bear was shot, that he had taken my revolver to clean it for me. I visited him between the 3rd and 9th of May, whilst he was confined to barracks; except on days when he was on guard. We did not quarrel. I never enquired for my revolver; I never missed it. I used to keep it in a small drawer in my bedroom. The revolver was given me. I used to clean it once or twice a week.

To a Juror:—The Coroner said he had endeavoured to find the Japanese woman, but had not been able to do so.

George Dutton, sworn:—I live at No. 133, and am a British subject. I had a revolver in my possession, belonging to Jenny Anderson. I haven't it now. I think I should know it, but could not swear positively to its identification. She had the revolver back from me. I do not remember when, but think about two and a half months ago; it was before the bear was shot in Nomura road. (Witness hereupon examined the revolver.) I think it is the same, but will not swear to it. The revolver has either been repaired or altered since I had it. I injured the revolver by taking out the chambers and spiking them all with wooden pegs; I pegged the barrel with wood. The reason I did so was, because she once drew it on a friend of mine, before. (A spring of the revolver produced was broken.)

To the Coroner:—She drew the revolver once before on Mr. Plummer. I witnessed no dispute between deceased and Jenny Anderson. If there was any, it would only have been a sort of lover's quarrel. The quarrel I saw was about eight days ago. It amounted to nothing; merely simple words. It is very difficult, in this country, to tell who are lovers, and who not. I saw no blows struck. She could not have had two teeth knocked out, unless they were false ones; and then she must have put 'em in again, before next morning, without my knowing.

(The revolver was here handed to an Armourer Sergeant for examination, to ascertain if any spring was broken.)

Anthony Arnold, Private, R.M., sworn:—On Saturday, the 9th inst., at about 9 P.M., I was under the verandah of the hut in which Ingram lived. I went outside, on the off side from where this affair happened, nearer the sea. I heard the report. George Johns was with me on the verandah. I heard some one cry out. I ran in the direction I thought it came from. After I got off the verandah I heard something like a firelock, or miss fire, click twice. I looked, and from the light of a window that was opposite me, I could see a man with a revolver in his hand. His hand was raised above his

shoulder. I next heard the report, and went to the assistance of that young person (Mrs. Voegel), and helped to assist her to the hospital. I saw the deceased and her; they were lying together.

To a Juror:—I was in the hut with the deceased. I heard no quarrel. I went out and left them there. I saw a man with a revolver, and ran in that direction; but before I reached the woman I heard the second report and saw Ingram fall. I am sure of all this. No other revolver was near her. I should have had Ingram in a second, but he fell. I only heard two shots. If a shot had been fired six minutes before I should have heard it; as I was on the parade near the flagstaff, within fifteen yards of my hut. When I saw deceased last he was not in liquor.

(As it was then getting dark, the Coroner and Jury, seeing no reason to the contrary, gave a certificate to allow of the burial of deceased.)

George Johns, Private R.M., sworn:—I was in B.C. hut, where Ingram lived, when he came to me, and asked if I would accompany Miss Anderson down the hill to her jin-riki-sha. I said I would. I then put on my tunic; we were by the door. I went outside on to the verandah with them. I saw Ingram was very much excited at the time. They stood talking to each other, on the left of the doorway as they came out. I went to the Canteen for a box of matches; I was away about three or four minutes. When I came back they still stood under the verandah. Ingram's head was on her shoulder; he was crying. When he saw me close to them he said "George, will you stop under the verandah, whilst we go round to the back of the hut by ourselves?" I walked up and down the verandah for seven or eight minutes, when I heard a report of firearms; another man, Arnold, was coming out of the door at the same time. I said "Someone is shot." He said "Come on, let us see what's up." We ran away, both together. As we got to the end of the hut I saw some one standing just outside C. 2 verandah. I ran towards them. I heard the noise of the spring in cocking the revolver; then at once I heard the report. I was within about six paces. I went up and looked at the man. I was not quite certain it was Ingram. He was quite still. I saw, at the same time, a person lying across the drain. I had before heard the voice of a female, evidently in pain, immediately after the first shot. I went to her, and asked her what was the matter. I saw it was Jenny Anderson. She made no answer. I called out, "Who will go for the doctor." No one answered me, so I thought I had better go myself. I ran to the officer's mess to fetch the doctor. When I came back they were carrying them away.

To a Juror:—I saw it was Ingram.

To the Coroner:—I heard two shots, at an interval of six or eight seconds. If another shot had been fired I did not hear it; but I was on the verandah, I should think, more than six minutes.

Christopher Lanahn, Private, R.M., sworn:—On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, I was sitting on A. 3 verandah immediately opposite deceased's hut. I heard the report of firearms. I passed the remark that some one was firing in Camp. Some man said it was not, it was some one hitting the verandah with a stick. About five minutes afterward I was going to the door, when I heard a scream, and found a female lying in the drain. I raised her up and called her name. I knew who she was; it was Miss Anderson. I asked what was the matter with her. She said "It's done it." I asked her who she meant, but she did not speak. I raised her up. She pointed towards C. 2 verandah. I then left her, and went to Ingram. I raised him up, and called him by

name, but he did not answer. The sergeant of the guard then came. I was one who searched the woman for a revolver. We found none. I was ordered to search her by the sergeant of the guard.

To the Coroner:—I heard two shots fired, at an interval of five minutes. I heard a scream after the second shot. I thought I was the first to arrive. There was no one else there, but some one was running away towards the officer's mess.

To a Juror:—I am certain as to the five minutes interval between the shots. I can swear it was a woman's voice I heard after the second shot.

Colonel J. Fleetwood Richards, R.M., sworn:—I knew the deceased; he has been in the battalion since we left England. I know him to have been a man of a morbid and sensitive disposition, but he was a smart young soldier. I promoted him to be Corporal about two years ago. He held that position for about six months, but, on one occasion, he having received a slight admonition from the officer commanding his company, an admonition that did not affect his position in any way, he immediately absented himself from Camp, with the expressed intention (not expressed to myself) of being reduced. He was absent two days, and was reduced to the ranks accordingly. Since then his conduct has been irregular, but not amounting to crime. On Saturday, 2nd May, I received a letter signed, "J. Anderson," complaining that Ingram had beaten her, and had threatened to do so again. I then sent word to this woman that she had better bring her complaint before a Civil Magistrate. Afterwards, Ingram was confined to barracks. He has been confined to barracks since Monday last, 4th inst.

Dr. Caldwell, recalled, stated that it was his opinion that the deceased committed suicide; and that the wound of the woman was not self-inflicted, but was caused by a pistol shot fired by deceased. Of this, he was in his own mind quite satisfied.

The Coroner then addressed the Jury on the facts of the evidence.

Without retiring, the Jury returned a verdict—"That deceased came to his death by a self-inflicted wound, whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity."

## Law Reports.

### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., *Assist. Judge*.

Monday, May 4th, 1874.

S. & J. MENDELSON

vs.

W. H. TALBOT, (*Reuter's Agent*.)

Mr. F. V. Dickens for plaintiffs; Mr. Gavin P. Ness for defendant.

His Honour gave judgment in this case as follows:

The plaintiffs in this case claim damages to the amount of 1,999 dollars, for loss arising from the non-transmission of two telegrams by the defendant, who is Agent for Reuter's Telegram Company.

For one of these telegrams the sum of \$67.25 was paid; for the other \$28.50. The return of these sums is claimed, and the rest of the damage arises from loss of profits which might have been gained had the telegrams been duly delivered. I consider it sufficiently proved that neither telegram reached its destination.

The plaintiffs signed a special contract in each case, in which they agreed to abide by certain conditions, as follows: "Neither the Company nor their Agents will be responsible in any

case for delays or mistakes in the transmission of, nor for the non-delivery of, any telegram, from whatever cause arising, but every precaution will be taken to ensure accuracy and despatch." The defendant relies upon this contract as a sufficient protection against all liability whatsoever. They are not in the possession or control of telegraphic machinery, but intermediaries, who receive messages and undertake for their transmission by the Telegraph Companies, by a system known as "packing," which economises the expense of transmission, and is thus, an advantage to those who choose to avail themselves of their services.

The incidents of their business resemble closely those of the Telegraphic Companies, but whether those Companies be Common Carriers is a point at present not directly decided by authority.

I do not think it is necessary for me, in the present case, to decide whether the defendant's Company are strictly, and for all purposes, Common Carriers or not; as, supposing them to be so, the 6th Section of the *Carrier's Act* enables them to bind their customers by special contracts; and if they be not, they are unquestionably in a position to do so. *The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854*, can have no application to Telegraphic Companies or to this Company.

In considering, therefore, the validity of the defence made, we must refer to the principles of English law applicable to special contracts made by and with Carriers previous to the passing of the *Railway and Canal Traffic Act*. The law which then prevailed, and which is, I apprehend, still in force, as to all Carriers who do not come under the provisions of the said Act, is very fully expounded by Mr. Justice Blackburn in the case of *Peck vs. North Staffordshire Railway Company*, (32 L. J., Q. B., pp. 248, 249). The cases there cited establish fully the position that a special contract, by which the sender of goods agrees that the Carrier shall not be responsible for injury or damage however caused, exonerates the latter from all liability, though the loss arise even from gross or culpable negligence of himself or servants.

The contract in the present case is precisely of this kind. The plaintiffs agreed to hold the Company free from responsibility for mistakes in the transmission, and from non-delivery from whatever cause arising. Mistakes will generally resolve themselves into negligence of a greater or less degree. And considering the nature of the service undertaken, that of conveying or procuring the conveyance of a message round the world, through a variety of Agents, I certainly see nothing unreasonable in a condition avoiding responsibility for negligence as well as other accidents. The neglect of some servant, whether of the defendant's own Company or of the Companies which they employ, might otherwise make them liable for indefinite damages. But the question of the reasonableness of the condition is by no means necessary to be decided.

I think, then, that we have here a valid and binding contract, which shields the defendant from liability for the consequences of the non-delivery of the telegram, although the same may be traced to the negligence or carelessness of himself or any of the Agents employed in the transmission; and that he cannot be held responsible for loss of profits arising from the non-transmission.

I think, however, that it would not be an unfair construction to put upon this contract if we consider that it cannot be intended to exclude the natural reparation which may be made for the non-performance of the defendant's part, by refunding the price paid for the telegrams. The defendant offered no evidence whatever of the

cause of the accident, and, for anything we know from him, he may have never taken any steps whatever to transmit the telegram. It cannot be thought that the condition was meant to meet such a case of default as that.

On this ground, I think it right to find for the plaintiff to the amount of the price paid for the two telegrams, amounting to \$95.75, with costs, which must be taxed on the lowest scale, the sum recovered being under \$200."

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

### FIRST DAY.

Friday, May 1st, 1874.

THE Clerk of the Weather was in a most genial mood this morning, and had the weather been especially manufactured for the day, it could not have better suited the requirements of the occasion. Certainly, it was warm—speaking comparatively—but the athletes had brought themselves to such a fine point of training that there was really hardly any more "waste" to be made, and the spectators were so much taken up with admiring the competitors that they forgot to remember that it was warm!

There was an excellent muster of the public; the Grand Stand especially being radiant with the fair faces and brilliant toilets of the ladies of the Settlement, who were present in great numbers. A great many red-jackets were to be seen, and, outside the palings, a swarm of Japanese seemed to enjoy what they saw quite as much as their more favoured brethren within.

The first event of the day, the Half Mile Flat Race, was the second set down on the programme, owing to the starter not being provided with a pistol; which weapon did not arrive until later on in the day. Five started, the race being good throughout. Private Tarring came in a good first. The 100 yards Flat (Handicap), set down as No. 1, followed. Fourteen started, the winner of the final heat being Mr. Abbott. In the Hurdle Race, 120 yards, over 10 flights, Abbott got off with a slight lead, which he maintained throughout. Three started, A. J. Smith being the favorite, and the result excited a little surprise; he more especially as the winner, before coming on the ground, had strained the muscle of his leg. There were but two competitors in the fourth event, Throwing the Hammer, 15lb, J. P. Reid winning with 71 ft. 4 in. The One Mile Walk (Handicap) excited much interest. Three started, the favorite, Mr. Watson, at scratch. Dr. Buckle (60 sec.) was half way round the course before Watson got away; Vivanti, with a start of 5 secs. was overhauled by the favorite at the first quarter mile (one round); and the Doctor was collared in the middle of the forth lap. Watson walked splendidly, and, in spite of the great start the *medicus* had, came in a good winner. The Private Match, half-mile, resulted, virtually, in a walk over for Mr. Reid; the Doctor, being pumped out with his exertions in the previous race, giving in almost immediately after starting. The 7th event, 150 yards Flat, (Handicap) was run in three heats. This was considered by many the race of the day, the first two heats being very well contested. The first was almost a tie between Messrs. Abbott and Walker for first place. The final heat is the first item of to-morrow's programme. Throwing the Cricket Ball attracted but three competitors, it being considered in ready a gift to Mr. Abbott, who secured the prize with 94 yards 1 ft.; 7 yards more than throw by him at last meeting. The next best throw was only 82 yards.

For the Ladies' Purse, Half-mile Flat (Handicap), there were seven starters. This was an excellent race. Walker (40 yds.) soon secured a lead, which he maintained until the finish of the first round, when James collared him. A close race ensued between the two for the next (and last) quarter of a mile; Walker, however, put on a spurt just before reaching the goal, and won cleverly.

The Purse was presented by Miss Goodwin, in a pithy and exceedingly *apropos* speech, the gist of which was somewhat as follows; "I have much pleasure in presenting you with this purse. Although you are by name a Walker, you have to-day proved yourself a great runner, and I hope you will be as successful in the Great Race of Life." (Great Cheers). Mr. Walker was so much surprised at his unexpected success, and exhausted with his exertions, that he could do no more than bow his acknowledgments. The High Jump afforded much amusement to the Japs, and was won, as expected, by Mr. A. J. Smith, with 5 feet, 1 inch. The first day's amusements closed with the Final Heat for the first event on the programme, 100 yards. E. Abbott, in good company, secured the prize, in 11-1/5 seconds. It was a splendid race.

1.—HALF MILE FLAT. For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Army and Navy. Entrance free. Three Prizes. Five competitors to start or no race. Entries to be made on the ground.

Tarring, R. M., .....	1
Gardner, R. M., .....	2
Coombe, R. M., .....	3
Time 2m. 22secs. Five started.	

2.—100 YARDS FLAT, HANDICAP Two Prizes. 1st prize, a Cup; presented.

First Heat:

H. B. Henley, (12 yards).....	1
J. J. Dare, (3 " ).....	2
F. S. James, (4 " ).....	3
Lieut. Sandwith, R.M. (4 " ).....	0
Time 10½ secs. Won by a yard.	

2nd Heat:

C. P. Hall, (5 yards).....	1
F. Walker, (5 " ).....	1
H. St. George, (6 " ).....	1
A. Vivanti, (8 " ).....	0
Time 11½ seconds.	

3rd Heat:

A. T. Watson (2 yards).....	1
J. Dodds (4 " ).....	2
E. F. Kilby (5 " ).....	3
W. T. Buckle (10 " ).....	0
Time 10½ seconds.	

4th Heat:

E. Abbott (Scratch).....	1
F. Vivanti (7 yards).....	0
Time 11½ seconds. Won in a canter.	

3.—HURDLE RACE. 120 Yards, over ten flights. Two Prizes.

E. Abbott.....	1
A. J. Smith.....	2
J. J. Dare.....	0
Time 20½ seconds.	

4.—THROWING THE HAMMER, 15 lbs. One Prize.

J. P. Reid.....	71 feet 4 ins.
A. J. Smith.....	63 " 10 "

5.—ONE MILE WALKING RACE, HANDICAP. Two Prizes. 1st prize, a Cup; presented by E. Abbott, Esq.

A. T. Watson, (Scratch).....	1
W. T. Buckle, (60 secs).....	2
A. Vivanti, (50 secs).....	0

Time 8 min. 20 secs. The Dr. took 9 min. 37 secs. to do the distance. Vivanti gave up after the first round.

6.—PRIVATE MATCH. Half Mile.

J. P. Reid.....	walked over.
W. T. Buckle.....	caved soon after the start.



# 7.—150 YARDS FLAT, HANDICAP. Two Prizes, 1st prize, a Cup; presented by the Hon. Sec.

## First Heat:

E. Abbott, (Scratch) .....	1
F. Walker, (8 Yards) .....	2
A. Vivanti, (12 " ) .....	0
F. Vivanti, (9 " ) .....	0

Time, 17 secs. An excellent race.

## 2nd Heat:

H. B. Henley, (18 yards) .....	1
C. P. Hall, (8 " ) .....	2
H. St. George, (9 " ) .....	3
A. T. Watson, (3 " ) .....	0

Time 16½ secs. A good race.

## 3rd Heat:

F. S. James, ..... walked over

# 8.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL. One Prize.

E. Abbott, .....	94 yds. 1ft.
C. P. Hall, .....	82 yds.
F. Vivanti, .....	—

# 9.—LADIES' PURSE. HALF MILE FLAT, HANDICAP. No entrance fee.

F. Walker, (40 Yards) .....	1
F. S. James, (30 " ) .....	2
A. H. Dare, (Scratch) .....	3

Time, 2 min. 14 secs.

A. J. Smith (50 yds.); J. J. Dare (20 yds.); E. F. Kilby (30 yds) and F. Vivanti (40 yds.) also started.

# 10.—HIGH JUMP. One Prize.

A. J. Smith .....	5 feet 1 in.
J. J. Dare .....	4 " 11 "

# 11.—FINAL HEAT. 100 YARDS.

E. Abbott (Scratch) .....	1
A. T. Watson (2 yards) .....	2
C. P. Hall (5 " ) .....	3
H. B. Henley (12 " ) .....	0

Time 11½ seconds. A splendid race; won by 1½ yards.

The handicapping gave general satisfaction. Capt. Walsn, R.M., acted as Starter. The sports will be resumed at half-past one o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

## SECOND DAY.

Saturday, May 2nd, 1874.

THERE WAS hardly so large an attendance of spectators at the Running Ground on the concluding day of the sports, although the number present was undoubtedly larger than on the occasion of previous meetings. The weather continued beautifully fine, but the heat was trying, especially to competitors in the Steeple Chase. The band of the U. S. Flagship *Hartford* was present on the ground, and added greatly to the attractions of the day. Much interest was manifested in the various events contested, and it cannot but be said that the meeting, as a whole, was probably the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Association.

The opening event was the Final Heat for the "150 yards," which Abbott succeeded in pulling off in 16½ seconds, closely followed by James and Henley. This was a most excellent race, the three reaching the goal in a bunch. The Long Jump fell to Watson. For the Non-Residents Race, 150 yards, Flat, only two started. A. F. Jeffreys, Oxford University Athletic Club, had the race to himself, his opponent, Lee, caving in when half way home. Some excellent racing was shewn in the 440 yards, Flat, Handicap—once round. Dr. Buckle, with a start of 55 yards, kept in front until reaching for home, when he shewed signals of distress, and soon after gave in. J. J. Dare came in a good first; the other four closely following. The pace was too severe for the rest, who quietly succumbed before fetching port.

Three essayed the Pole Jump. Mitchell and Abbott both failed at 6ft. 3ins. A. J. Smith cleared 8 feet very cleanly, and landed the prize. The next event was an extra race, 100 yards Flat, Handicap, for married men. Five started. This was a very good race. A. Mit-

chell made the running for about three fourths of the distance, when he was passed by Pollard, who kept the lead to the winning post. Urquhart, who started at scratch, seemed to experience a difficulty in getting through his men, and had no show. Very good time was made in the One Mile Flat, Handicap, for which four started. Vivanti led during the first round, but was collared by Smith: Walker being about 30 yards astern. A. H. Dare, scratch, overhauled Vivanti in the third round; the positions at the end of the lap being, Smythe 1, Dare 2, Vivanti 3, Walker 4: all about 30 yards apart. In the last round Walker passed Vivanti, who immediately caved. Smythe maintained his lead, and was never caught; Dare came in about 35 yards behind; Walker was a bad third. The mile was done equal to 5 min. 18½ secs; the time at last meeting being 5 min. 34 secs. As usual, the Race for Japanese, in two heats, once round (440 yards), created much amusement. A big crowd started. The first heat resulted in a tie between Mr. Brower's bettoe and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s jinrikisha coolie, time, 68 seconds. The second heat was won easily in 63 seconds by a jin-riki-sha man, who was successful in the final struggle. The next race was the Steeple Chase, the event of the day. The course was a very difficult one, and severely taxed the capabilities of the competitors. Four started. J. J. Dare and Kilby got well over the broad water jump, but Watson and Smythe failed to clear it. Dare maintained the lead throughout, and cleared the bush and hurdle (which Watson afterwards knocked down), and then got well over the broad water jump again, coming in an easy winner. The other "difficulties" were not got over by the rest without considerable trouble; all of them getting a ducking, and looking much the worse for their exertions when they finally reached the goal. Only two started for the Winner's Stakes, 440 yards, which fell to the lot of Abbott, who managed to secure the greatest number of prizes at the meeting. Walker got off with a slight lead, both going easily. This continued until nearing home, when each put on a spurt and a very tight race ensued Abbott winning by about a yard. The Consolation, once round, was the last event. Five started. Dodds led, but was headed by St. George, when about half way round. The latter, however, immediately succumbed. Dodds again led, until within a hundred yards of home, when Hall passed him, and came in a winner by a yard.

The presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors brought to a conclusion a most pleasant gathering. Mrs. S. D. Hepburn presented the majority of the prizes. Capt. Bridgeford's prizewas presented by Mrs. Col. Richards. Miss Dare and Miss Jaquemot handed over those given by Messrs. Dare and Reid. Cheers for the ladies brought the affair to a happy conclusion.

# 12.—FINAL HEAT, 150 YARDS, FLAT.

E. Abbott .....	1
F. S. James .....	2
H. B. Henley .....	3

Time, 16½ secs.

# 13.—LONG JUMP. One Prize.

A. T. Watson .....	15 feet 8 in.
A. J. Smith .....	15 " 3 in.
C. P. Hall .....	15 " 3 in.
S. J. Elder .....	—

# 14.—NON-RESIDENTS' RACE. 150 YARDS, FLAT. One Prize. Entrance \$2. Entries to be made on the ground.

A. F. Jeffreys .....	1
H. Lee .....	0

Time 17 seconds.

# 15.—440 YARDS FLAT, HANDICAP. Two Prizes. 1st prize, a Cup; presented by Capt. Bridgeford, R.M.A.

J. J. Dare, (20 yards) .....	1
E. F. Kilby, (30 " ) .....	2
A. T. Watson, (10 " ) .....	3
F. Vivanti, (35 " ) .....	0
C. P. Hall, (25 " ) .....	0

Time, 56 secs.

# 16.—POLE JUMP. One prize, presented by S. Home Cook, Esq.

A. J. Smith .....	8 ft.
E. Abbott .....	—
W. P. Mitchell .....	—

# EXTRA RACE, 100 YARDS FLAT, HANDICAP. For married men.

F. S. Pollard, (2 yards) .....	1
A. Mitchell, (10 yards) .....	2
W. P. Mitchell, (scratch) .....	3
A. Urquhart, (scratch) .....	0
— Reynvan, (scratch) .....	0

Time, 12½ seconds.

# 17.—ONE MILE FLAT, HANDICAP. Three Prizes. 1st prize, a Cup; presented by Phos. Jackson, Esq.

Lieut. Smythe, R.M. ... (55 yards) ...	1
A. H. Dare .....	2
F. Walker .....	3
F. Vivanti .....	0

Time, 5 min. 4½ secs.

# 18.—RACE FOR JAPANESE. Once Round. Three Prizes. Five to start or no race. Entrance free.

The final heat was won by a jin-riki-sha coolie in 67 secs.

# 19.—STEEPLE CHASE. Three Prizes. 1st prize a Cup; presented by the Honorary Treasurer.

J. J. Dare .....	1
A. T. Watson .....	2
Lieut. Smythe, R.M. ....	3
E. F. Kilby .....	0

# 20.—WINNERS' STAKES, 440 YARDS FLAT. Entrance \$2. Compulsory for all winners of running events at this meeting. One Prize, a Cup; presented by the Officers of the Royal Marine Battalion.

E. Abbott, .....	1
F. Walker, .....	0

Time, 70 secs.

# 21.—CONSOLATION. Once round. One Prize. For all who have started, but not won a prize at this meeting. No Entrance Fee.

C. P. Hall .....	1
J. Dodds .....	2
F. Vivanti .....	3
H. B. Henley .....	0
H. St. George .....	0

Time, 65 seconds.

## PRIZE LIST.

100 YARDS.—1st, A Cup, presented; 2nd, Pair Claret Jugs.

HALF-MILE (SOLDIERS).—1st, \$8; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$2. And three Pewters, from London.

HURDLE RACE.—1st, Cup, engraved; 2nd, Butter Dish.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—Cup, engraved.

ONE MILE WALKING.—1st, A Cup, Mr. Abbott's; 2nd, pair Claret Jugs. Not yet received. 150 YARDS.—1st, A Cup, Mr. Dare's; 2nd, Plated Inkstand. Not yet received.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Opera Glasses.

LADIES' PURSE.—The Purse.

HIGH JUMP.—Plated Tray, engraved.

LONG JUMP.—Cigar Stand, engraved.

NON-RESIDENTS.—Album.

¼ MILE.—1st, A Cup, Capt. Bridgeford's; 2nd, Clock, engraved.

POLE JUMP.—Mr. Cook's.

ONE MILE.—1st, A Cup, Mr. Jackson's; 2nd, Cake Basket; 3rd, Pewter, with Lid; not yet received.

JAPANESE.—\$4, \$2, \$1.

STEEPLE CHASE.—1st, A Cup, Mr. Reid's; 2nd, Breakfast Set; 3rd, Pewter, engraved.

WINNER'S STAKES.—A Cup, Officer's, R. M.

CONSOLATION.—Cup, engraved.

## YOKOHAMA RACE CLUB SPRING MEETING.

FIRST DAY.  
THURSDAY, 14th May, 1874.

The weather to-day—the primary consideration where the “outing” of the majority of the public is concerned—was everything that could be desired, though, from the threatening aspect of the atmosphere, even up to this forenoon, it was almost to be feared that rain would effectually (and literally) damp the ardour of race-goers: which term may be taken to embrace the majority of Yokohama residents, with its suburbs; the Japs. being evidently quite as much interested (in their way) as their more advanced European neighbours!

There was perhaps hardly so great a number of persons present as is usually the case, although opinions differ on this point; but a first day is known to be a slack one, and on to-morrow, with the additional attractions of the band of the *Hartford*, which we understand will be present, the attendance will no doubt compare favourably with former years.

The Grand Stand was well filled, a fair sprinkling of ladies being present. The general public mustered in good force, and everything seemed to pass off successfully.

### 1.—THE NEW COMER'S CUP.

Presented,—Value \$100, for China Ponies that have never won a race in Hongkong, China or Japan. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Three started.

<i>Thistle</i> ... ..	1
<i>Kingcraft</i> ... ..	2

*Thistle* got a slight lead soon after the start, which was increased at the half-distance. *Kingcraft* was astern till nearing the winning post, when he passed *Heather Bell*.

Time, 2 min. 45½ sec.

### 2.—THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.

Value \$100. For Japan Ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Half-a-mile.

Seven started.

<i>Despair</i> ... ..	1
<i>Hajimete</i> ... ..	2
<i>Noir</i> ... ..	3

A false start; *Punch* going all round the course. Another false start, when *Punch* repeated his performance of going round alone, his rider not being able to hold him in. *Despair* came in a good first; *Hajimete*, a bad second; and *Noir*, a good third.

### 3.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.

Value \$100, presented by the Chinese Compradores, for China Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

<i>Heather Bell</i> ... ..	1
<i>Gamecock</i> ... ..	2
<i>Carrots</i> ... ..	3

After three false starts; a good race.

### 4.—THE NIPPON CHAMPION.

Value \$150, for Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

<i>Typhoon</i> ... ..	1
<i>Ma-hitotz</i> ... ..	2

After two false starts they got away, *Friar Tuck* being behind and keeping his position all round. *Ma-hitotz* led to the half distance, when *Typhoon* passed him and came in a winner.

### 5.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.

Value \$150, for China Ponies. Weight for inches. Two Ponies from opposing Stables to start or no race. Entrance \$10. Two Miles.

<i>Dixie</i> ... ..	1
<i>Lingerer</i> ... ..	2

### 6.—THE CONSULAR PLATE.

Value \$ , presented by the Consular Board, for Japan Ponies. Winners at this Meeting of one race, 4 lbs.; of two races, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

<i>Typhoon</i> ... ..	1
<i>Lodi</i> ... ..	2

*Rising Sun* ¼ mile behind.

### 7.—THE CLUB CUP.

Value \$100, for China Ponies. Winner of No. 5 excluded. Winners at this Meeting of one race, 4 lbs.; of two races, 7 lbs. extra. Winners of two races, at last Autumn Meeting, or the Kobe Spring Meeting, 1874, 7 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

<i>Dibs</i> ... ..	1
<i>Ivanhoe</i> ... ..	2

### 8.—THE KIOTO CUP.

Value \$75, for all Ponies not entered in any races except o. 9, 1st and 2nd Day, and Nos. 1, 3, and 4, 3rd Day, but open to ponies entered in the New Comer's Cup and Griffin's Plate. Weight: China Ponies, 11st; Japan Ponies, 10st 4lbs. Entrance \$5. One Mile.

<i>Thistle</i> ... ..	1
<i>Br. to Chanticleer</i> ... ..	2

Very close race, the two starters being close together all the way round.

### 9.—THE WELTER STAKES.

For all Ponies. Owners' p. Entrance \$5, with \$50 added from the Fund. Non-starters to pay a fine of \$5, and fines to go to second pony. Weight, 12st. Half-a-mile.

<i>Tim Whiffler</i> ... ..	1
<i>Carrots</i> ... ..	2

This was apparently *Snow Ball's* race at the start, but he was soon collared and fouled by *Tim Whiffler*, and consequently lost all chance of winning after passing the ¼ mile post.

## SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, 15th May, 1874.

THERE WAS a larger attendance of the public than on yesterday, and more ladies on the Grand Stand. At 1 o'clock, there was a continuous line of jin-rki-shas extending from the “Coffee House” to the Course, all along the road. The fine band of the *Iron Duke* was present on the ground, and added much to the pleasure of the day. Miss Goodwin presented the “Ladies' Purse” to Mr. Mitchell, the rider of *Ma-hitotz*. As the day's sport draws to a conclusion the sky is threatening, and a repetition of last night's shower seems imminent. Otherwise, the weather has been delightfully fine, though somewhat chilly.

### 1.—THE VISTORS' CUP.

Presented,—Value \$125 for China ponies. Winner of the Challenge Cup, 7lb.; of the Club Cup, 4 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a half.

<i>Dixie</i> ... ..	1
<i>Crusader</i> ... ..	2

Three started. This was the best race of the meeting, so far. For the first half mile *Lingerer* led by about a length; the other two abreast. At the mile, *Crusader* led, a length ahead of *Dixie*; *Lingerer* four lengths behind. The finish between *Dixie* and *Crusader* was very fine. The former won by a length and a half.

Time, 3 min. 26½ sec.

### 2.—THE AMERICAN CUP.

Presented,—Value \$130, for Japan ponies. Three ponies from opposing stables to start or no race. Winners on the previous day, of one race, 7 lbs.; of two races, 10 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

<i>Tim Whiffler</i> ... ..	1
<i>Masrao</i> ... ..	2

*Noir* was first on the course, followed by *Lodi* and *Masrao*; *Tim Whiffler* was the last out. *Lodi* was out of the race from the start. This was a good race between *Tim Whiffler* and *Masrao*.

Time, 1 min. 47 sec.

### 3.—THE LEGER PLATE.

Presented,—Value \$150, for China ponies. Winners, at this Meeting, of races under a mile, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Half a mile.

<i>Gamecock</i> ... ..	1
<i>Generie</i> ... ..	2
<i>Heather Bell</i> ... ..	3

Time, 61 sec

### 4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.

Presented,—For Japan ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance \$10. Half a mile.

<i>Ma-hitotz</i> ... ..	1
<i>Despair</i> ... ..	2
<i>Tim Whiffler</i> ... ..	3

*Despair* and *Tim Whiffler* almost neck and neck at the finish.

Time, 62½ sec.

### 5.—THE DIPLOMATIC CUP.

Value \$200, presented by the Diplomatic Body, for China ponies. Winners of one race at this Meeting, 4 lbs.; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Previous non-starters to carry 12st. Second pony to receive one third of entrance fees, and third pony to save his stake. Weight for inches. Entrance \$10. One Mile.

<i>Dixie</i> ... ..	1
<i>Ivanhoe</i> ... ..	2

A close race between *Dixie* and *Ivanhoe*.

### 6.—THE KANAGAWA CUP.

Presented by the Japanese Officers at Kanagawa, —Value \$200, for Japan Ponies. Winners at this Meeting of one race, 4 lbs.; of two races, 7 lbs. extra. Three ponies from opposing stables to start or no race. Second pony to receive one third of entrance fees. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

<i>Typhoon</i> ... ..	1
<i>Massaki</i> ... ..	2

With a false start, *Typhoon* and *Massaki* went all round the Course. After getting fairly off, *Typhoon* led all the way; *Massaki* a long way behind. *Rising Sun* gave in half-way round.

Time, 3 min. 8 sec.

### 7.—THE MANDARIN CUP.

Value \$100, for China ponies. Winners of two races at this meeting excluded; of one race, 7 lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

<i>Gamecock</i> ... ..	1
<i>Dibs</i> ... ..	2
<i>Generie</i> ... ..	3

A very close race; the best contested of the day.

Time 1min. 39½ sec.

### 8.—THE TOKEI CUP.

Presented,—Value \$100, for Japan ponies. Winner of Kanagawa Cup excluded. To be handicapped by the Stewards, after the Ladies Purse has been run for. Ponies entered previously, and not running, to carry top weight. Entrance \$5. 5 Furlongs.

<i>Lodi</i> ... ..	1
<i>Rouge</i> ... ..	2
<i>Despair</i> ... ..	3

Time, 1 min. 20½ sec.

## 9.—THE SCURRY STAKES.

For all ponies. A Sweepstake of \$5, with \$50 added from the Fund. China ponies, 11st.; Japan ponies 10st. Last pony to pay second pony's entrance stakes. One quarter of a mile.

<i>Heather Bell</i> ... ..	1
<i>Gamcock</i> ... ..	2
<i>Acambi</i> ... ..	3

Time, 31½ secs. A close race.

## THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, 16th May, 1874.

ALTHOUGH the number of spectators present on the course did not come up to that of the previous days, the races were really of a more interesting character. The weather throughout the day was threatening, and, in the morning, some apprehension was expressed that rain would put a stop to the proceedings. The Bettoes Race, an addition to the published programme, brought the legitimate sports of the Meeting to a close. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

## 1.—THE HURDLE RACE.

Value \$75, for all ponies, over six (6) flights of hurdles. China, 11st., Japan, 10st. 7 bs Entrance \$5. Once round and a distance.

<i>Snorball</i> ... ..	1
<i>Ivanhoe</i> ... ..	2
<i>Carrots</i> ... ..	3
<i>Dibs</i> ... ..	0

Six started, the whole of them getting over the hurdles. *Dibs* did not get away at once, otherwise it was a splendid start. He, however, gained on the others, and came in a good fourth.

## 2.—THE LLOYD SOUVENIR CUP.

Presented by T. THOMAS Esq.,—value \$20. A compulsory entry for all ponies, winners at this Meeting; optional to beaten ponies. Weight: China ponies, 11st.; Japan ponies, 10st. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

<i>Typhoon</i> ... ..	1
<i>Dirie</i> ... ..	2
<i>Lodi</i> ... ..	0

At the first ¼ mile, *Lodi* had a slight lead, the other two being abreast. On the rise, at the ½ mile, he was behind, and out of the race. *Typhoon* had the lead, which he maintained till the finish; coming in an easy winner, three lengths ahead of *Dirie*.

Time, 2 min. 57 sec.

## 3.—THE SOLACE CUP.

Value \$100, for all beaten Japan ponies at this Meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile.

<i>Massaki</i> ... ..	1
<i>Rouge</i> ... ..	2

Seven started. After a false start, in which nearly all went a quarter-mile, they got off on good terms. *Rouge* and *Massaki* were abreast till nearing the half-mile, when the former went ahead, and his rider raised his cap, feeling confident of victory. At the three-quarter mile, *Massaki* came to the fore, and came in a winner by a length. A good race.

Time, 2 min. 27 sec.

## 4.—THE CHINA CONSOLATION.

Value \$100, for all beaten China ponies at this Meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance \$5. One mile.

<i>Crusader</i> ... ..	1
<i>Carrots</i> ... ..	2
<i>Woodcock</i> ... ..	3

A good race. *Woodcock* and *Moorcock* led for the first ¼ mile. *Crusader* came to the front at the ¾ mile post, and kept the lead to the finish. *Woodcock* slyed near the winning post, and *Carrots* came in second.

Time, 2 min. 20 sec.

## 5.—THE SAYONARA STAKES.

A Handicap for all ponies. Entrance \$10, with \$50 added from the fund; non-acceptances, half forfeit. Entries to be made to the Stewards at the close of the 2nd day's racing, and handicap published the same evening. Acceptances to be declared to the Clerk of the Course after the Hurdle Race. First pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; and third pony, 10 per cent entrance money. One mile.

<i>Ma-hitots</i> ... ..	1
<i>Dibs</i> ... ..	2

*Ma-hitots* kept a slight lead all the way to the finish, when *Dibs* came up within a nose of him. This was the best race of the meeting.

Time, 2 min. 17 sec.

## BETTOES' RACE.

Once round.

<i>Dibs</i> ... ..	1
<i>Crusader</i> ... ..	2
<i>Gamcock</i> ... ..	3
<i>Thistle</i> ... ..	0
<i>Woodcock</i> ... ..	0
<i>No Use</i> ... ..	0
<i>Snorball</i> ... ..	0
<i>Carrots</i> ... ..	0
<i>The Lamb</i> ... ..	0
<i>Genetic</i> ... ..	0
<i>Mazraa</i> ... ..	0

Time, 2 min. 25 sec.

## JINRICKISHA RACE.—¼ Mile.

There appeared to be a pre-arranged agreement amongst the runners that a certain one of their number should win, and, indeed, it amounted to no race at all. Perhaps, because the runners, who appeared in a state of nudity, were afraid of the police taking charge of them. Several constables came on the ground with that intent, but were ordered off by the Committee, the course being private property. Seven started, and the prize was divided amongst them.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

DEAR SIR,

I have noticed with much pleasure your successful endeavours to put in its proper light before the community the rather questionable propriety of counsel sending to, or writing reports for, the daily papers, of legal proceedings in which they are interested.

I, with yourself, entirely disagree with Mr. Marks in respect to there being no qualified shorthand writers in Yokohama. At any rate, even if there are not, there are persons most fully qualified to take their place, as is proven by the general correctness and impartiality of the legal reports contained in most of our local papers; that is, when the said reports have been written by the newspaper reporters themselves, and not by the legal gentlemen engaged on one side or the other. A very prominent case in point has come under my notice, that will refute the charge made by the legal profession against the newspaper reports. It is the case of *Cocking & Singleton v. the P. & O. Co.*, which was tried before the late Acting Assistant Judge, Mr. Hannen, about a month ago. Both the *Gazette* and *Herald* gave very fair and sufficiently correct reports of this case, the result of which was of some importance to the commercial community, as affecting their interests. The report of the *Gazette* was particularly correct and full.

This reminds me that in connection with the same case, there is another matter similar to, and almost as mysterious as, the one you have just succeeded in clearing up; and, if anything, it has taken a more objection-

able and reprehensible form than the one you have brought to light. It is well known in the Settlement that the decision, in this case, of the late Acting Assisting Judge has caused very great surprise among commercial men, and few persons could expect anything but an appeal from this decision to a higher court.

The mystery I speak of is contained in a legal article, under the heading of *Consignees v. Shipowners*, in the *Herald* of 31st March, and in the column generally occupied by emanations from the editorial pen alone; but any one can see that the matter is treated in far too professional a manner for it to be from the pen of any layman. Of course the editor of the *Japan Herald* is perfectly at liberty to obtain his leading articles from whatever source he pleases, if he thinks himself incapable of giving an important matter justice. But this is not the question; it is, where did he go to obtain his legal article? It must have been from a professional source, as everyone who has read the article in question can see.

It is, at any time, questionable whether it is to the interests of the presumed high standing of the legal procession, that its members should engage in correspondence of any kind in the public press, in a small community like Yokohama; much less for them to write legal articles, or reports of cases in which they may be interested. In the article mentioned above, the matter has been taken up in such a one-sided manner, and so much in the interest of the defendants, who gained the case, that I may ask, Can one be surprised that the gentleman who wrote that article should have the credit (rightly or wrongly) of belonging to the profession?

If the Yokohama press is going to put on one side its honorable and high purpose of serving the ends of justice, and make itself, instead, subservient to private interests and ends, it will find it to its loss, even in Yokohama.

The editor of the *Japan Herald* should bear in mind (if he wishes to deal out impartiality) the motto of a contemporary in a distant country, which he may well remember,—“I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak, impugn it whoso list.”

Let the *Japan Herald* strive to maintain the same impartiality and independence—and, in fact, the whole of the Yokohama press; and then it will not only be the means of placing it far higher in the estimation of the public, but also in that of its legal friends and contributors, and the profession they belong to. As was fully expected, I now learn that an appeal in the case of *Cocking & Singleton v. the P. & O. Co.* has been, or is going to be, sent forward to the higher Court in Shanghai. While the matter is thus still open, such an evidently biased article as appeared in the *Japan Herald* under the heading of “*Consignees v. Shipowners*” neither gives justice to the plaintiffs in the case nor reflects to the credit of whoever wrote the article in question.

Yours truly,  
MEROHANT.

Yokohama, 30th April 1874.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.  
SIR,

A letter appeared in your columns last evening, signed “MERCHANT,” to which the following may serve as an answer.

I did not write the article in the *Herald* headed “*Consignees and Shipowners*.” I do not know who wrote it, neither did I furnish any of the facts or arguments in it to anyone

connected with the *Herald*, or to any one whatsoever. Nor had my clients any more to do with the article than I had.

Finally, I should have supposed that a perusal of the article in question would have convinced anyone not being a preternaturally developed Midas that the defendants' counsel was about the last person in the world likely to have written it.

Yours, &c.,

F. V. DICKINS.

Yokohama, 1st May, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of last evening, narrating what you are facetiously disposed to term a "mysterious circumstance at H.B.M.'s Court." Permit me to assure you that there is no mystery about it, save the mist in which your communicant was evidently involved. I furnished to the *Herald* the report in question, as I have furnished several other reports in cases wherein I was concerned, and which I did not wish to see hashed and full of mistakes. You are mistaken, so far as my experience goes, in assuming that reporters are necessarily excluded from Chambers on the hearing of motions. Where a motion is *ex parte*, of course reports are not usual; but I can recall many contested motions of which full reports have appeared in the local newspapers. Your statement that "it is perhaps needless to say" that Mr. Dickins did not afford the information in question, may possibly be explained by the fact that the learned gentleman was unsuccessful before the Court. Mr. Dickins' speeches are, however, wonderfully well reported, generally speaking; seeing that there are no short-hand reporters in Yokohama.

As to your sneer on my report being an impartial one, I am quite content with you to leave the matter to the public. I trust you will insert this communication.

Yours obediently,

F. W. MARKS.

Yokohama, April 29th, 1874.

YOKOHAMA, 23rd April, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

Your leaders of Saturday and Monday alluded to the present state of the Japanese Mercantile Marine; and seem to be founded on very reliable information. There is much to be said on the sins of omission, as well as of commission, of the native ship owners, officers and crews; but they are not alone to blame. Every story has two sides. The foreigners now and formerly in the employ of the native ship owners as a body are not a little the cause of the present state of affairs. Happily there are a few who work *with will* for the good of their employers; but the majority have not gone the right way to work to impress the natives with the desirability of extensively employing others than their own people.

As regards the establishment of a Marine Board to examine into the condition of ships and the competency of officers and men, the subject has been for the last three years often brought before the Naval and Financial Departments, by one who is experienced in the native shipping; and who constantly urged the matter. But the great difficulty seems to be, to find natives able to undertake the duties; and the great unwillingness to allow foreigners such great powers as Examiners would have. The class of natives in these merchant

vessels are inferior in many respects; as the better class of the seamen can obtain higher wages in ship's under foreign flags than they can in those under their own. The example of the conduct of but far too many of the foreigners, when thrown alone amongst the natives without any control or moral check, does not tend to elevate the native's idea of moral or intellectual superiority of the foreign hireling. Where they hear foreign mechanics criticizing and disparaging each other they lose confidence in the alien, and run any risk rather than pay the high wages, and incur the extra expense, of keeping up the efficient condition of affairs the competent men should insist upon.

The extensive speculation and private trading carried on by Japanese employees, to the detriment of the owners' interests, must also be kept from the knowledge of the more honest foreign servant; and he thus is precluded from obtaining information necessary to carrying out his duties in working the ship economically and to the best advantage.

Repairs advised, stores asked for, are put off trip after trip: until finally a regular break-down takes place, and then comes the grand haul. Thousands are squandered. All hands have a good time ashore; and the ship is finally once more sent to sea in a hurry—with little done beyond painting over the thick coating of dirt, and make-believe repairs to boilers and engines.

If the Ministers and Consuls of the Treaty powers succeed in having foreigners placed on a better footing, no doubt a great improvement may be made; but, at present, the foreign officer, with few exceptions, is almost completely ignored; and is merely an adviser, or some one to fall back upon when in a tight place—too frequently the scapegoat for the natives' faults and neglect.

The great difficulty is to retain good Masters and Engineers: because they do not care to submit to the annoyance and to run the risks that inferior men will, rather than give up their job. And many who worked well 'till they got a long engagement have turned out almost useless and very troublesome afterwards.

The steamers are mostly officered and manned by the Samurai of the various Daimios under whose flag the ships formerly sailed. And now that the vessels are in the hands of the hitherto inferior class—the traders—these samurai being the only men of any experience, still somewhat continue to have matters their own way, and to domineer over their nominal masters. Consequently, most of the ships are sailed really more for the pleasure, profit or convenience of the officers and crew, than for the real owners and the public. The result is that the immediate profit and *whim* are solely studied, not the future of the ship or its owners. And the foreigner most popular is the man who suits the moment—not the man who thinks of the future.

Yours truly,

F. W. H.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

A few days since, while discussing with several native friends the doctrine of charity, or the duty of forgiveness as taught in the Lord's prayer, one young man very stoutly insisted that no true son of a Japanese father could ever forgive a man who, in any way whatever, either intentionally or accidentally, might have caused the death of his father.

Under such circumstances, the son was bound as a matter of faithful regard for his

parent to use all means in his power, and never cease until he had revenged his father's death. And there are in the history of Japan records of numerous vendetta, amply proving the generality of the belief of Japanese in this application of the doctrine of filial piety, even from ancient times.

In vain was it suggested to our young friend that, if he could not forgive one who might, by any accident even, have been the cause of his father's death, even when the offender might come in the most sincere penitence asking pardon—if he could not forgive such an one, then he could not expect the forgiveness of his sins when arraigned at the bar of Divine Justice.

He seemed fully impressed with the firm belief that he must not only lose his own life, if need be, but his soul also, in avenging the death of a father; thus putting duty to one's parent before, and paramount to, duty to God.

In the philosophy of these people the government is also regarded as exercising parental authority, and therefore it is also put before, and paramount to, the authority of any and all divine teachings. Very many, many times have we heard from native lips the expression of a desire to become a christian; but when pressed to give a reason for their delay to fulfil so good a desire, the reply has generally been, that they could not do so because they had not yet received permission from the government. Indeed, we have often heard the assertion by natives of their belief that the day the government proclaims full religious liberty that very day half of the people would declare themselves christian.

But yet, most of the people who have become interested in christianity decide to wait for the government permission, and it seems almost a vain effort to urge that the authority of God is above that of the government, and that the salvation of the soul is more important to each individual than any consideration of duty to one's government, or of fear of any punishment they could inflict upon the body.

There are, of course, exceptions to these extreme views upon filial piety and loyalty; but this is the standard, and those who do not hold to it are not regarded as pious and loyal children and subjects.

The foregoing may have interest for some of your readers.

Yours, &c.,

GAKU-SHA.

Yokohama, 7th May, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

There are, of course, exceptions to the "extreme views upon filial piety and loyalty" referred to in the letter of "Gaku-sha" in your yesterday's issue; and among these exceptions, so far at least as the vendetta is concerned, is the Japanese Government, which abolished that custom by a law promulgated over a year ago.

The vanity of the effort to urge that the authority of God is above that of the Government is perhaps in some measure due to the want of an exact definition of what is meant by the term "authority of God;" and the inefficacy on the Japanese mind of the consideration of the "salvation of the soul" argument may be partly attributed to the fact that the national character has been moulded by the writings of sages who would probably have rejected, with a distinguished divine of the English Church,



a theory of morals founded on the doctrine of the paramount importance to each individual of "saving his own dirty soul!"

Yours, &c.,

MU-GAKU.

Yokohama, 8th May, 1874.

(From the *Nagasaki Express*.)

Several reasons have been given to account for the sudden determination of Japan to despatch the Formosa expedition, but the majority, if not the whole of these, are conjectures only, as the affair is kept a close secret in the hands of a select few only. The reasons given include obtaining reparation for the murder of the ship-wrecked crew of a junk; a desire on the part of Japan to colonize part of that island; while the third is that it is a political move to endeavour to secure domestic peace and unity by giving employment to the troops, and thus divert their attention from that all engrossing and troublesome question, the Korean insult, which rankles in the breast of even the most peaceful of the official class, and has formed, and still forms, the principal theme of conversation amongst them. Although the more intelligent class of the Japanese may be fully able to foresee the danger and difficulty of attempting to cope with the Koreans at present, and although this section would desire the time for doing so to be delayed, it is quite evident that few would be satisfied to see the idea altogether abandoned. The question is one that appears likely to remain uneffaced from the minds of the people throughout the Empire until it has been finally settled by force of arms. The majority, or a large number of the soldiers and the ex-samurai, are advocates for immediate action, and are consequently blind to everything except to their own interests. And these are the ones who are desirous of endeavouring to make conquests before the internal affairs of the nation are thoroughly organized or even firmly or fairly established. The temptation to long for having a chance given to them of winning a Victoria Cross, or the Japanese equivalent, in a foreign land, is great amongst a warlike race like the Japanese, but it is much to be regretted that no influence can be brought to counteract this feeling by impressing upon them the fact that barbarous lands are not the fields upon which modern warriors hope to gain great and glorious names. It may suit the inclination of the ardent warriors of the Empire to go to war, but these are only a portion of it—certainly not the most meditative portion. Their very last thoughts are the consideration of the expense that such a vainglorious war would assuredly cost the country, even though Japan were to be successful, and which could in all probability only be carried on by raising another loan in foreign countries, and by making the interest on it become a further annual burden to the people of Japan. The question is by no means a new one, as it has long been talked about; but it is not surprising that the expedition should be viewed as impolitic, and, upon these grounds, it should attract criticism, although the question was one which occupied the attention of the Embassy to Peking during their stay there some months ago. It was reported on their return here that it had been definitely settled that the Japanese were at liberty to undertake the task they have recently determined upon, so that upon the score of the Chinese being likely to object to the expedition there is but little chance, and it would even seem that complica-

tions arising with the Chinese upon the action now about to be taken by the Japanese are not anticipated.

#### The Formosa Expedition.

On Saturday last some six hundred soldiers, intended to form part of the expedition, arrived here from Kagoshima, via Mogi. They had been landed at that village, and thence marched overland to this place. On Monday afternoon the P. M. steamer *New York*, which has been chartered by the Japanese government arrived from Yokohama. She has brought down treasure and stores, and amongst the passengers who have arrived by her is Mr. Okuma, Minister of Finance, chief in command of the Formosa expedition, who is accompanied by General Le Gendre. The Japanese steamers *Yuko-maru* and *Hozui-maru* arrived here the same day from Kuremoto, (Higo). The former brought two hundred and eighty, and the latter eight hundred soldiers; these were landed at the Ohato. On the following morning, the British steamer *Yorkshire*, from Shinagawa, arrived with five hundred and eighty more soldiers, stores, &c., but this vessel was only chartered by the Japanese government to come to this place. She will leave this port, early to-morrow morning, in ballast for Saigon, and we hear that she has been engaged to convey from thence to Calcutta a full cargo of rice for the British Government. This afternoon, the Japanese steamer *Hokai-maru*, arrived from Shinagawa, with two hundred more soldiers. These troops form part of the expeditionary force. We hear that several officers will be despatched to Formosa in advance of the main body of troops about to proceed there from this place. Further detachments of troops are expected here shortly from Higo, and it is stated on excellent authority that the total number, including those already arrived at this place to join the expedition, will be about 5,000 men.

The warlike preparations which have been made here during the week have given an air of activity to this place. Both the town and harbour of Nagasaki have presented a bustling appearance not often visible, and were this activity caused solely by the progress of commerce it would indeed be a most satisfactory picture to contemplate. The harbour, which by the shipping list would appear to be a somewhat bare one, is well filled with Japanese men-of-war and transports, which are coaling and receiving supplies of stores and as this necessitates the employment of craft to convey these supplies to the vessels awaiting to receive them, the harbour has been at times literally strewn with small nativecraft of every description.

The wants of the military visitors who are billeted in the town have created a busy time for the native residents generally, and the majority of them must certainly regard times of war as being infinitely more prosperous and satisfactory to them than the dull monotony of peace. Articles of food have, we hear, increased considerably in cost, owing to the recent demand, and there is every prospect that prices will continue advancing until further supplies are received from the interior.—*Idem*.

Most of the expeditionary vessels have started on their journey, the first one, the Japanese mail steamer *Yuko-maru*, (late *Nepaul*), left this port for Amoy on Tuesday morning last, with one hundred and fifty soldiers on board, and besides these she also took a supply of ammunition, provisions,

stores, &c. We learn that she also embarked, for conveyance to Amoy, several Japanese officers, who are to form the staff at the Consulate about to be established at that port. Further detachments of troops embarked to-day, some at the Ohato, others at Sagarantz jetty, and were conveyed on board the Japanese steamers *Meiku-maru*, and *Mikuni-maru*, which have been chartered by the government, and left this port this afternoon in company with the Japanese Corvette *Nitsin-kan* and the Gun-boat *Taibokan*, but on account of the bad weather and heavy sea the four vessels have returned and anchored just inside Takaboko point, and will leave again as soon as the weather moderates. Their destination is Amoy. About three thousand five hundred soldiers in all, and the whole of the transports, are commanded by foreign officers. Over two thousand soldiers have already been despatched and the remainder will follow by the Japanese steamer *Hokai-maru*, which will leave shortly. The P. M. steamer *New York* has discharged all her stores, &c., during the week, and they have been transhipped into two chartered Japanese steamers. She is to proceed to Shanghai to-morrow, to make her regular trip.—*Nagasaki Express*, May 2nd.

The Japanese Iron-clad *Azuma-kan*, left this port during the week, but her destination has not transpired. A rumour current amongst the natives is to the effect that she has gone to Kagosima.—*Idem*.

Sanjonishi Suyetomo and Tanakayori-mochi, two important officers of Department of Religion (Kiobusho,) together with the Shinto priest of Isio and some other officers, are expected to arrive here shortly to establish a branch of the department at this port. The Chewkiyoin is to be erected in Fugiya-machi, and in it the festival of 4th chief Shinto God is to be celebrated on the 16th of May. On the following day, the 17th, services will be conducted upon a scale much larger than it has been customary to conduct the annual one, which will be performed in the Suwa temple, and the lectures on the 18th will be delivered in the new building, to be open to the native public.—*Idem*.

The four expeditionary vessels, consisting of the corvette *Nitsin-kan*, the gun boat *Taibokan*, and the two chartered Japanese steamers *Meiku-maru* and *Mikuni-maru* which were detained here by the rough weather on Saturday and Sunday last, left for Amoy on the evening of the latter day. The two latter vessels conveyed the stores, &c., and about two thousand soldiers, as mentioned in our last issue.—*Idem*.

A fatal accident occurred on board the Japanese steamer *Hosui-maru*, (late No. 1) on Sunday last. She left this port at 4 o'clock on that day, bound for Higo, with a general cargo, but soon after she had turned the point, near Papenberg, one of her boilers burst. Five Japanese firemen were in the engine room a few minutes before the accident, but at the time it took place there was but one, and he, unfortunately, was killed almost instantaneously. She was anchored until 8 o'clock p.m. and afterwards with the aid of the other biler returned to port. The accident will necessitate her cargo being discharged, in order that she may undergo repairs, which will take some six weeks to complete.—*Idem*.

# BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA, FOR 1873.

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Kanagawa, April 14th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish you with a Summary of the Trade for the year ended December 31st, 1873, accompanied with the following Returns.

Enclosure I.—Return of the Import Trade.  
Enclosure II.—Return of the Export Trade.  
Enclosure III.—Return of Shipping.  
Enclosure IV.—Return of Export and Import of Treasure.

Enclosure V.—Return of Duties Collected.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The figures for 1873 shew as follows :

Imports ... ..	\$19,535,758
Exports ... ..	\$15,095,218

Total ... .. \$34,630,976

being \$523,040 in excess of 1872.

The following are comparative tables for the two years.

	1873.	1872.
Imports ... ..	\$19,535,758	\$20,063,125
Exports ... ..	15,095,218	14,044,811
	\$34,630,976	\$34,107,936

or, to particularize,

### IMPORTS.

	1873.	1872.
Cotton Manufactures ... ..	\$6,913,961	\$8,374,703
Woollen Manufactures ... ..	2,725,917	4,654,191
Mixed Cotton and Woollen ... ..	2,425,867	1,237,166
Arms and Ammunition ... ..	210,408	63,617
Metals ... ..	570,145	318,974
Miscellaneous, foreign ... ..	4,514,698	3,293,213
„ local ... ..	2,174,762	2,101,261
	19,535,758	20,063,125

### EXPORTS.

	1873.	1872.
Silk, Raw ... ..	\$7,050,656	\$7,178,500
Silkworm Egg Cards ... ..	3,032,360	1,920,787
Tea ... ..	3,339,941	3,061,625
Copper ... ..	206,955	443,378
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,465,306	1,440,521
	15,095,218	14,044,811
In Imports, Cotton manufactures exhibit a decrease of ... ..	\$1,460,742	
Woollens, a decrease of ... ..	1,928,274	
Mixed Cottons and Woollens, an increase of ... ..	1,188,701	
Arms and Ammunition ... ..	126,791	
Metals ... ..	251,171	
Miscellaneous, foreign ... ..	1,221,485	
„ local ... ..	73,501	
In Exports, Silk shews a decrease of ... ..	\$ 127,844	
Silkworm Egg Cards, an increase of ... ..	1,111,573	
Tea ... ..	278,316	
Copper ... ..	226,423	
Miscellaneous ... ..	24,785	

It will thus be seen that the value of the import trade for 1873 falls short of that of 1872 by \$527,367. While the export trade for 1873 is in excess of that of 1872 by \$1,050,407. Shewing, as before stated, a total increase of \$523,040 in the value of the trade for 1873 over that of 1872.

Under the heading Cotton manufactures it appears that the trade in Grey Shirtings has kept very steady.

The figures of 1873 are rather in excess of those of 1872, but this is probably only owing to the fact that T. Cloths formed a separate item in the returns for 1872, and do not so appear in the tables for 1873.

There has been a considerably increased importation in Chintzes, Velvets, Turkey Reds, Muslins and Cambrics. This, however, may be accounted for by the stocks of most of these goods having been light at the end of 1872. Shipments to this during the past year have been considerably in excess of re-

quirements, and consequently business has been of an unprofitable character.

**COTTON YARN.**—The large importation in 1872 which led to an accumulation of stock has certainly not been without its effects upon this staple, and the past year has been characterized by the supply being far in excess of the demand, leading to prices ruinous to importers.

In spite of the importation having fallen from 121,950 piculs in 1872 to 83,128 piculs in 1873, the stock is still more than ample for the requirements of the Japanese.

IN WOOLLENS there is a considerable falling off, and Camlets, once quite an important article under this heading, have now dwindled down to comparative insignificance.

FLANNEL shews an import value of \$180,130 in 1873, as compared with \$1,284,160 in 1872. The excessive importation both of this article and of cloth in 1872 were initiated by too sanguine merchants both here and at home, who conceived the idea that Japan would generally adopt European made garments. This however has proved to be a mistake, for, except at prices far below cost, the natives do not seem to be sufficiently wealthy to purchase. On such goods as these, with one exception of French Mousselines, the losses incurred have been exceedingly heavy.

Blankets shew a diminution, for although this class of the goods is much used by Japanese, competition amongst foreign merchants has rendered the trade in them unprofitable.

Under the heading Mixed Cottons and Woollens I have nothing particular to notice, except that a large increase is exhibited in Cotton and Woollen mixtures, which may be partially accounted for from the probability that a large proportion of Orleans and Alpacas, the importation of which appears from the returns to have fallen off (but such I am assured by merchants is not the case), have been entered under this denomination.

As regards Metals, I have to notice that Lead figures for a limited amount, but the trade in manufactured Iron has increased considerably, namely, from 58,891 piculs, valued at \$285,982, imported in 1872, to 88,058 piculs and some odd cases, valued at \$400,313, imported in 1873.

Pig Iron and Kentledge, on the other hand, shew a decline, the importation in 1873 only reaching 1048, piculs valued at \$1,351, against 10,381 piculs, valued at \$23,317, imported in 1872. I cannot help thinking, however, that the difference in these figures is due more to the requirements of the Railways, Lighthouse, and docks at Yokoska than to any positive expansion of the trade.

The Imports of Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements, other than for purely departmental purposes, is still on a reduced scale.

To go through the various items *seriatim* under the heading Miscellaneous would result in no practical benefit. By far the larger part of the goods imported have left a considerable loss, and may now remain in godowns totally unsaleable.

Large importations of Kerosene oil have, at times, been made from America, and the trade, though apparently unprofitable, has largely increased.

On the whole, the past year has, I am convinced, been a most unprofitable one for all merchants engaged in the import business.

The close of 1872 skewed a considerable increase in the consumption of many kinds of goods, especially Cotton and Woollen Mixtures, which for the most part were readily saleable at a fair profit. On the supposition that this demand would not only continue

but probably increase, orders for more goods were sent home, which proved, however, to be far in excess of the requirements of the country.

The increase in the stock of French Mousselines, consequent upon the excessive importation, has been latterly a serious loss to importers.

While on this subject, I cannot help mentioning that the French and German manufacturers seem to be running English manufacturers very hard in the production of certain goods specially adapted for this market. The clever and careful way in which patterns are imitated is an example well worthy of attention. The present position of the import trade of this port is far from healthy, and were it not that there are so few channels open for the employment of capital in other directions, I feel certain that many of our merchants would be glad to relinquish this branch of the trade altogether, except on commission for others.

The keen competition here, the facilities afforded by Banks, the easy system of financing at home, the want of sufficiently large markets to take off the enormous production of Lancashire and Yorkshire, all militate against the import trade being a successful one. Moreover, by means of the telegraph, though still in imperfect working order, goods for which there is any demand, or of which the stock is small, can be sent for and laid down in three and a half to four months, thus at once counteracting any benefit which in former days might have accrued in consequence of the length of voyage attendant upon sailing ships.

Indeed, it is not necessary to go to Europe for supplies, as, on the least margin of profits being shewn, China is only too ready to supply Yokohama with any goods she may have suitable for this market; Hongkong answering any demand for Yarn, whilst Shanghai soon responds to any enquiry for Shirtings.

I proceed to deal *seriatim* with some of the principal articles of export:

### Silk.

The export for 1873 shews 11,869 piculs 48 catties, valued at \$7,050,656; against 10,252 piculs, valued at \$7,158,500, exported in 1872.

The year opened unfavourably for exporters. Highly discouraging news from the home markets, and the unwillingness of Japanese silk-dealers to accept any reduction on the high closing prices of December, almost put a stop to business. Prices were then ruling as follows:—

Maebashi and Shinshiu :	Exc. at 4s. 6d.
Extra \$850 per picul	=31s. per lb.
Best 750 to 790 pcl.	=29s. 3d. to 30s. 9d. p lb.
Medium 680 to 720 "	=26s. 9d. to 28s. 3d. "
Inferior 600 to 660 "	=23s. 9d. to 26s. 0d. "

Quotations for Oshiu, as under, were purely nominal:—

Extra \$820 p picul	=31s. 9d. p lb.
Best 770 to 790 pcl.	=30s. 1d. to 30s. 9d. p lb.
Medium 700 to 750 "	=28s. 3d. to 29s. 3d. "
Inferior 680 to 700 "	=26s. 9d. to 27s. 6d. "
Hamatzke 640 to 680 "	=25s. 3d. to 26s. 9d. "

Towards the end of February, the largest native holders commenced to consign to Europe for own account, rather than accept the lower prices offered by exporters, and consignments were continued until near the close of the season.

Prices then gave way to the extent of thirty dollars per picul, and afterwards remained steady until close upon the arrival of the new silk, when a further decline of twenty dollars per picul took place.

The opening prices of the new season's silk were:—

Maebashi and Shinshiu : Exc. at 4s. 6½d.  
Medium \$580 to 600 pcl. = 23s. 7d. to 24s. 4d. ½ lb.  
Inferior 550 " = 22s. 4d. "

but afterwards gradually fell, until the lowest point was reached in September, namely:—

Maebashi and Shinshiu : Exc. at 4s. 4d.  
Good \$600 to 640 pcl. = 23s. 2d. to 24s. 8d. ½ lb.  
Medium 550 to 580 " = 21s. 4d. to 22s. 6d. "  
Inferior 490 to 530 " = 15s. 0d. to 20s. 6d. "

Oshiu :  
Good \$550 to 600 " = 21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d. "  
Hamatzke \$480 " = 18s. 8d. "

So far, silk shipments had been fairly profitable to exporters, the new Maebashi of fine size being well liked in Europe, and freely bought by manufacturers, in place of Italian silks, at a much lower cost. Prices were soon influenced here by the favourable out-turn of early shipments, and rapidly advanced, until, in December, the highest prices were paid. Quotations at the close of the year were:—

Maebashi and Shinshiu : Exc. at 4s. 3½d.  
Extra \$710 to 740 pcl. = 27s. 4d. to 28s. 0d. ½ lb.  
Best 680 to 700 " = 25s. 10d. to 26s. 7d. "  
Good 610 to 660 " = 24s. 5d. to 25s. 2d. "  
Medium 600 to 620 " = 23s. 0d. to 23s. 8d. "  
Inferior 550 " = 21s. 3d. "

Oshiu :  
Best 680 to 700 " = 25s. 10d. to 26s. 7d. "  
Good 630 to 660 " = 24s. 1d. to 25s. 2d. "  
Medium 550 to 600 " = 21s. 2d. to 23s. 0d. "  
H'tszke 480 to 510 " = 18s. 8d. to 19s. 7d. "

Upon the whole, the business of the year must be considered as highly unsatisfactory to silk exporters; for the results of shipments made during the first half year were disastrous in the extreme, and the profits of the new silk will in no way compensate for prior losses. Heavy shipments, moreover, were made from here, at the high prices established in October and current until the end of December. These shipments reach falling markets in Europe, with a general depression of the silk trade quite without precedent.

Much has been written on the mode of preparing Japanese silk for the market, but, as the subject is an interesting one and is constantly developing new phases, I do not hesitate to devote a few lines to it. Cocoons are availed of for two purposes, that is, either for the reproduction of seed or for reeling into silk. In the case of the former, care is taken to preserve the chrysalis, and the cocoons are carefully stored in a place of safety. When it is intended to use the cocoons for silk they are dried in the sun. Two or three exposures will ensure the destruction of the chrysalis, and thus prevent the egress of either *wi* or butterfly. The mode of drying generally in use amongst the Japanese is by exposure to the sun's rays, though drying either by artificial heat or steam is not unknown. If dried in the sun, the cocoons should be left till after sunset, and until they are slightly moist with dew. If taken in when hot from the effects of the sun, it tends to make the silk brittle, and difficulties will be experienced in reeling. With a climate of pretty equable temperature, say 70 Fah, the worm takes seven or eight days to change into the grub; if the cocoons are picked off the spinning beds too soon, in fact before the change is perfectly effected, it results that when the cocoons are undergoing the drying process the feet of the silk worm are entangled in the cocoon fibre and the silk is consequently damaged. It is a mistake to keep cocoons too long after they are dried, the fresher the cocoons the better the silk; the thread, too, is more easily reeled and the silk will be heavier. About 10 days after the worm has spun its cocoon, the chrysalis has changed into a butterfly or developed an "Uji," and makes its egress by eating through

the cocoon fibre. If the cocoon is intended for silk, great care is taken to preserve it from injury of any kind. When the cocoons are eight or nine days old they are placed on baskets and laid out in the sun to dry. Two day's drying will effectually kill the chrysalis, and the cocoons are then placed where a draught can play freely on them. If it is intended to steam them, they are placed in a basket steamer, specially made for this purpose, over a cauldron of hot water. Two or three mulberry leaves are put in the basket with the cocoons and the whole is then covered with a stout wrapping-paper. So soon as the mulberry leaves have completely changed color the chrysalis may be reckoned on as killed. Another plan is to place a large box, with a series of drawers or shelves, over a fire. At the bottom of each drawer a layer of thick paper is placed, and on this the cocoons are laid. Two or three mulberry leaves are then put into each drawer. The drawer should be constantly shifted, so that each may receive the same amount of heat; when the leaves pulverize to the touch the killing process is looked upon as effected.

The water in which the cocoons are immersed prior to reeling is the best and purest that can be obtained, and, however good of its kind, is generally filtered before use. If ordinary well water, or water in the least degree tinged with mud, is used the thread is apt to lose in weight and natural gloss.

Silk is reeled either by hand or machinery. The latter has been brought to bear recently upon the industry in question, but hand-reeling is most in vogue, and has been so from time immemorial. Hand-reeling is carried out in the following fashion.

About 8½ lbs weight of cocoons are taken, and these are divided into thirty parts, one portion is put into boiling water and the thread reeled off first from five or six cocoons, increasing to seven or eight. This number will turn out the best silk; for medium and inferior silk 8, 9, to 10 or 12 cocoons are used. A small ring, made either of horse hair or human hair, is attached to the edge of the basin containing the cocoons and the hot water. The thread is run through this ring and then passed in and out of the first and second fingers of the left hand, the right hand meanwhile turning the handle of the reel. Japanese seem to think that by the hand process greater evenness of thread and an absence of impurities is obtained than by machinery. Cocoons are easily reeled at first, but the process gradually becomes a matter of difficulty, and requires a careful and expert hand.

The alleged superiority of hand-reeled silk to that turned out by machinery is combated by the fact that the latter commands a far higher price in the Yokohama market than the former, and the large outlay that has been made on the establishment at Tomioka, where silk is reeled by machinery under foreign supervision, (not to mention other establishments in Yedo and elsewhere) tends to confirm the success achieved over hand-reeling.

#### SILKWORM EGG CARDS

Exported in 1873 1,409,537 cards, valued at \$3,032,360; against 1,280,525 cards, valued at \$1,920,787, exported in 1872. I am inclined to think, however, that the valuation placed by me on the export for 1872 was too low, namely \$1.50 per card, and that \$2.40 would have been a fairer valuation; thus giving \$3,073,260 as the value of the export for that year.

The market opened later than in any previous year, the first purchases being made in the beginning of October. Although, at first, buyers were by no means prepared to pay the

high prices asked by Japanese, still, as it became known that the export would be restricted (owing to Government legislation in that direction) to about 1,250,000 to 1,300,000 cards, and as the season was very far advanced without any purchases having been effected, buyers were obliged to give in, and sellers obtained almost the prices asked.

One of the most notable features of the market was the great demand for cards from the district of Shimamura in Joshu. This seed, it seems, is not so much affected by the changes of temperature, and hatches well, even in unfavourable seasons, when the more delicate kinds from Shinshiu and Oshiu have given poor results. The quantity of Shimamura cards available for export was only 30,000, and these were immediately bought up on arrival at \$3.80 to \$4.15 per card. Cards from Yonezawa were also much in request, at \$3.30 to \$3.50.

By the end of October, settlements had reached to 950,000, the average cost of these being fully as high as that of the preceding years. Prices after the departure of the cargo for Europe at once fell 75 cents, and continued steadily to decline until the close of the season, when inferior cards were to be had at 75 cents to \$1.50. Notwithstanding the strong measures taken by the Government to prevent the sale of cards intended for home use, about 100,000 found their way to Yedo, and were bought there at from 50 cents to \$1.

It was evident from this that the quantity set apart for home use was by far in excess of requirements. These low prices brought the average cost of the season's cards down to about \$2.20, whereas the average of the previous year was, I think, higher, as above stated.

The rearing of silkworms has always received great attention at the hands of the Japanese, and has now attained to a high degree of perfection. The commencement of the season varies in the different parts of the country, according as the temperature happens to be high or low. Where the climate has a pretty equable temperature, the silkworm egg cards are taken out of store about the beginning of April and hung up in some quiet nook of the house. After the lapse of twenty-two or twenty-three days the worms will appear; they are carefully watched, and paper is wrapped round the cards, which are now placed in a basket tray. They are looked at every morning, and brushed off lightly with a feather fan on to another piece of paper. Mulberry leaves are then taken, cut very fine, and well sifted, tossed so as to get rid of leaf fibre, and then mixed with a certain proportion of millet bran. With this the worms are fed. Fresh paper is wrapped round the cards, and this course is pursued for three days, when all the worms will be out. The paper with the worms on it is then placed on clean basket trays over a layer of matting. The worms are fed about five times a day. After three days the paper is removed and the worms are transferred to matting. This stage is known as the *kami nuki*. One card will probably multiply itself sixty times, so far as the number of worms goes. As a rule, about ten days elapse before the first sleep is entered upon, but this depends upon the temperature. When the worms are observed to be preparing for the first sleep they are sprinkled with millet bran and covered with a net, mulberry leaves being placed over the net. After a couple of hours the net is raised and the worms brought away with the mulberry leaves, to which they will have attached themselves. They are then

placed in a fresh basket tray, and the one from which they have been taken is well cleaned. When the worms have roused themselves from the first sleep they are sprinkled with rice bran and covered with a net as before, after which they are shifted to a fresh basket. The same course is pursued when the worms go through the second and third sleep, but for the fourth sleep the net is not used. The period that elapses between the second, third, and fourth sleeps is from six to seven days at each stage. Much attention is paid to cleanliness, as neglect in this respect exposes the worm to disease. Mulberry leaves are given with an unsparing hand, the leaves being chopped coarser and coarser as the worms grow in size. Sieves of different sizes are used so as to meet the feeding requirements with fine or coarse leaves. As a rule, the worms are fed five times a day, but in hot weather, when the leaves are apt to get dry, they are given as often as eight or more times in a day. In cool weather the leaves are given perhaps only three times, but with no reduction in the actual quantity. The leaves are measured out with great nicety. An important feature in the rearing of silkworms is the giving the proper quantity of food, and neither overfeeding nor, on the contrary, starving the worms. After the fourth sleep the leaves are given whole. The worms have now attained full size, and soon cease feeding altogether. When they are observed to be seeking for a place to spin in, the best are picked out and placed on the *mubushi*, a contrivance made either of straw or light twigs, and intended to facilitate the spinning of the cocoons. The cocoons are spun in three days. Those selected for silk are dried in the manner before described, either in the sun or by artificial heat, or by steam. If the reproduction of eggs is desired, the cocoons are ranged in baskets. After thirteen or fourteen days, the chrysalis will have changed into a moth, and will emerge from the cocoons. The male and female moths are then mated. About 100, 120, or 130 female moths are then placed on a card, which is surrounded with a framework of oiled or varnished wood, so as to prevent the moths from escaping off the card. In a very short space of time, say about twelve hours, the card will be covered with eggs. Strings are then run through the cards, which are strung up in some quiet corner. In autumn they are stowed in boxes, and so left until the following spring.

The great thing to guard against is disease, so that careful watching of the worms day and night is most essential. If the weather is exceptionally hot, then the worms are kept cool, if, on the other hand, cold, then proper warmth is looked after.

There are several varieties of the mulberry. Exposed and open ground is generally selected for a plantation, with a stream near at hand. The ground is always well drained. With worms intended for reproduction more than ordinary care is exercised in the selection of leaves for their food. The mulberry trees known was *Ichibei* (an early kind) *Yotsu-me* and *Awo-jiku* (late kinds) are most fancied. Yonezawa in Dewa, Yanagawa in Oshiu, Uyeda in Shinshiu, and Shimamura in Jōshiu are celebrated for their silk-worms eggs. The provinces of Oshiu, Dewa, Kōshiu, Shinshiu, and Jōshiu have the best reputation for silk. Shimonita and Onama in Jōshiu have also a high name, and so, too, have Maeibashi and Takasaki in Jōshiu. According to native returns, 193,500 cards were produced in Oshiu in 1872, of which 116,680 are said to have been exported to foreign countries.

**Tea.**—Exported in 1873, 11,330,466 lbs., valued at \$3,339,041; against, exported in 1872, 11,653,333 lbs., valued at \$3,051,625. The following prices were ruling at the commencement of 1873:—

Common	...	\$23 to \$24 per picul.
Good Common	...	\$25 to \$27 "
Medium	...	\$29 to \$32 "
Good Medium	...	\$35 to \$37 "
Fine	...	\$35 to \$37 "
Finest	...	\$38 to \$40 "
Choice	...	\$42 to \$45 "

The highest prices paid for new Teas in May 1873, at the commencement of the tea season, were \$50 to \$60, and \$65 to \$75 per picul, respectively.

Tea is said to have been first introduced into Japan from China, in the year 732, but it did not come into universal use until 1193. A few words on its culture. The districts which have a reputation for the best tea are those of Uji, Dango, and Tōgino, situated in Yamashiro. Suruga in Oni takes next rank, but the shrub is very generally grown throughout the Empire. The ground best adapted for its cultivation exhibits a reddish soil, mixed with small stones, open to the south and east but shut in from the north and west. Plantations are situated in warm, but yet temperate, climates. The plant blossoms late in autumn, and the nut or seed follows the flower. These nuts, however, do not ripen until the winter of the ensuing year. When ripe the nut bursts, and the seed falls to the ground. This is known as the "Oshiko," and is reckoned the best for sowing. It is then placed in bags and stored. The seeds are sown in the course of the last month of the year. Patches of ground measuring six feet square are marked out. These are divided off in three parts, in each of which holes of little over a foot in diameter are dug. Manure is used, and after the lapse of two days a small quantity of seed is sown in each hole; about an inch of light soil is then sprinkled over the seed. The seedlings show up early in summer. In the ensuing year, the seedlings are carefully protected from the cold. In the second year liquid manure is applied, but solid manure is not used until the third year. If the plantation is a very good one the leaves are picked immediately after the third year. The time for picking depends upon the temperature of the season, but the most fitting time is when the shrub is in what is known as the three-leaf stage, and when summer has well set in. This picking makes the best tea. When four or more leaves appear they are somewhat dry in consistency and make inferior tea. Choosing a fine bright day, the women and children in the tea-growing districts get together, each with basket in hand, and set to work picking. The best leaves, forming first class tea, are plucked, and after thirty days comes the second picking for medium teas.

The leaves are taken to the houses and boiling water is got read in a range of cauldrons filled with water to 5-10ths of their capacity. About half a pound of leaves are then placed in each steamer over these cauldrons, a lid is placed on the steamer and the leaves are thus steamed for a brief period, then taken off, spread on matting, and cooled with a fan. They are removed to the firing pan, tossed and rubbed rapidly to and fro with the hands until the steam has dried off. They are then shifted on a pan placed over a light fire, where, having been left for one night, they will be found to be completely dried. The leaves are then passed through a sieve to get rid of the stalks, and a rough cleaning

process is gone through to remove conspicuous impurities, after which they are again carefully sifted. The sieves are made of different sizes, each of a successive grade, adapted to every stage of sorting from rough to fine. They are classified into 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, and an expert is employed who parcels out the leaves into good, medium and inferior. When this has been done the tea is again fired, cooled, and placed either in cedar wood boxes or packed up in matting, and is now ready for transmission to different parts of the country; or it is placed in jars, with the lids carefully secured so as to exclude all air. For storage a well ventilated place is selected, damp being very injurious to tea. When sudden changes take place in the temperature, as is not unfrequently the case at all seasons of the year, the leaves are taken out and refired, so as to ensure their retaining full colour and flavour.

"Powder tea" is esteemed a great luxury by Japanese, and although coming from the same seed as ordinary tea is cultivated in a different manner, thus developing a leaf different in consistency and flavour. This tea, of two kinds, known as "Koicha," and "Usucha" is made from very old shrubs, selected from the best grounds or plantations. These shrubs are very freely matured, some ten times in the year for "Koicha," and some six times for "Usucha." About the end of March or beginning of April, these shrubs are surrounded on all sides, in addition to being covered with a bamboo screen work, so as to protect from frost. This screen work is removed when summer is well set in. When the leaves have been picked they are steamed for about half a minute, spread out on matting, and cooled. Then follows the same process as with ordinary tea, namely, firing first over a quick and then over a slow fire, the only difference being that the leaves are turned about with a stick and not with the hand. When about half dried the leaves are placed on trays and dried gradually before a light fire, after which they are passed through bamboo sieves; finally they are spread out on sheets of paper, each leaf being picked out singly. Great care is shown in the mode of storage of this particular kind of tea. The leaves are placed in tin or white metal jars, which again are enclosed in wooden boxes and packed with a certain quantity of common leaf. This preserves the scent and flavor for a long time. When about to use for drinking a sufficient quantity is taken out of the metal jar, placed in a small hand tea-mill and slowly ground into a very fine powder. The powder is then removed with a feather and placed in an air-tight jar. Boiling water is then got ready, and when just at boiling point about one quarter of an ounce of tea powder is put into a tea cup and boiling water poured on to suit taste. The whole is then rapidly stirred with a bamboo stick especially made for the purpose, until a good froth is produced. The tea should then be drunk. Much ceremony is observed in the drinking of this particular tea.

**Tobacco.**—3,071.57 piculs, valued at \$30,840, exported in 1873; against 2,321 piculs, valued at \$22,563, exported in 1872.

According to a native authority, tobacco was introduced into Japan in the year 1555, and was first planted at Nagasaki in Hizen. It is now very generally grown throughout the country. The Japanese give the following description of its mode of culture.

In those provinces where a high degree of temperature prevails the plant lives throughout the winter, but it is nevertheless cul-



tomary to sow fresh seed in the early spring of each successive year. The plants appear in due time, and by the third month of the year have attained a height of five or six inches. In the sixth month they will have grown to some six feet, with a full round stem. The leaves are long and pointed, about one foot in length, and completely envelop the stalk. Both stem and leaf are covered with a fine hairy substance. In Autumn a great number of flowers spring from the tip of the stem. These are about an inch in length and of a pale purple tint. To these succeed small round seeds, inside of which are three small chambers containing a great number of light red seeds. The leaves differ in form in different provinces, some being round and wide, others narrow and pointed, and others thick and long. The first kind are produced in Osumi, Satsuma, Iyo, and Awa; the second in Kodzki and Satsu. The mode of cultivation also varies in the different provinces. In Osumi, Satsuma, Hinga, Iyo and Kadzusa, the seed is sown late in autumn, and transplanted in the spring of the ensuing year, while in other places the seed is sown in early spring and transplanted a little later on. The sowing and transplanting are, however, dependant on the temperature of the locality, and each place follows its own customs.

In Awa, where a great deal of tobacco is grown, the seed is sown in early spring, in fields well exposed to the sun and duly prepared for its reception. Well sifted stable manure is strewn over the field, and the seedlings appear after the lapse of about twenty days. The old manure is then swept away, and liquid manure applied from time to time. If the plants are too dense they are thinned out. The larger plants are now planted out into fields well prepared for the purpose, in rows with about eight inches space between each plant, the furrows between each row being about two feet wide. They are again well sprinkled with liquid manure, also with the lees of oil, at intervals of about seven days. A covering of wheat or millet bran is now laid over the furrows.

The bitter taste of the leaf is in a measure an effectual safeguard against the ravages of insects, but the leaves are nevertheless carefully tended to prevent damage from such cause. If the reproduction from seed is not desired, the flowers should be cut off and the stem pruned down, otherwise the leaves will lose in smell and flavour. In Osumi, exceptional attention is paid to the cultivation of the tobacco plant. The lees of oil, if liberally used, and stable manure sparsely applied, have great effect on the plant, producing a small leaf with an excellent flavour, while, if the opposite course is followed, the leaves grow to an immense size but are very inferior in taste. The manuring of tobacco differs from that of other plants, in that manure is plentifully applied both to the roots and leaves.

*Gathering the leaves.* In the height of summer, when the flowers are of a light tint, two or three of the leaves nearest the root are gathered. These are called first leaves, but produce Tobacco of second quality. After the lapse of a fortnight the leaves are gathered by twos, and from these the best tobacco is produced. Any remaining leaves are afterwards broken off along with the stem, and dried. These form the lowest quality of tobacco. After gathering, the leaves are arranged in regular layers and covered with straw matting, which is removed in a couple of days. The leaves are now of a light yellow colour. They are then fastened by the

stem, in twos and threes, to a rope slung in a smoke room, and after being so left for 14 or 15 days they are dried for two or three days in the sun, after which they are exposed for a couple of nights, in order that they may be moistened with dew. They are then smoothed out and arranged in layers, the stems being fastened together, pressed down with boards, and packed away in a dark room.

*Chopping the leaves.* Any sand adhering to the leaves is removed with a brush. The stems having been cut off, the leaves are rolled round, firmly pressed down with a thin board, and cut exactly in the centre. The two halves are then placed one on top of each other, in such manner that the edges exactly correspond, and, being in this position firmly compressed between two boards, they are cut into fine strips, the degree of fineness depending on the skill of the cutter. A machine made of hard wood, but with the vital parts of iron, is used by some persons for this purpose. This machine was devised about sixty years ago by a skilful Yedo mechanic, the idea being taken from those used in Osaka and Kiyoto for cutting thread used for weaving into silk embroidery. Since then numerous improvements have been made in it, and it is now extremely well adapted for the economization of labour. Another machine was invented about eight years since also by a Yedo mechanic. It is smaller than the first mentioned, but being very easily worked is much in use. Tobacco is sometimes cut in the following crude manner. The leaves are piled one on top of the other, tightly compressed into the consistency of a board and then cut into shavings with a carpenter's plane. This is, however, about the worst method, and even the best tobacco if treated in such fashion loses its flavor and valuable qualities.

I append the following table, shewing the provinces where the best, medium, and inferior tobaccos are grown. Dividing them into classes, they stand as follows:—

#### First-class Leaf.

Osumi, Kodzuke, Satsuma, Setsu, Musashi, Tamba, Kadzusa.

#### Second-class.

Sagami, Shinano, Nagato, Hizen, Hibashi, Shimodzu.

#### Third-class.

Awa, Tajima Bishiu, Omi, Tango, Iwaki, Iwashiro.

### Wax, Vegetable and Bee's.

The export of this from Kanagawa has never attained to any very high figure. The returns for 1873 were only:—

Vegetable Wax, 150 piculs, valued at \$1,820. Bees Wax, 8 piculs and 25 catties, valued at \$101.

In 1872 the export of Vegetable Wax was 418 piculs, valued at \$6,270, but at Kobe and Nagasaki it figures with some prominence amongst the export returns.

The trees from which wax is made are the *urushi* or lacquer tree, the *yama-urushi*, the *hage-urushi* (the last mentioned better known as the *ro-no-ki*), and the *ko-ga-no-ki*. The wax is made from the rind of the fruit. In places where wax is manufactured to any great extent the *urushi* is not availed of for its lacquer. As the trees are not cut for several years they may be seen in the wax producing districts growing to a height of 35 or 40 feet. In districts where the trees are used for their lacquer or varnish they are cut every seven

or ten years. The mode of obtaining wax from the *urushi* or lacquer tree is as follows.

Late in the autumn, the branches, heavy with fruit, are lopped off and taken into the house. The fruit is pounded up in a pestle, and then shaken in a basket-sieve so as to separate seed from rind. From this rind the wax is made. The mode of expressing it differs here and there, but in no very important particulars. The following brief description is taken from the mode as followed out in Sendai and Aidzu. Boiling water is got ready in an iron cauldron, over which a lattice works of sticks is placed, and on these some matting. The sifted rinds of the fruit are then laid out on the matting and steamed, after which they are placed in hempen bags and again steamed. The bag, with its contents, is then put in a wooden trough, wedges or blocks are inserted in the trough and driven home on to the bag with heavy blows from a mallet. An aperture at the bottom of the trough provides for the egress of the wax. The trough and wedges are made of *kaki* wood, and the mallets and blocks of wild mulberry, a very hard wood and well suited to the purpose. A small quantity of oil, in the proportion of about 1/10th, is added to the wax, to allow of its being expressed more easily. It then goes through another steaming process and is again pounded in the trough.

Wax from the *yama urushi* or wild lacquer tree is obtained thus. The fruit is collected at the latter end of summer and is at once steamed without being pounded in pestle, as is the case with the *urushi* wax. The wax is purified by melting. A large tub of cold water is taken and placed under a wooden tank having a small aperture close to the bottom. The melted wax is then poured into this tank and escapes through the aperture into the tub beneath, while doing so it is stirred rapidly with the hand, after which it is placed either in matting or shallow boxes, and dried in the open air for about 15 days.

The *hage-urushi*, from which wax is largely obtained, grows in the south-western part of the Empire. This tree was first brought from the Loochoo Islands to Sakura-jima, an island near Satsuma. Its production has so increased that there are now no less than seven different species, *Marumi*, *Yasutomi*, *Inotsune*, *Ogawa*, *Tanaka*, *Fukiange*, *Matsuyama*, the last mentioned being regarded as the best. The *hage-urushi* tree is raised from seed or from slips. *Koga* wax is made from the fruit of the *koga* tree, which differs from the *urushi* and *hage-urushi* trees. It is an ever-green, and is largely grown in Otsugon in the northern part of Nagato. It flowers in the middle of summer, the fruit ripening in autumn, when it is plucked and soaked in water for four or five days, after which it is trodden out with the feet, thus separating the outer rind. The *koga* wax contains a large proportion of natural oil, which in a measure restricts its use to cold and temperate districts. Candles made of it show a very bright light, and if some contrivance could be hit upon for extracting the oil, the consumption of this wax would be increased, as it is very cheap, compared with the other kinds. Refuse wax is used for manuring purposes.

Bee's wax is obtained in this way. After the honey has been taken from the comb the latter is put into boiling water, and allowed to simmer. It soon dissolves and floats to the surface. A wire net work with raised sides is then inserted in the boiler and pressed down, thus causing the wax to rise through and above the net, the refuse part of the comb remaining at the bottom. The wax

is taken out and placed in cold water, where it soon hardens. It is then lumped together and again melted, after which it is placed in moulds and is now ready for the market. The amount of wax obtainable from a comb is equal to about one third of the weight. Wax is also made from the combs of insects which build on the Ibôte tree. This wax is of the purest white, and is prepared in the same way as bee's wax.

### Hemp.

Japan is known to produce hemp of the finest quality, but it has, as yet, found no market out of the country. It can only be laid down in England at so high a price as to effectually shut it out from competition with Manilla hemp, the latter well answering all the purposes to which coarser hemp is applied—namely, cordage and sail cloth. Hempen cloths are freely used by the Japanese, and it is not improbable that, before long, machinery may be brought to bear upon this industry. I proceed to give a brief account of its culture and preparation in this country.

Hemp grows wild throughout Japan, but care is more especially given to its preparation in the Northern Districts, where it is made up into piece goods, known as *Echigo Chijimi*, *Echigo Jôfu*, *Yonegawa Chijimi*, etc. The plant is perennial, and attains to a growth of six feet and upwards; the stem is covered with a short hairy substance; the leaves are heart shaped with a sharp point; the surface of the leaf bluish in color and the back white; both sides are furry and rough to the touch. In the summer, small sprouts of about two or three inches in length appear at the point where the leaves join the stem. These throw out blossoms which develop into small white flowers, the female flowers being next the leaf, the male next the stalk. There are three descriptions of the plant, one called *Akagin*, a second '*Shiragin*,' and a third '*Shirappa*.' The last named has a much whiter leaf than the two former. There is no very material difference in the quality of the three plants, but such as may exist depends on the amount of care bestowed on the cultivation. The plant being a perennial there is no occasion to sow seed, propagation being carried on by means of shoots taken from the roots. The proper time for doing this is in autumn, when the shoots are planted out at a distance of three feet apart. Notwithstanding this space between the plants, the ground is completely covered in a very short time. The new plants are not fit for use until after a three year's growth. They are generally protected with a fencing, and the ground is kept free from weeds and creepers. The best plant grows very straight, with the leaves at regular intervals. The inferior kinds grow crooked, and bear a great number of leaves. The fibre is obtained in the following manner.

When the summer has set in, the plantation is fired, after which the ground is well prepared with manure and so left till the close of summer, when the shoots will have attained their full height. They are then cut and soaked in running water for about four hours. After immersion the stalks are broken in about three places, thus separating the rind from the pith. In the interstice thus made the thumb of the left hand is inserted and the stalks shredded. The shredded parts are then placed in layers. They are now laid out on a board, set up with a foot piece at one end, so as to make an inclined plane. A small edged-tool is then grasped in the

right hand, the shreds being firmly held down with the left, and the inner white coating is then scraped off. The shreds are now hung on a frame, after which they are again placed on the board and this time the outer green pith is scraped off. The fibre is now tied together in bundles and dried. This scraping or stripping of the outer green peel requires much deftness and is only done by an experienced hand. Only one day is occupied in doing the above, so that a man cuts just as much and no more than he can get through in the day's work. When the fibre has been tied together in bundles it is hung up to dry and carefully guarded from wet. This dried fibre is woven into cloth and all kinds of piece goods. The coarser kinds are also made into an inferior description of cloth, very brown in color and known as '*Akari momen*.' The outer green bark or peel is also dried, macerated, and made into paper pulp, used for the coarsest kinds of papers. It is sometimes used in its dried state by the poorer classes as a stuffing for mattresses. The best of the outer or surface fibre is also made up into material, very strong in texture and of a mouse color, known as '*Shara hagi momen*.' The pith, or what is left after obtaining the fibre, is utilized in finishing off the thatch of houses.

A man well up in the cultivation of hemp will raise 130 lbs. of hemp from a piece of ground measuring 30 tsubos (a tsubo being six feet square) but the average production is about eighty-five pounds for the same measurement of ground.

### Rice.

The prohibition on the export of rice has ceased to exist, its free export having been declared by Government order dated July 15th, 1873. The Custom House Returns for the year give the export of rice as almost nil, —one hundred and seventy one piculs, but probably no notice has been taken of the export on Government account, and further, although the prohibition against the export has been withdrawn, there has been no inducement to ship. The Chamber of Commerce Returns place the export of 1873 at 215,984 piculs, valued at \$347,832 and this export was confined entirely to the first six months of the year, and consisted probably of coast shipments. The Returns for Niogo and Osaka shew an export of 154,431 piculs, valued at \$520,678-74 shipped during the year 1873.

Rice is largely grown within this Consulate district. The plant is known under the name of '*Ine*,' the grain before the husk is removed is designed as '*momi*' (paddy), without the husk it is known as '*kore*' or rice. The hill or upland rice, which is sown on dry soil, is called *Okabo*, ordinary rice is, as is generally known grown on irrigated lands. The early kinds are small in grain and not sweet, but they meet a want when, as in the height of summer, there may be an absence of grain of any kind. The ordinary or late crops are big in grain and sweet in flavour. In Japan, as I suppose is the case in all rice-growing countries, attention is paid to what particular kind of grain thrives in a fat and what in a thin soil, also what kinds of rice are adapted to a cold and what to a warm climate. The Japanese have several kinds of rice, to which distinctive names are given, these being either universal throughout the country or confined to particular districts. I give a few of the most prominent kinds:—

*Cha-urigashi*.—Small grain, thin leaf and stalk, and brown color.

*Sando-bake*.—Exhibits a reddish husk but a white grain.

*Ama-kusa-mochi*.—Reddish husk with dark grain. This kind is largely used in making rice cakes or loaves.

*Sh'to-fushi-wase*.—Has a very dark husk and is much bearded. It throws out grain when it has attained a very short growth. In some places two crops of this kind are gathered in one year.

*Yawarata Ine*.—A long grain, without beard. *Komino*—large and long grain, short beard, and great length of stalk.

*Murasaki Nae*.—Husk, stalk and beard have a somewhat purplish tint; the grain is, however, quite white.

*Watakushi Gome*.—Of which there are two descriptions—red and white. This kind is very dry in grain and lacks sweetness; it is, however, very digestible. The rice from this grain is not obtained by the ordinary process with a flail but by a process of boiling.

*Nido Ine*.—This is sown early in spring, and reaped in summer; the second crop is then sown immediately, and reaped early in winter. This species of rice is known in Tosa as *Toya Roku*. In Hiuga there is no second sowing, but a second crop is obtained of the first seedlings.

Prior to sowing, the seed (rice grain) is always soaked in water, the length of immersion depending on whether the sowing is for early, ordinary, or late crops. The sowings are, however, generally made between the middle of February and the end of April. The rice is taken just as it is packed in bags and immersed in water, a stream, well, or pond all answering the purpose equally well. It is there left to soak for ten, fifteen or twenty days and then taken out and warm water poured over the bags, which are now covered with an additional covering of matting so as to induce warmth and force the sprouting of the grain. Another plan is to open the bags after they have been soaked and to dry the grain for two or three days, taking care to turn it about frequently. It is brought indoors about dusk and covered with matting. The rice is sown when the grain is on the point of sprouting. Exposure to the sun's rays after immersion will also force on the sprouting. In some parts of the country the rice is sown almost immediately after it has been taken out of the water, and when the husks of the grain have just burst and no more. The ground for the reception of the seedling is chosen with an eye to richness of soil and good facilities for irrigation. Towards the end of autumn it is well ploughed, and stable manure is mixed with the upturned soil. When spring comes round the soil is gone over with a spade, and all lumpy soil broken at each stroke of the spade or hoe; trefoil, young bamboo leaves or indeed green leaves of any kinds, fish manure or refuse oil, is mixed with the soil, which is manured besides and then well flooded. The water channels are well banked up all round, and care is taken to keep the ground free from weeds; further, the surface of the soil is smoothed down so as to prevent irregularities. When the water has cleared and all muddy particles sunk to the bottom the seed is sown broadcast. This work is only entrusted to experienced hands, otherwise the seed would appear in patches. After the sowing the water is drawn off; a fine day is chosen for this so that the warm rays of the sun may penetrate the soil. The soil is left dry from morning to evening, when it is again flooded and so left till morning. The water is not allowed to be more than two or three inches deep. If the weather looks like rain the water is drawn off, otherwise the rain would wash away the seedlings altogether.

ther. When the seedlings are well up, fish manure or refuse oil is scattered over them, to force them on and induce a thick growth. Transplanting takes place in from 45 to 55 days after sowing. In this work the wives and daughters of the farmers are largely employed. The seedlings are planted out in tufts, two, three, four or five plants going to the tuft, according to the practice prevailing in different localities. The tufts are planted out in lines, with a space of from one to two feet between each tuft; much dexterity is displayed in this and a knowledge of the capabilities of the soil is essential so as to know whether to plant the rice out close or far apart. So soon as the planting out is over, the proprietor goes round his lands to see with a practised eye whether any irregularities exist: whatever he notices amiss he rectifies at once. From fifteen to twenty thousand tufts are required for three hundred tsuboes of ground (a tsuboe measuring six feet square). In sowing, a little over a pint and a half of grain will suffice for thirty tsuboes of ground. After planting out, the ground is gone over with a light hand rake and hoe, and care is taken that the soil does not press too heavily at the roots of the seedlings. All foot marks are carefully erased, and the ground constantly weeded. When the plants are well forward, full in grain, the water is taken off the fields, so that the sun may penetrate the soil and thus harden the grain. When the earth has become thoroughly hard at the roots of the plants it is accepted as a sign that the grain has attained a proper consistency of hardness.

Of the *okabo* (hill or upland rice) there are both early and late kinds, but they do not differ much in leaf or grain from the ordinary paddy. The ground for this description of rice is first well manured, either with stable or liquid manure, and then laid out in furrows. About three and a half pints of seed are required for thirty tsuboes of ground. The seed is sown much in the same manner as millet or wheat. Prior to sowing, it is immersed in water for a few days, exposed to the sun, and then sown when the husks are about to burst open.

Rice crops suffer much from the depredations of birds and vermin, and all sorts of appliances are resorted to, to scare these away. Either straw ropes with clappers attached are stretched across the fields or scare-crows are placed here and there. A favorite contrivance particularly noticeable in hilly districts is—a hollowed bamboo, of a foot or so in length, in which a small stick is inserted; this is supported on a couple of props, right and left, which just keep it at a balance. It is then placed in such a position as to allow any of the small natural rivulets of water that abound to play into it, thus causing it to clatter up and down; it effectively scares away birds and the like.

*Harvesting.*—When harvest time comes round, the crops are cut with a sickle, the rice is bound in sheaves and left to dry in the sun for about five days, or it is suspended, ears down, from a bamboo frame. It is then taken into the barns and passed through a toothed instrument, which roughly separates the ears from the stalks. It is then run through a sieve and again dried in the sun. Afterwards it is winnowed, by which process the good and inferior grains are separated, the one falling to the right the other to the left of the winnowing machine; another aperture provides for the egress of dust, refuse stalk, &c. The grain is then tossed over matting and left exposed for a short time. It is then placed in a pestle and the

husk separated from the grain, after which it is again winnowed and passed through a funnel placed on an inclined plane; the best and heaviest grain finding its way down the incline, the light kind being caught in a wire-work net. The rice is now measured out and made up into bags holding from twelve to twenty-two gallons of grain. The size of a rice bag is held to be a test of the physique of the men of any particular district where rice is grown. The bigger the bag, the stronger and better built the men. The province of Owari is noted for the size of its rice bags; the smallest are those of Hizen and Dewa. I append a table of the provinces where the best kinds of rice are grown, and also a table shewing the relative produce of a good and also a bad harvest. Rice of the first quality is grown in the province of Mino, Higo, Ise, Owari, Totomi, Hizen, Hing, Yamashiro, Yamato, Suruga, Idzu, Omi and Mikawa. Second quality is grown in Harima, Tama, Tango and Tajima. Third quality in Kadzusa, Shimosa, Musashi, Kaga, Echigo and Shinano.

#### RELATIVE PRODUCE, WITH A GOOD HARVEST.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -acre of best ground produces 816 lbs. of rice, of medium ground 583 lbs., and of inferior ground 467 lbs.

#### WITH A BAD HARVEST.

$\frac{1}{4}$ -acre of best ground produces 467 lbs., of medium ground 350 lbs., and of inferior ground 289 lbs.

The above table is based on the average products of a well known rice district in Hizen.

### Shipping.

*Direct trade in British vessels from and to Great Britain and Colonies.*—In 1873, eighty-seven vessels, with a tonnage of 75,176 tons, all with cargoes, entered the port; against eighty-eight vessels with a tonnage of 59,811 tons entering in 1872. The increase in entries with cargo tonnage for the past year is 16,879 tons over 1872, but with numerically one ship less. The clearances in 1873 amounted to 36 vessels, with a tonnage of 31,419 tons; against 57 vessels, with a tonnage of 39,893 tons, clearing in 1872. All the clearances in 1872, fifty-five ships, with a tonnage of 38,475 tons, were with cargoes, the remainder clearing in ballast. There is no decrease, therefore, for the past year total, under the clearances of 21 vessels, with a tonnage of 8,474 tons, and of these with cargoes, of 9 vessels, with tonnage of 7,056 tons as compared with 1872.

*Indirect, or carrying, trade in British ships from and to other countries.*—

The total entries for 1873 gave 20 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,002 tons; the total clearances 34 vessels, with a tonnage of 25,707 tons.

The entries with cargoes were 18 vessels, with a cargo tonnage of 10,069 tons. The clearances, 25 vessels with a cargo tonnage of 20,999 tons. Comparing these figures with 1872, the total entries under the above heading for 1872 were 27 vessels, with a tonnage of 11,802 tons; the clearances 32 vessels, with a tonnage of 17,564 tons. Of the entries in 1872, 25 vessels, with a tonnage of 10,621 tons, were with cargoes, and the clearances, 23 vessels, with a cargo tonnage of 12,945 tons. The total entries for 1873 shew a decrease of 7 in the number of vessels, as compared with 1872; the tonnage, however, remains much the same. The clearances shew an increase of 2 vessels, and, in tonnage, an increase of 8,143 tons. The entries with cargoes shew a decrease of 7 in the number of vessels, with but little difference in the total cargo ton-

nage. The clearances shew a numerical increase of 2 vessels, and a cargo increase of 8,054 tons.

*Indirect, or carrying, trade in British vessels, from or to open ports in Japan.*

In the total entries there is an increase of 13 vessels, with an increase in the tonnage of 6,169 tons. In the clearances, there is an increase of 26 vessels, and an increase in the tonnage of 21,825 tons, as compared with 1872. Of the entries, all were with cargoes; against 16 vessels with a tonnage of 8,355 tons, entered with cargoes in 1872. Of the clearances, 32 vessels, with a tonnage of 24,003 tons, were with cargoes; against 29 vessels, with a tonnage of 16,419 tons cleared in 1872. There is an increase, therefore, over 1872, of entries with cargoes of 14 vessels, with a cargo tonnage of 6,419 tons, and of the clearances, an increase of 4 ships, with a cargo tonnage of 7,549 tons.

Yokohama still labours under all the disadvantages attendant on a comparatively open roadstead, and with few or no facilities for landing or shipping cargo, though the improvements recently made by the Japanese Government at the principal landing place should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

I have heard that it is proposed to run out two stone jetties, in such shape as will form a sheltered anchorage, and at the same time admit of ships discharging and loading alongside; but the project, if indeed such exists, has not yet been made public, and I simply quote from hear-say.

I have given some attention to the subject of the purchasing power of money in this district, the wages of the artizan and agricultural classes, and the social economy, generally, of those classes of the people with whom we are almost daily in contact; but this led me into a field of research which I can scarcely bring within the scope of this report. Moreover, inquiries under these headings are met with replies so inconsistent and difficult of explanation. To instance this, I may mention that I have been credibly informed that the cost of the daily necessities of life in Yokohama is so high that Japanese find it cheaper to incur the expense of a journey by rail to Kanagawa and back, buying their supplies in that town, than to purchase them in Yokohama. At first sight this would seem to be absurd, and would probably be reckoned as a mis-statement, for, under ordinary circumstances, the difference of price of necessities at Kanagawa and Yokohama would consist only in the additional cost of conveyance from the former to the latter place, but this enhanced cost lies more, I fear, in the fact that nearly everything brought to Yokohama is so taxed, both openly and secretly, as to make prices almost ruinous to native consumers. I hesitate in saying this is so, emphatically, but from such information as I have been able to obtain it points in this direction. As is well known, a market exists in Yokohama for the supply of daily necessities both for foreign and Japanese tables, and every small retail vendor is compelled to purchase in this market. Fish, fowl, game, and all garden produce are forced into this market by order of the authorities, and a per centum tax levied. The seller has therefore not only to make his profit, but to recoup himself in the amount of his tax and the rental of his stall. Except that the market brings to a focus produce of this kind, and is thus a convenience; it would seem to be in other respects the reverse of a benefit. Apart from the tax, which may be fair enough, I have no doubt but that a system of petty extortion exists which

increases tenfold the price of all articles. If here was such an officer as "Inspector of Markets," the desirability of which, I pointed out some time since to the proper Japanese authorities, there would be less ground of complaint on this score, for the purchaser would have some guarantee of the quality of the food bought. Anyone who has seen a Japanese butcher's shop will agree with me that there is good work for an Inspector in that direction.

Looking to the position of the artisan and labourer in this district, both may be considered as well to do. Little or no distress exists amongst the agricultural classes. Their wants are few, and they are content to live on without seeking materially to improve their circumstances. Great changes have taken place of late years in the character and condition of the artisan class, and the growing taste on the part of Japanese for brick or stone faced houses has bought forward a class of men who make a speciality of this work, namely, stone masons and bricklayers. It is not many years since the former held a very inferior position in the trades, but they have now pushed themselves to the front rank, and a first class hand will earn his five *bus* a day, say five to six shillings, at piece work. The following may be taken as the average of wages ruling in this district for artisans.

Carpenters .....	1½ to 2	Bus per diem.
Plasterers .....	1½ to 2	" " "
Stonemasons .....	2½ to 3	" " "
Blacksmiths .....	1 to 3	" " "
Bricklayers .....	1 to 0	" " "
Tilers .....	1½ to 3	" " "
Paper hangers .....	1½ to 3	" " "
House Painters and		
Decorators .....	1½ to 3	" " "
Joiners .....	3 to 0	" " "

Good hands, employed in piece work, will, however, earn far in excess of the above. The lowest figure on which the above can live with anything approaching to comfort is about 11 *bus* per mensem for food. House rent may be put down at 6 *bus* a month. For the 11 *bus* a man will get three good meals a day—his breakfast of rice, bean soup and radish; his dinner of cold rice, salt fish or sweet potatoes; and his supper of rice and some little adjunct. The employer will generally find the workmen in tea (of a common kind) at their dinner, and, if the work progresses well, an occasional allowance of *sake*, or wine. Cost of clothing may be put down at 16 or 20 *bus* per annum. Boarding houses are common institutes for unmarried men, the charge being about 8 *tempos* a day, which would compute to 9 or 10 shillings a month. A comparison of earning and disbursements will shew that there is yet a good margin for petty luxuries, amusements, etc. I should doubt if the Japanese artisan, unless married, was a saving man. A married couple of this class can not live well under 28 or 30 *bus* a month. I give Yokohama rates which are extremely high. In the interior, living is probably much cheaper. There is no doubt that the rate of living in and about Yokohama, for all classes of Japanese, has increased to an unprecedented extent of late years. Ten years ago, a Japanese officer of standing, attached to any of the local Governments offices here, could live comfortably as a married man on twenty-two dollars a month. This would admit of his keeping a good table, dressing well, keep of servants and a horse. The same mode of living cannot be indulged in now under seventy-five or eighty dollars a month. In 1860, a Japanese servant would cost his master, keep and wages included, about eighteen dollars per annum. The estimated cost, now

is twenty-five dollars. I give a few instances of the rise in prices of some articles in daily use amongst the Japanese.

In 1860, *is-shô* (a certain measure) of *sake*, or wine, cost eight *tempos*. The same quantity cannot now be bought under twenty *tempos*. One *riô* (of money) would then purchase 2 to 5 *shô* (measure) of rice: the same amount will now only purchase half the quantity. Oil was five or six *tempos* per *isshô* (measurement), and now the like quantity costs thirty-two *tempos*. A certain weight of charcoal could be bought for three *tempos*. The same weight now costs eighteen. If certain commodities have become dear, the Japanese must set off, as against these, the greater cheapness of transit and locomotion as compared with former years. Japanese steamers are now conveying passengers to Kobe and Osaka, a distance of some 360 miles, for eight dollars a head, and finding them in food on the passage; a great saving both in economy of time and expenditure, as compared with the journey by road. I regret that I have been unable to obtain reliable statistics of the trade done by native steamers. No records under this heading are kept at the Custom House, and my enquiries at the agencies of the different steamship companies for information in this direction have not met with success.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble, servant,

(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

SIR HARRY PARKES, K.C.B.

### Chinese Riot in Shanghai.

The events of yesterday proved that we did not exaggerate the state of feeling among the Ningpo Chinese, in our allusion on Saturday to their anger at the roads which are being made by the French Council, alongside the Ningpo Joss-house. We cannot, tonight, enter at length into the merits of the case, but must confine ourselves to a record of the incidents of the day.

Rumours had reached the Chief of the French Police that an incendiary movement was being planned; but full credit was not given to the report. The event proved, however, that it was true. A Chinese mob assembled yesterday afternoon in the Quar of the French Settlement near the Ningpo Joss House, attacked the house of the Inspector of Roads, maltreated M. Percebois and his family, gutted and subsequently set fire to his house, and went on to burn down Mr. Charrier's stables (in the neighbourhood) and a number of adjacent Chinese houses.

Four Chinese met their death in the riot, one being shot during the first attack on Mr. Percebois, and three either shot or bayoneted later in the afternoon.

The Volunteer Force was called out at 9 p.m., and, probably, warning of their arrival induced the rioters to disperse. At any rate, the streets were nearly empty when the men reached the ground. While it lasted, the incendiaryism seems to have been of the most determined character. The rioters thrust wisps of burning straw into the premises they wished to destroy; and we hear that Mr. Penfold and Mr. Stripling succeeded in arresting two men in the act.

The affair is clearly referable to the excitement about the roads, so readers at a distance need give it no extended significance. But it remains to be seen whether, after the serious proportions it has assumed, the excitement will at once subside, or whether further trouble may ensue before it is finally quelled. It is likely that the display of force made last night will deter the rioters from further outbreak—despite their threats, loudly uttered, that they would not stop till they had burned down the Municipal Hall. It will show them that—apart from any question as to the merits of the case—foreigners of all nationalities will unite to stop lawless violence.

We proceed to give an account of the events, as much in detail as we have been able to learn them.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, a policeman on his beat at the western end of Rue du Consulat was followed by a crowd of about 200 Chinese. He was hit in the side, his sword taken hold of from behind

and pulled from the scabbard, his shako knocked off, and the man was otherwise beaten very badly. Some European passing came to the rescue, and conveyed him to the Central Station. The next thing heard at the Station was through Mr. Percebois, the Inspector of Roads, who came in with his wife and five children. Mr. Percebois showed wounds on his head, and stated that his house had been surrounded, the windows smashed in, the rooms gutted, and that the place was also being set on fire. He had been injured by stones, while his wife had been dragged by the hair along the ground. She managed to escape down the Rue Wokwei however, and three sailors from the mail steamer *Tigre*—who were also assaulted, and one of whom lost his watch—secured the safety of the children and brought them to the Station. M. Barbe, Chief de Police, sent to advise the Consul-General of the disturbance, and went with the Police at hand, under arms, to disperse the crowd. When they arrived they found a great number of Chinamen, dancing in rings, with the clothes of Mrs. Percebois parcelled out amongst them, after having gutted the house and smashed everything to minute atoms. The house was a perfect wreck from top to bottom. The police fired three or four shots, as M. Barbe states, in the air, to intimidate the mob.

M. Barbe at this time received instructions from the Consul-General advising prudence and a quiet bearing, and he accordingly prepared to retire his men, feeling that, with weapons in their hands, they might be apt to retaliate for the stones flung at them. Another reason for retiring was that a report had reached M. Barbe that the Municipal Hall, which he was compelled to leave comparatively unguarded, had been attacked by a section of the mob. While they were coming back, M. Barbe states that he heard some shots fired, but that they were not by his men. As soon as they got back, the Municipal Compound was partly surrounded, and the mob began to tear down some wooden railings and smash lamp posts. Opposite the main entrance two Europeans in a trap were stopped and compelled to go back. Sentries were then placed all round the compound, inside.

About 7 o'clock, the mob again came to the charge, and set fire to M. Percebois' house. M. Charrier's stables, exactly opposite, were also set fire to, as well as some new Chinese houses in the Rue Hué, in the same neighbourhood. The mob prevented the mafos from taking out the carriages stored at M. Charrier's, which were therefore destroyed, but the ponies got away. About this time a lieutenant of the French gun-vessel *Cmleuvre* came on the spot with twenty men, and took command of the situation. Fifteen volunteers were sent under a sergeant of police to protect the gasworks, and remained there. The police did not return to the scene of the affray.

At 9 o'clock, the East Gate Police Station, where only four men were placed, was attacked, and twenty sailors from the U. S. S. *Ashuelot* (of whom a detachment of eighty with one gun had been landed) were sent there. Forty more were temporarily stationed in the Consular Compound, and the remaining twenty at the Hotel Municipal, where they were quartered in the large hall. A hundred and fifty Chinese soldiers from Kaon-chang-mau were also sent in by the Chinese authorities, at the request of the Consul-General. The Chibisien was asked to catch ten of the leaders of the mob, in order to afford a clue to the real raisers of the disturbance, but up till 10 p.m. only three prisoners had been made. Many of the Chinese in the neighbourhood of the fires and of the Municipal Hall began to remove their effects, owing to warnings they had received from the rioters that their houses would be burnt down. M. Barbe's detectives had reported yesterday morning that an incendiary attack was being planned, but he had hoped that it only related to a mass gathering of the Ningpo men, such as had already been held.

About 6.30, M. Voisin, Chairman of the French Municipal Council, sent a request to Mr. Fearon, Chairman of the English Council, for the support of the S. V. C., to which Mr. Fearon replied that he would lose no time in taking steps to give the desired aid. Mr. Fearon did so, after consultation with the Consuls and the Commanders of the Naval forces.

The foregoing relates almost wholly to the attack on French property, but with this the mob had not stopped. Following up the attack on M. Percebois' house, they at the same time assailed the neighboring one, tenanted by Miss Maclean, late of the Union Chapel Mission. Here they knocked in the windows, and assaulted the inmates—Miss Maclean, and Messrs. D. Cranston and Weir (chief-engineer of the steamer *Gordon Castle*). Mr. Weir escaped with fortunately slight injuries, but Mr. Cranston received a severe wound on the head from a stone, as well as other injuries, which have necessitated his removal to Hospital. Miss Maclean was thrown down the stair of the house and roughly treated, but upon her calling out to the mob in Chinese that she was not French,



they desisted, and friendly hands helped her to a place of safety. The furniture of this house was then partially saved by foreigners who went to the scene after the French police had checked the mob. The appearance of a number of foreigners and the Chinese authorities—the Chehsien and Magistrate of the French Mixed Court—restored a season of quiet; but still the mass of Chinese remained on the open space between the places attacked and the Ningpo joss-house, and surged about excitedly. At this time there were probably over 5,000 Chinese on the ground. The Chehsien and his chair were the objects of hostile demonstrations, but he was ultimately allowed to pass through. One Chinaman had been shot, either by police, by Mr. Percebois, or by a friend who had been with him when the house was attacked, and around the body a dense mass of his countrymen were gathered. About 6.30, foreigners began to leave the scene under the impression that the worst had happened, but as it became dusk, the rioters returned to work. They flung stones very freely at passers-by—Mr. Fisher (of Messrs. Muller & Fisher) was cut on the temple and mouth, and had some teeth knocked in, while driving along the Rue du Consulat in his carriage with Captain Lowell; and, we believe, other cases occurred. The fire-bell again announced that incendiarianism had been resumed, and it was found that the premises mentioned in the particulars furnished us by M. Barbe had been fired. A number of (French) volunteers and firemen were stoned, and shots were fired and bayonets brought into use, with the result that at least three more of the rioters lost their lives, while one was sent to hospital dangerously wounded.

The English police lent assistance in overawing the mob and protecting the property threatened, and they arrested two of the ringleaders, as well as four foreign sailors, who were found bearing off some casks of wine.

At 8 p.m. the Chairman of the Council called out the Volunteers, who were ordered to muster immediately, at the Main Guard, where the Treaty Consuls also met in consultation. The men were formed up in the road, Rangers on the Right, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Rifle Companies and the Mitholongs in the order named. The news was, that the excitement was subsiding; but it was thought well to march the Force into the French Settlement, and especially round the quarters where the rioting had been most active. Even if their active services were not required, their presence would tend to deter further outbreak. Captain Cann announced that Captain Hart would command for the evening; and the Force was counter-marched to the Bund, along which they proceeded to the Rue du Consulat, and down that street to the Municipal Hall. Here a halt was called, while further measures were concerted, and seamen from the *Ashuelot* came up. The whole Force was then marched down past the scene of conflagration to the Ningpo joss-house, where it was rumoured that some of the ringleaders were shut up—as well as that a number of rioters were assembled on the Green, with the intent to stone all comers. Whether the reports were imaginative, or whether any Chinese who may have been out there decamped on hearing of the approaching Force, we cannot say. At any rate not a man was seen.

The Volunteers were then formed in column, opposite the entrance to the Joss-house (in the French Road), the Rangers patrolling the road, while the sailors proceeded—in the presence, and by the wish of, the Chehsien—to break open a side door on the Settlement side, through which the Magistrate, accompanied by the British, American, German and other Consuls at once entered. But here the result was the same—no one was found; and, after a thorough search, the Volunteers were marched back in reserved order to the Bund.

Near the Custom House, the Force was formed up in column, while Captain Hart addressed a few words of thanks to the men for the steadiness with which they had obeyed orders; and announced that in case of fresh alarm four guns would be fired from the U. S. corvette *Ashuelot*, when they were at once to muster at the Main Guard. Mr. Fearon, as Civil Commandant of the Corps, also complimented the men upon the readiness with which they had turned out, and on their steady and soldierly bearing. Fortunately, their active services had not been needed; but their conduct gave a proof of efficiency which would increase the confidence of the community in their capacity to maintain order if required. He thanked them in the name of the community. The Force was then dismissed, at about 0.30 a.m.

At a late hour last night, the ruins of the two houses first attacked, as well as of M. Charrier's stables and several native houses, were still burning; and the desolation was rendered more complete by the spoliation of the gardens attached to some of them, which had been ruthlessly laid waste.

## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

Sir,

The Races are over, and for a few months the sporting members of the community will be able to indulge in speculations as to the probable winners of the "Griffin" or "Challenge" at next meeting, and whether *Dieux* is really a better pony than *Crusader*, and can or cannot beat *Typhoon*, if something or other does or does not happen. There is always an endless amount of "ifs" after every meeting, and men get wondrous wise after they have seen their pet "moke" beaten by a length. Here in Yokohama they express their opinions in language perhaps more emphatic than polite. If an owner is lucky enough to win some good race, he congratulates himself on having a *deuced good pony*; but, if by any chance he loses, its on account of "so-and-so being such an (*adjective*) *bad rider*." There may be a good deal of truth in all this; but, as one of our former Consuls used to say, it might be put in a milder form.

The racing at the Meeting was not very good, and after the first day most of the events were "over before they were started," so to speak. Its riding was fair, but not so good as we have seen before. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Wainwright rode very well all through: Mr. William came out very strong in some of the Japan pony races, and carried off the "Ladies' Purse" and "Tokai Cup" on the second day, and the "Sayonara Stakes" on the third day, in very good style. Mr. James was more successful than he could have reasonably anticipated, but Captain Costegan appeared entirely to have lost all his old form, and was decidedly "off."

The Griffins, with the exception of *Despair*, turned out, as I predicted, a very seedy lot, and the Tartan pony won as he liked. Two other surprises at the meeting were *Ivanhoe* and *Crusader*. The former did not win a race, and the latter only succeeded in carrying off the "Consolation Plate;" but even then it must not be considered that the old pony has gone off. The time this Meeting has been better far than we have ever witnessed on this Course, and when *Crusader* was beaten the time was several seconds faster than any of his winning performances. In the "Nippon Champion" some good racing was done between *Ma-hitotz* and *Typhoon*, the first half mile being done in 62½ seconds; and the mile, by the latter pony, easily in 2 min. 14½ secs. *Tim Whiffler's* performance in the "Welter" was by no means despicable, as he was carrying considerably over weight and afterwards won the "American Cup" without being at all distressed, although running against ponies that might naturally have been expected to beat him. The "Mystery Stable" were very fortunate in winning so many events, as they had not the slightest system in the way they ran their ponies, and in many cases started the wrong ponies, as in the "Lloyd Souvenir." *Dibs* certainly had shewn himself a better animal for that distance (1½ mile) than *Dieux*, yet they ran the latter. There were some races which they could not help winning—the "Kioto Cup" for instance—but the *Brother to Quanticleer* ran *Thistle* a very hard race for it, so much so, that the latter did not again appear to the fore. The Kobé pony *Gamecock* did well for his owners, and is a pony not to be despised for next meeting. The two races he won were done in good time, and the pony was certainly in no condition for racing. Mr. Oki's China lot were a sell for every one, and I am confident that all the

sporting community sympathized with the owners for their want of success. It is certainly no use keeping such ponies to run against the late importation from Shanghai—*Glencoe*, *Pie* and *Picayune*, probably three of the finest animals that have ever yet run in China, judging from their late performances in Shanghai; certainly they are far ahead of anything we have here. I must not forget to say a word about the "Hurdle Race," which I was glad to see so well supported. For some years past, it has been a sheer farce, and had seldom more than two or three starters; but this meeting we had a field of six, and a good race from start to finish. All the ponies jumped well and *Snowball* won it in good style. *Dibs* was unfortunate in not getting away at the start, but even if he had, I don't think his superior turn of speed would have equalled the distance gained by the winner by his fine style of jumping. Taking everything into consideration, I think we had a successful meeting. The weather on the first day was very bad during the early morning, which made the Course a little too heavy to suit some people. The attendance of ladies was very limited, and must have been disappointing to the Committee of the Y. R. C., who had made the Grand Stand as comfortable as could possibly be expected under the circumstances; and had the weather been more settled I have no doubt that many of the absent ladies would have graced the stand by their presence. The Municipal Authorities, acting on my suggestion, sent a few decrepit old men to patch up the road—I presume temporarily—but cannot see why they cannot Macadamise it, as they are doing to the small road leading off to the top of the steps, a road seldom used by more than 10 people a day, if so many—but our Municipal Director does not much patronise the road to the Race Course, and one must be allowed to draw inferences when one sees what a very capital road there is leading both ways to and from the Rifle Range. We must hope for better things in him. There is room for much improvement all along the road, and the best improvement would be the abolition of that very dirty Japanese village, including even the Church of *S. Bobbery Hito*. I hope this will be done before the next training; until then I will once more say, "Sayonara."

"HAWKS EYE."

The Envoy to Peking, Yanagawara, has started on his mission, the object of his journey being the pacification of the Chinese, who are evidently looking on the Japanese expedition with a jealous eye, and an attempt at arrangement of the difficulties which have arisen in consequence of its dispatch. The latest intelligence is, that the fleet has reached Formosa, which will probably take the public somewhat by surprise, its destination on leaving Nagasaki, it was given out, being, in the first instance, Amoy. Matters appear to be coming to a point. It is hardly likely that the unruly spirits composing the expedition, having reached the promised land, will quietly sit down and wait until such times as the Chino-Japanese *diplomats* have arranged matters. The next news we may expect is, that the army having landed, business was at once proceeded with. If no arrangement has already been come to between the two governments, as one would surmise from the despatch of Yanagawara on such a mission, a collision with the large body of Chinese troops said to be posted on the island seems almost inevitable. Further news will be eagerly looked for.

OFFICIALS IN Tokei complain that the government proclamations, edicts, regulations, notices, ordinances, laws, warnings, rules, etc., are not read by the people. Notwithstanding the amount of timber used to make notice-boards, the many acres of paper spread, and the wells of ink drained to write the proclamations, edicts, etc., the people do not read them. The heads of streets are blamed for not instructing the people. We do not know whether the government furnished Chinese dictionaries gratis. If not, no ordinary native can be expected to read the mass of Chinese characters in which the edicts, etc., are written. One way to get the people not only to read but to inwardly digest the governmental proclamations is to issue a very much smaller number of them, and to write them in such characters that every one can read them.

EVERYTHING is in the same unsatisfactory state as before. Shimadzu is gazetted Sa Daijin, but it is doubted whether he has accepted the appointment. Okubo Naimukiyo left again for Nagasaki on Wednesday, as it is feared there may be trouble among the disappointed soldiery. Okuma seems to have been the head and front of the Formosan affair; and he doesn't appear anxious to hasten back to Tokei.

THE STONE BRIDGE in front of the Shimbashi station is opened. It is to be called Horai-Bashi. The former wooden one was Shiwodomé.

FROM the 20th of May, the exhibition will be opened at Hakkusan, Niigata, and continue open for 20 days. A number of things have been sent to it from Yedo.

THE DYING WORDS of Yeto Shimpei, when he was about to be beheaded, were in the form of a Japanese verse, of which this is the meaning:—"I, a strong and fearless man, weep in my sleeves, my mind being ashamed by the conduct of my lord (the Mikado)."

\* This was not the address we have formerly alluded to, which was distributed by him to his friends before his death, and is most anxiously suppressed by the government.—Ed. J. G.

ONE of fortune's freaks is related in one of the native papers. A samourai, whose name is uncertain, hired a jinrikisha, the driver of which was so weak that he excited the indignation of his fare. Added to this, he unfortunately managed to drop the shafts, and the rider was thrown out upon his head and rolled into a puddle. Full of wrath, the samourai struck him severely. The poor fellow apologised in vain. The samourai stormed at him; and, asking how he dared insult him by keeping his head covered whilst he spoke to him, he seized the blue handkerchief with which the man's head was bound, and pulled it off. No sooner had he done so, however, than he repented of his ferocity. To his surprise he discovered in the poor weak jinrikisha man his former master, who, under the Tycoonate, was a hatamoto. The samourai had long been looking for him; and, notwithstanding the awkwardness of the circumstances, he shewed great joy at the discovery. He offered him all the money he had about him, and invited him to accompany him home; and here the curtain falls, so far as the public is concerned.

THERE WAS a partial eclipse of the moon last night (1st), which lasted 3 hours 16 minutes. The first contact with the shadow took place at 11.45 P.M. The magnitude of eclipse was = 0.83, the Moon's diameter being = 1.

A MAN writes to one of the native papers and says he lately visited the Exhibition at Yama-hita, and did not know which surprised him most, the splendid collection of beautiful, strange, and costly things, or the paltry house in which these valuables were kept. Should a fire break out, all would be consumed and reduced to ashes, and irrevocably lost; which would be a cause of great regret to every one. The writer spoke to the officers about it, but they said they had only their duty to perform, and that did not extend to considering whether the building was good, bad, or indifferent.

THE metals obtained from the Sado mines during January this year, were:—Gold 13,000 momme (one momme 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  grains troy), nearly 1,580 ozs.; Silver 19,000 momme, about 2,309 ozs.; and copper 49,000 momme or 5,954 ozs. The 3 cwt. of copper is not of much account; but the gold represents, we suppose, some 25,000 dollars.

On the 28th April, the *Okada-maru*, Japanese sailing ship, anchored at Shinagawa, caught fire, and was almost totally consumed.

AMONG THE advertisements in the *Nichi-nichi Shimbun* of Tokio is one inviting contractors to send in proposals to the Do Boku Riô (Bureau of Buildings and Bridges) for the rebuilding of the Eitai Bashi, which crosses the Sumida river, north-east of Tsukiji. The old Eitai Bashi ("Bridge of the Everlasting Ages") was most libellously named, for, instead of lasting forever, it barely stood the storms and wear of a score of years. The typhoons usually played with it roughly, and used it very much as a hammock or cradle to rock in. The new bridge will be a great convenience, and will probably better deserve its name than the rickety old mass of lumber which now serves the uses of so many suicides that it might, in all fairness and truth, be called the "Bridge of Sighs."

HOWEVER MUCH merchants in Yokohama may be disposed to complain of dull times, it is evident that the thieves are having lively times and plenty of business. Especially is this the case in Tokio. Notwithstanding the thousands of clubs and yellow-striped trousers that daily perambulate the thoroughfares of that city, the burglars have rarely, of late years, reaped a richer harvest. During the last week, three robbers with swords entered a merchant's house, and threatening the lives of the inmates, left heavily laden with booty in the shape of clothes, and money. Several smaller thefts and robberies, of too little importance to be detailed, have excited the quiet people in various parts of the capital, but the last triumph of the purloiner's art has a quite a comic air about it, and shows, strange to say, that the rogues are very irreverent fellows, who fear neither gods, police, nor foxes. In front of a certain shrine of Inari Sama in Tokio, a pair of bronze foxes had lately been *tatematsuru*, respectfully offered, for the delectation of the deity and all devout worshippers resorting thither. Some thieving wretches, nothing daunted by the weight—which every one supposed would deter any one having purloining propensities—of the holy animals, actually made off with them, and nothing has yet availed to get them back again. Concerning the police in this connection, it may eloquently be said of them that they visited the scene of the exploit, and unanimously exclaimed *waruhodo*.

THURSDAY and Friday were great *fête* days with the Japanese, the occasion being the

festival of Dai-jingu-sama. The streets in the native quarters were profusely decorated with flags bearing the device of the "Blazing Sun," the national emblem, and, at night, were brilliant with lines of lanterns, similarly adorned. Last evening, great numbers of holiday-makers were to be observed at the *Miya* at Nogé-Yama, and Benten-dori and O-ta were crowded. At the latter place there were out-door theatrical exhibitions, and one well-to-do merchant cleared out his goods altogether, and fitted up his shop in honour of the *Matsuri*. It contained a life-size emblematic figure, gorgeously clad, before which were placed candles, food of various kinds, and other offerings. This attracted a great crowd of sight-seers. In Benten-Dori another merchant did likewise, the interior of the shop being lined with expensive screens, which set off to great advantage the brilliantly lighted spectacle in front, a peep at which passers-by were enabled to obtain, through the interstices of the lattice work. Mr. Takashima had his residence illuminated, the immense premises being one blaze of light. All the upper chambers were open to the public eye; and were tastefully decorated with drapery and lanterns. The whole aspect of the *fête* must have recalled to many a child of the Land of Dai-Nippon visions of splendour, in the days when the *matsuri* were religiously observed; but which now seem destined to become things of the past altogether, thanks to the march of Civilization. Doubtless, some of the older folks think it quite possible to become over-civilized.

TOO MUCH admiration can hardly be accorded to the pluck of Japanese women. So frequently is it, that when robberies are attempted the gentle beings are found equal to face the depredators. Last week, a robber entered a farm house, from whence the occupants were absent working in the fields. For some reason or other the gudewife returned, and found the fellow raising a bundle to his back, composed of things he had "got together" and was congratulating himself he was about to carry off unobserved. A rope was at hand, and in a moment the woman attempted to throw it over him, to bind him. This he avoided; and having on nothing but a loin cloth, the woman laid hold of him by this; but the man, loosening it, fled from the house in a state of nature. The plucky woman, however, saved the household property, and considering it was but a woman against a man, the deed is not unworthy of record.

YESTERDAY WEEK, a man was drowned in the river Sumida, under the following circumstances. It was the day of the festival of Bouden—to propitiate evil spirits against severe sicknesses. Many superstitious persons, clothed uniformly, wander about in boats on the rivers, brandishing red and white go-hei (the cat paper usually hung in Sinto temples to represent the Kamis, or Gods), beating drums and blowing flutes. Some very excitable ones even spring into the water with their go-hei; believing that thus they free themselves from disease and evil spirits for life. This ridiculous custom still exists, in spite of the march of intelligence, and the man whose death leads this paragraph threw himself with others into the water. He was unable to swim, and so met his death. He was a carman by occupation.

THE RAILWAY between Kobé and Osaka was opened for public traffic on Monday last, 11th, as announced by telegram. Al-

though it was an unusually stormy day, and very scant notice was given of the commencement of traffic, the receipts, we are given to understand, amounted to yen 422.16. On the day following, Tuesday, they reached yen 525.85.

ABOUT NOON, on the 2nd May, a fire broke out at Katsugamachi, in the province of Yechigo. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and drove the fire towards the eight temples of Dzui-senji, which were soon destroyed. Changing from the south to the northwest, the wind drove the fire through the neighbourhood of Fukumachi; and the conflagration was not got under until 500 houses, fully one third of which belonged to Shizoku (gentlemen), were consumed.

THE HAIL storm of 26th April destroyed all the mulberry trees in the vicinity of Mount Haruma, in Kumagai Ken. The report says that the rice is also destroyed, but seeing that it is impossible it can have been forward enough to be utterly destroyed, we hope that the evident exaggeration in that case may justify a belief that the calamity to the mulberries is over-stated.

DAIJO-KUAN has officially notified the establishment of post offices in Liu Kiu; also municipal offices and court-houses at nine different towns.

A TERRIBLE fire has destroyed 1,358 houses, in addition to 108 mud fireproof (!) buildings, in the town of Hamamatsu. It commenced in the branch of the Ono Company, (not the Bankers). Two men and a woman were burnt to death. Commencing at 9 a.m., it continued to blaze until 5 p.m. The authorities did all they could to relieve the distress of those who were thus rendered homeless. One rio was given to each by the Kencho, some of the poorer receiving two or three each. Twenty rios each were lent to such Shizoku as required it; and many wealthy people of the Ken have presented money to the Kencho, to reimburse the sums thus distributed. For two days the officers entirely fed the people with rice.

A DISASTER of a very serious nature occurred on the 5th instant at a *yose* in Hondjo. (A *yose* is a house where public entertainments, such as singing, storytelling, dancing, top-spinning, etc., go on). The performances took place on the upper story; and on this evening, when many persons were assembled, the floor suddenly gave way. Ten men were severely wounded, whilst others were scalded by boiling water, which had been on a large hibachi, on the floor. A great many persons were slightly wounded.

A NEW Shinto temple is to be built in Fukui in Echizen. It is to cost 5,000 yen, and will be paid for chiefly by the wealthy merchants. The carvings and metal work are to be done in Nagoya.

THE LAST new sensation among the natives is a passion for red-striped lilies. Rabbits having been taxed out of the market, ant-eaters being too rare to get up a profitable and extensive sensation upon, white mice being too plentiful, and monkeys being too hopelessly similar to their owners to create the slightest novelty even among those who least suspect the fellow feeling that makes it impossible to look upon a monkey as a curio, recourse is had to the vegetable kingdom. As it happens, neither native *daikon* nor foreign red cabbage

is the elect novelty, but simply lilies having red stripes on the corolla. The market is opening briskly, and, during the past week, single stalks have been sold for 20 rio a-piece.

WEDNESDAY was an excessively windy day in Tokei, the gusts having an unusually strong rotary motion which scooped up the dust and carried it high in the air, even very large particles of sand and dust striking the face as if thrown purposely against it. Many of the shopkeepers, in disgust, closed their shops and postponed all business till the next day. It is high time the Japanese learned the benefit of watering their streets in a proper manner. Hitherto the matter has been attended to in a very sporadic style. Where one man laid the dust properly with water, five were too lazy to follow the good example. In some streets the slopping process was overdone, and the mud and puddles were nearly as bad as the dust. The water generally used too was from the stagnant stuff from the filthy gutters which the natives so generally allow to collect under their noses and windows. To pass through a street in which this foul disease-breeding slime was thrown was nearly as bad as enjoying the pleasures of the lovely landscapes of Japan when the farmers are at work. Coleridge detected a certain recorded number of odors in Cologne, but had he come to Tokio, at least in some of the streets, he would have needed a table of logarithms to compute the number of smells, if indeed the analytical powers of his nasal organs had not utterly been unequal to the task. It will be pleasant to some residents to know that Tokei Fu has issued an order forbidding the wetting of the streets with stagnant or offensive water. It will probably reduce the mortality statistics for the coming summer.

A most remarkable thunder-storm passed over part of Tokio on Sunday night. The thunder was heavy, but the lightning was unusually bright, and of a peculiarly pink color. It lasted about an hour, during which floods of rain fell.

PECUNIARY BON-FIRES are still made, at intervals, in the capital. On the fourth of May, there were burned in Sakuma-machi 564,173 rio; and on the fifth of May, 982,250 rio of old *kinsatsu*.

### SADO ISLAND.

THE FIRST of the Chinese characters representing the name of this island, as written for me by one of the Japanese officials there, signifies: "to assist, a deputy, a substitute;" the second:—"to cross a stream," the third:—"a state, a people," &c., &c.

The island is situated westward from the anchorage off Niigata, a distance of about 24 miles. Its entire length is estimated at 34 miles, and greatest width 17 miles. Two parallel ranges of mountains, attaining a maximum altitude varying from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, extend through the island, from N. N. E. to S. S. W. Between these ranges there is a plain, at each extremity of which the coast line recedes and forms a commodious harbour, the one being sheltered on all sides except the north-east, and the other on all sides except the south-west. The harbour on the northeast side of the island, which we visited, is called Minato, or Minato Matz, deriving its name, probably, from the name of the town. The harbour is easy of access, and affords anchorage for a large number of ships. The scenery is beautiful.

The town stands on the beach at the head of the bay, as you enter from the sea; and contains a population of perhaps 3,000. Immediately beyond the town, in the rear, there is a picturesque lake, said to be 12 miles in circumference. The lake, or lagoon, discharges its surplus waters into the bay, through a narrow channel some two or three hundred feet in length. This channel also divides the town into two portions, each having a separate name. That part east of the stream is called Minato, the name being indicated by a Chinese character which signifies "to collect, a gathering on the water, at a regatta," &c. The other portion is called Ibesu, or Irie, and the name is represented in Chinese by a character which (omitting its other significations) means: "remote, barbarian, in the sense of the Greek *barbaroi*. Throughout both portions of the town the houses are very plainly built, and the greater part of the people are poor. There are, however, indications that a considerable amount of business is transacted in the place. Salted fish, bamboo, &c., seem to be the principal articles of export. In one of the temples we found a school, in which a placard stated that foreign books were studied.

The gold mines are distant about 12 miles from Minato. We did not, however, have an opportunity to visit them, or to see any of the foreigners employed in working them. It would appear, from what we learned on the subject, that the mines are productive; and it is thought that by the use of the machinery now introduced the yield will be much increased.—Communicated.

THE JAPANESE genius of imitation is apt to run into extremes at times, and some curious results are then seen. The prevalence of counterfeiters of foreign trade-marks and labels has been noted in several of the newspapers, and doubtless many of our readers have seen crimson or yellow labels with letters printed upside down, or spelled in a manner that would eclipse even the orthographic efforts of Mr. Samuel Weller. One of the commonest frauds is that of filling tin boxes with common white sugar, burying a little green phial of Adam's ale, vulgarly called "water," inside of it, and labelling it in green and gold "Sugar of Lemons. Warranted Pure." Another "invention" is that of a mixture of alcohol, saké and burnt sugar, called and labelled "Brandy." Such impostures do not seriously injure foreigners in pocket, stomach, or susceptibilities. The native, in making his lemonade, doubtless pronounces the Sugar of Lemons good, and the flavor excellent. The "Brandy" seems also popular with Japanese toppers or brandy-bibbers. "Where ignorance" etc. Lately, however, in Tokio, a certain shop-keeper, doubtless a descendant of the divine Jinmu, has copied and publicly displayed a shop-sign and trade-mark that utterly eclipses every other on the street, if not in Japan. It is novel enough to attract all foreigners, of every shade of religious opinion; while ritualists or high-church missionaries will doubtless rejoice over this public exhibition of the sacred monograms. The heathen Japanese does not appear to have the remotest idea of the significance of his trilateral trade-mark, which he has doubtless copied from some prayer-book, though possibly he may have been attending the English church at Yokohama. The mark we refer to consists of the three letters I. H. S., which are laid upon each other to form a monogram, as in the churches. The enterprising native has it printed in red letters on his black out-door shop-curtains; and, inside,

saunts on many a box of cheap foreign merchandise. Any one who walks up the main street in Tokio, north of Kiyo Bashi, on the western side, may enjoy a fine opportunity of studying the vagaries of modern enterprise in Japan. Can the force of imitation further go?

A COFFER-DAM is being built underneath Kiyo-Bashi, Tokei—the bridge which crosses the canal at the northern end of the new Boulevards. A side bridge for temporary use has also been made. Stone is on the ground, and in a few weeks the old-fashioned wooden bridge will be replaced by a substantial stone-arched structure, that will accord well with the new buildings on the Tori.

ELSEWHERE in our columns will be found some sensational cuttings from Nagasaki papers, announcing the departure of the Japanese fleet from Formosa-wards. The information must be taken *cum grano salis*; although, from the present critical state of affairs in the Capital, it is not at all improbable. It is almost impossible, at the present moment, to obtain any reliable intelligence of the positive state of affairs in Tokio, but matters there seem to be approaching a crisis. If the soldiers and others composing the expedition to Taiwan have really taken the law into their own hands, and those in charge have tacitly bowed to circumstances and submitted, perhaps not unwillingly, to the fulfilment of its original purpose, it will be an easy matter to prophesy the result. In sending such large bodies of troops to Formosa the Chinese evidently have a definite object in view, and mean business.

THE WHOLE of the Japanese and other police, for so long a time located at the old station, Honcho Dori, opposite the Saibansho, yesterday (7th) removed to their new quarters, a handsome 3-storied structure facing the Public Recreation Grounds on the Swamp. The accommodation provided is a great improvement on that at the former place. Gas is laid on throughout the buildings, and the rooms allotted to the constables are spacious and lofty. There is a separate suite each for the English, French and Chinese divisions of the force. The cells are somewhat larger than those at the former depot, but the number (two) might certainly have been increased with advantage. In hot weather, with a liberal supply of "drunk and incapable" on hand, we fancy the punishment of being confined in one of them for a single night ought to be considered amply sufficient for any ordinarily trivial offence. The entrance to the station is from Sakai-cho.

## Hiigata.

April 30th.

A BARBER living in this town had a very pretty but frail young wife. He seemed, however, to take no notice of her conduct, and she grew much worse. Things went so far that he at last taxed her with her infidelity, adding that he had been aware of it for some time, but had wished to hide her shame; but, even then, if she would amend her ways all would be forgiven. She indignantly denied his accusations, and went away to her parents' house, near by. The latter in vain tried to persuade her to return to her own home. The barber went on with his business, and, about one month after this occurrence, whilst walking in the Tera Machi (Temple street), saw his wife coming down a bye street. Having nothing particular to do, and being curious, he observed the house she went into, and, going to the rear, managed to look inside. There he saw his unfaithful

spouse with a young priest. The enraged husband burst into the room, knocked over the priest, and, with a pair of scissors, cut off all his wife's hair, and gave her a sound beating; then, turning to the priest, he cut off the sleeves of his clothes and turned him out. The wife at once went to her parents' house, and, hurrying upstairs, inflicted two severe stabs in her abdomen (*a la Hara Kiri*). She was found quite dead, shortly after. Her par-mour, the young priest, is now in prison, awaiting trial.

DURING the early part of this month, twelve high officers arrived from Yedo, their destination being the neighbouring island of Sado; from which they were to bring the remains of an ancestor of the Mikado, named Joontoku, who had been banished to that place in the year 1221, by the Tycoon Hojio Yoshi Toki. The remains will be conveyed to Kioto. My native informant gave me the following version of the story. At that time, 1221, the Hojio family were in power, and Joontoku, who was then second prince (?), collected an army to oppose the Tycoon, but was defeated near Osaka, and his father, himself, and brother were all exiled.

The father, Gotoba, came to the throne in 1,186, and was banished to Oki, where he died in 1,239.

One son, Tsuti, was banished to Awa, where he died 1,231, and the one above mentioned, Joontoku, died in Sado in 1,241.

THE OFFICERS deputed to the task are now en route to Kioto with the remains of Joontoku.

THERE has been an enormous take of Her-rings lately.

JUST NOW, Yokohama can hardly complain of lack of out-door amusement, and, weather permitting, the Annual Regatta, which takes place on Saturday next, promises to prove as great an attraction as were the Races and the Athletic Sports. We are requested to state that, unless the unfavourable state of the weather prevents, the affair will positively come off on the day advertised. Attention is called to Rule 9, which says: "If the weather admits of the Regatta taking place, a gun will be fired at 8 p.m. on the proposed day, from the Flag-ship. Should the weather prove unfavourable, two guns will be fired from the Flag-ship at 11 a.m., as a signal that the Regatta is postponed."

ON THE 30th ultimo, Matz'daira Yoho, late Prince of Aidzu, visited the tombs of his ancestors at Wakamatsu. The *Nichi Nichi Shim-bun* says:—"Those who sleep beneath the tomb must have felt very pyful."

ASAKURA DANZO, Shizolu of Saga Ken, who was one of those lately in insurrection, when about to leave home was passionately entreated by his wife not to join the discontented. He was firm; but so was his wife. Seeing that she had no influence to retain him, she took a silver spoon which her husband prized very highly, and drove it with such force into the breast of her little daughter, three years old, that the child died. She then completed her work by taking her own life.

A FIRE broke out on the 11th inst. on board a ship which was being repaired at Ishikajima, on the O-kawa, Tkei. It was got under, but not before much damage had been done.

THE two foxes at the temple of Yodogawa Inari, Akasaka, were stolen about a week ago. They were made of brass, and each weighed more than two hundred weight. Such a weight of metal in one scale, and the weight of the Fox God's wrath in the other—it could not remain doubtful which would kick the beam.

SANJO DAIVIN and nineteen other nobles sent 1,000 rios to the Kuwai Kuwan, with the following letter:—

To the Honorable NAKA-GO-MON:

We have considered well the Mikado's words to the Kazoku, and are grateful for them. You have already opened Kuwai Kuan, according to the resolution of the majority, and have prepared the rules for its government. As we belong to the family of nobles, we wish to contribute to its expenses, and hope that you will quickly increase in knowledge and be able to fulfil the Emperor's wishes.

6th May, 1874.

(From the Nagasaki Express.)

Several rumours have been current here during the week, to the effect that the British steamer *Crocus* had been sold, through Messrs. Alt & Co., to the Japanese Government. We believe they had their origin in the fact that Messrs. Alt & Co. received an offer of \$235,000 for her, but on behalf of the owners they declined to sell at this figure. She is now loading coals for Shanghai, and will probably leave on Monday next.

The American steamer *Shaflesbury*, which arrived here on the 7th instant, consigned to Messrs. Henry Gribble & Co., was sold to-day (May 9th) to the Japanese Government, and changed her flag this afternoon. We understand that she is to be employed for the present in the Formosa expedition.—*Idem*.

## Shipping Reports.

The Brit. str. *Madras* reports: left Hongkong at 10.35 a.m. on the 28th April, experienced light variable winds and fine weather, until off the island of St. Clair on the 2nd May. The wind then increased to a fresh gale with heavy sea and thick rainy weather. At 7.10 a.m., hove the ship to for nine hours and fifty minutes, the weather being so thick that nothing could be seen. Between two and three o'clock a.m. on the 3rd instant, a very severe thunderstorm with heavy rain occurred. Passed Chichakoff at 11.30 a.m. on the same day; thence to arrival, hard northerly gale and heavy head sea. When off the St. Clair Island passed a barque standing to the N. E. Arrived at Yokohama at 9.05 p.m. on the 5th instant.

The Brit. ship *Italy* reports: left Takow, 12th April. Rough weather with head winds most of passage.

The Brit. barq. *Catharine* reports: left Taiwanfoo 14th April. Heavy winds and rough sea most of the passage.

The Am. barq. *Arnold* reports: light winds and pleasant weather from the islands.

The German barq. *China* reports: Came up through the Formosa Channel and along the coast of China. Has experienced stormy weather, with fog and rain, and a very cross sea at times.

The Brit. str. *Messilia* reports: After leaving Hongkong met with a strong N. E. gale, and put into China Bay, remaining there till the 21st. Coming up through the Formosa Channel had thick fog, afterwards moderate and fine weather. Passed the *Menzaleh* on the 26th, about 200 miles from Chichakoff, and the *Great Republic* yesterday morning.

The *Volga* arrived at Hongkong, the last voyage, 2½ hours before the *Behar*.

The German barq. *Jan Peter* reports: strong winds on leaving; rough weather after passing through Formosa channel, and had to slow down, for some 12 hours.



The Brit. barq. *Sarah Scott* reports: Sailed from Nagasaki at 7 a.m. Monday, May 4th, 1874; with winds from N.N.E., North, and N.N.W., light to moderate breeze; midnight, light airs and calms. The south end of Kosiki bore N. E. by E., and Taka Island S.E. at 6 a.m. on the 5th. Fresh breeze from E.N.E., East, and E.S.E., plying ship to windward. Noon, Kuro Island bore south, distant about 5 miles. At midnight, Mount Horner bore N.E. about 7 miles. On the 6th, winds moderate to fresh, from East to N.E., plying ship to windward through Van Dieman Straits. On the 7th, winds and weather variable, from light airs and calms with rains, to fresh breeze increasing to strong gales with fine clear weather, wind from N.N.E. to N.N.W. This weather continued up to 10 a.m. on the 8th, when the wind moderated. On the 10th at daylight, saw Cape Idsu bearing N.E., at 5 p.m. got a Yokohama pilot on board, Rock Island bearing N.E. by E. about 4 miles. On the 11th at noon, passed Cape Sagami, and at 8 p.m. anchored in Yokohama Bay.

The German barq. *Ferdinand*, reports: first part of the passage had strong easterly winds, latter part variable winds, thick weather and rain.

The Brit. ship *Fiery Cross* is loading at Nagasaki for this port.

The Am. str. *Alaska* reports: left San Francisco April 18th, at 12.15 p.m., with 92 Passengers, 24 Bags U. S. Mails, 301 tons freight and \$474,641.54 in Treas-ure. April 19th, exchg. signals with P. M. S. S. *China*, bound in. May 5th, Lat. 36° 44' N, Lon 177° 53' 45' East, passed P. M. S. S. *Japan* bound East. Experienced strong West and Nor. West winds to May 6th, and light winds and pleasant weather balance of voyage.

H. M. ironclad *Iron Duke* reports stormy weather up to Simonosaki; fine weather since.

The British barque *Scarfell* reports: Moderate winds and the usual weather after leaving London, until reaching the Omby passage; after passing through which into the Pacific on the 4th April the ship was struck by a white squall, and thrown over on her beam ends, lying in that position for about an hour, until the crew by the Captain's orders, succeeded in cutting away the sails, everything having been set at the time. The jib-boom and both top-gallant masts were carried away, and nearly all the sails lost. The crew were occupied until the following day in clearing away the wreck, and the ship was found to have a heavy list to port, some portion of cargo having shifted—evidently some tar casks, as a quantity of tar has been coming up through the pumps ever since. Since the accident, have had light winds, calms, and fine weather.

Spoke: The British ship *Sylvia*, April 13th, Cardiff to Yokohama; French ship *KVMD*, Bordeaux to Yokohama, and the German barque *RBVQ*, Hamburg to Hongkong, April 14th.

The British ship *Southern Ocean* reports leaving Cardiff Nov. 20th, in tow of a steamer, which cast off at Lundy island—a strong breeze blowing from the N. W. Thence to the Equator had variable winds and fine weather. Crossed on 5th January, with a light breeze from the S.E. Passed the Cape February 9th; very light S.E. winds. Strong N.W. winds afterwards. Sighted St. Pauls March 3rd, wind moderate from the S.W. From March 20th till the 23rd experienced very heavy squalls, with much thunder and lightning between 16 deg. and 13 deg. south latitude and longitude 115 deg. to 120 deg. March 26th sighted Savon Island, weather cloudy with a pleasant breeze from the northward. Passed Timor March 30th, about 11 miles off, the weather clear and pleasant. Were off Borea April 4th; found a strong current setting to the S.W. Exchanged signals with the *Scarfell*, London to Japan, also the French ship *St. Aubin*, Bordeaux to Yokohama. Passed Gaby Island April 14th, equally weather and wind northerly. Thence up to the coast of Japan met with very changeable weather, the wind generally from the north to east. Sighted the land on the 12th inst., off Oosima, and had a gale from the S.W., which ran the vessel up to Rock Island, arriving in port May 15 at 6.30 p.m.

The Brit. str. *Behar* reports: after leaving Hongkong until clear off the Formosa Channel, experienced thick foggy weather and light winds; since then N. W. and westerly winds and variable weather.

The auxiliary screw Am. schr. *Hutchingson* has only called here for advices, and is not likely to remain to discharge.

#### CARGO.

Per Brit. str. *Acantha*, from Shanghai:

Treasure, ..... \$6,200.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

Treasure, ..... \$140,000.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai:

Treasure, ..... \$54,830.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:

Treasure, ..... \$10,000.

#### Shippers of Silk.

Per S. S. *Menzaleh*, despatched 20th May, 1874

	France.	England.
Hecht, Lillenthal & Co. ....	41	—
Raud & Co., .....	25	—
Ziegler & Co., .....	8	—
Sté. A'me. Franco Japonaise, ...	27	—
Wilkin & R bison, .....	—	24
Sundries, .....	23	—
	124	24
Total.....	148 Bales.	

Per P. M. Str. *Japan*, the following cargo of Tea and Silk was despatched.

TEA—PACKAGES.										
From	S. Francisco.	Chicago.	Canada.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	New York.	Boston.	Total.		
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	314		
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nagasaki	...	...	1,413	...	...	...	...	1,443		
Hogo	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	314		
Yokohama	...	...	1,623	...	...	1,373	156	5,053		
Total.	...	1,901	...	3,066	...	2,001	156	7,124		

SILK—BALES.										
From	S. Francisco.	New York.	Hartford.	C. & S. Am.	Mexico	Boston.	Total.			
Shanghai	...	219	...	...	...	...	242			
Hongkong	...	62	...	...	...	...	131			
Yokohama	...	...	...	...	...	...	26			
Total.	...	85	284	...	...	...	399			

#### Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

FROM this date a return of *Thirty three and one third per cent.* (33 $\frac{1}{3}$ o/o) will be allowed on all risks accepted by this Association.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, Jan. 22, 1874.

## The New York Agent FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

The "Nippon Advertiser" a weekly advertising sheet, published in Japanese, and distributed gratuitously in all parts of the Empire—guaranteed circulation 5000 copies;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

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### Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

#### Northern Assurance Company.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for this Company and are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire and settle any claim that may arise on the same.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, 12th Feb., 1868.

## The China & Japan Marine Insurance COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates, allowing a discount of *Thirty three and One-third per cent* on Risks to Ports to China, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits, and 10 per cent on risks to all other ports.

Policies on Silk, with average, per Mail Steamers to London, granted at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, less 10 per cent discount.

STRACHAN & THOMAS,  
Agents.

Yokohama, 26th Jan., 1874.

tf.

#### Sun Fire Office.

LONDON.

Established 1710.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of \$20,000 on first class Risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama, January 1st, 1872.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

WE REGRET that it is not possible to note any material improvement in the condition of the Import Market since our last, forwarded a month ago. For some descriptions of goods there is certainly a slightly improved demand; prices, however, have undergone little change. The str. *Tchihatchoff*, and Barque *Seawell*, from London, have added to our already large stocks. Exchange has gone up, and is expected to touch still higher figures.

SHIRTINGS.—Little demand.

COTTON YARN.—Business has been done in Nos. 16 to 24; no enquiry for other counts.

VELVETS.—No enquiry.

WOOLLENS.—Very quiet.

BLANKETS.—No transactions.

IRON AND METALS.—Nothing doing; continued accessions are being made to stocks before very heavy.

SUGARS.—Market depressed; no enquiry.

RAW COTTON.—Transactions nominal.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.10 to 2.15	} Very quiet.
8 " do. 45 in. ... .. "	2.45 to 2.55	
9 " do. in. ... .. "	2.80 to 2.90	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... .. "	2.60 to 2.85	} Exceedingly dull.
T.Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. "	1.50 to 1.95	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.	nominal.	} Saleable; no stocks. Not enquired for.
do. (Dyed) ... .. "		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. "		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.95 to 1.00	} Slight demand.
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in.... .. nominal. per piece.	8.25 to 9.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. "	0.95 to 1.00	
Taffachelass ... .. "	2.60 to 2.65	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	37.00 to 39.50	} Some demand. Neglected.
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	38.00 to 39.00	
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	41.00 to 45.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... .. per piece.	18.00 to 19.00	} Little demand. No enquiry.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. "	14.00 to 15.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. "		} Saleable.
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. "	4.50 to 5.10	
do. (plain) do. ... .. "	6.00 to 8.00	} Very quiet. No business.
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		} No demand whatever.
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. per yard.	0.18 to 0.19	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. "		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. "		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.37½ to 0.40	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.50 to 5.00	} No change in the market.
" nail rod ... .. "	4.50 to 4.60	
" hoop ... nominal. ... .. "	5.00	
" pig ... .. "	2.25 to 2.30	
" wire ... .. "	10.00 to 12.00	} Heavy stocks; nothing doing.
Steel ... .. nominal.		
Lead ... .. "		
Tin Plate ... .. per box	"	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		} Nothing doing. Fair enquiry.
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.10 to 8.40	
do. 2 ... .. "	7.50 to 8.00	
do. 3 ... .. "	7.00 to 7.30	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. "	3.70 to 3.95	}
do. do. (Canton) ... .. "	nominal	
do. (Swatow) ... .. "	3.40 to 3.70	
do. Black ... .. nominal		
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. "	13.75 to 14.00	}
Kerosine Oil, ... 10 Galls, per case.	3.25 to 3.30	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Transactions in Silk have been but small during the month. Prices still have a downward tendency, but even at low figures buyers are disinclined to operate, the quality offered being far from good. Stock amounts to 800 Bales. Favourable accounts continue to reach us regarding the silkworms, which are said to be progressing satisfactorily.

**TEA.**—New teas have made their appearance on our market in considerable parcels, and our tea buyers have settled since commencement of current month about Pcls. 4,000.

The quality this season is superior in the cup, but many parcels sadly lack careful manipulation, and are ragged and unfinished in appearance.

Prices run very irregular, and, at this moment, it is impossible to accurately grade teas. The following prices are about the market: Parcels classing "Fine," \$43 @ \$46; Superior Do. to Finest, \$47 @ \$50; Finest to Choice, \$51 @ \$57; and Full Choice, \$60 @ \$65.

Stocks in first hands only moderate, but supplies coming in regularly.

The out-going steamer will take some 500 tons, or about 7,000 half-chests. The *Vancouver*, which is due here shortly, will take an equal, if not larger, quantity.

Description.						Prices per Picul.		Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>								
Myhash & Sinshiu	Extra	..	..	nominal	..	\$650.00	per picul	
	Best	..	..	do.	..	570.00 to 600.00	"	
	Good	..	..	..	..	530.00 to 560.00	"	
	Medium	..	..	..	..	450.00 to 500.00	"	
	Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	"	
Oshiu	Extra	..	..	nominal	..	600.00 to 620.00	"	
"	Best	..	..	..	..	530.00 to 580.00	"	
"	Good	..	..	..	..	400.00 to 420.00	"	
Echizen	Medium	..	..	..	..	400.00 to 440.00	"	
"	Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	"	
Hamatski	Inferior to Best	..	..	..	..	..	"	
Koshiu	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	
"	Best	..	..	..	..	..	"	
"	Medium	..	..	..	..	..	"	
"	Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	"	
Sodai Medium	..	..	..	nominal	..	380.00 to 420.00	"	
Hatchoji—Tussah	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	
<b>Tea:—</b>								
Common	..	..	..	nominal	..	..		
Good Common	..	..	..	"	..	..		
Medium	..	..	..	"	..	..		
Good Medium	..	..	..	"	..	..		
Fine	..	..	..	"	..	..		
Finest	..	..	..	"	..	..		
Choice	..	..	..	"	..	..		
Choicest	..	..	..	"	..	..		
<b>Sundries:—</b>								
Wheat	..	..	..	nominal	..	\$ 1.60 to 1.85	per Picul.	
Rice	..	..	..	nominal	..	2.70 to 3.20	"	
Seaweed, Fine cut	..	..	..	..	..	2.50 to 3.20	"	
" Fine	Brown	..	..	..	..	1.80 to 2.40	"	
" Large	Green	..	..	..	..	1.00 to 1.40	"	
Cuttle Fish	..	..	..	..	..	10.50 to 11.75	"	
Dried Shrimps	(no stock)	..	..	..	..	14.00 to 16.00	"	
Mushrooms	..	..	..	..	..	34.00 to 38.00	"	
Isinglass	..	..	..	..	..	25.00 to 45.00	"	
Sharks' Fins	..	..	..	..	..	22.00 to 42.00	"	
Wax, White	..	..	..	..	..	13.00 to 15.00	"	
" Bees	..	..	..	..	..	40.00 to 50.00	"	
Gall Nuts	..	..	..	..	..	12.00 to 13.00	"	
Sulphur	..	..	..	..	..	2.20 to 2.90	"	
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	..	..	..	no stock	..	3.20 to 5.50	per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " )	..	..	..	"	..	2.20 to 3.25	"	
Tobacco, common	..	..	..	..	..	6.50 to 12.00	per Picul	
Rape Oil, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	7.00 to 8.00	"	
Shell Fish	..	..	..	..	..	17.00 to 34.00	"	
Campl or, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	14.00 to 16.00	"	
Beche de Mer	..	..	..	..	..	35.00 to 50.00	"	
Coals	..	..	..	..	..	7.00 to 12.00	per ton.	

## TABLES.

## SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	6,968	7,076	7,614	6,320	7,701	7,715	5,003
" Marseilles ... ..	6,015	5,084	5,833	744	5,351	5,916	5,767
" United States ... ..	132	172	56	258	210	781	531
" Other Countries ... ..	1,086	1,288	372	75	—	19	1
Total Bales ... ..	14,201	13,620	13,875	7,397	13,262	14,431	11,302

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	9,162,944	9,023,846	9,331,525	10,420,979	8,367,440	9,092,538	6,642,294
" San Francisco ... ..	3,275,669	2,732,426	1,881,935	2,442,075	1,433,655	1,441,751	911,071
" England ... ..	—	—	—	—	89,177	970,226	772,332
" China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,438,613	11,756,272	11,213,460	12,863,054	9,890,272	11,509,315	8,399,133

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,226	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

## EXCHANGE.

SPERMING—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 4½d.  
 do. do .....60 days' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
 " Private do .....6 months' sight.....4s. 4½d.  
 do. do .....Documents.....4s. 4½d.  
 PARIS.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....5.52  
 do .....3 months' sight.....5.46  
 " Private Paper 6 months' sight.....5.57½  
 " " " 3 " " .....5.51

SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills on demand..... 72 a ½  
 " Private Bills 10 days' sight..... 72½ a 73 mon.  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills on demand ..... ½ d cent prem.  
 " Private Bills 10 days' ..... none.  
 SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank Bills on demand ..... 103½  
 " Private Bills 30 days' sight ..... 106  
 NEW YORK.—Bank Bills on demand ..... 103½  
 " Private Bills 30 days' sight..... 106



## ARRIVALS.

April 27, Brit. str. *Acantha*, Young, 958, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 April 27, Russ. au. Corvette *Bogatyr*, Schaffrof, 2,200 tons, 10 guns, from Nagasaki, via Hiogo.  
 April 27, Brit. ship *Italy*, Baguley, 286, from Takow, Sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 April 27, Danish barq. *Catharine*, Fisher, 314, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 April 27, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,882, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 April 29, Am. barq. *Arnolda*, Baldry, 340, from Unm, Whaling gear, to Captain.  
 April 29, German barq. *China*, Smith, 201, from Taiwanfoo, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 April 30, Brit. str. *Messilia*, Reeves, 1,033, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 May 1, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 May 5, German barq. *Jan Peter*, Moulson, 334, from Formosa, Sugar, to Netherlands, Trading Co.  
 May 5, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,325, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 May 7, U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, Macauley, 1,200, from Hongkong, 17th April.  
 May 8, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 May 8, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 May 9, German barq. *Ferdinand*, Laurensen, 416, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 May 12, Russian str. *Tchihatchoff*, P. Witt, 1,545, from London, via Shanghai, general, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 May 12, Brit. barq. *Sarah Scott*, Estell, 565, from Nagasaki, coal, to M. M. Co.  
 May 12, U. S. S. *S. Kearsey*, Harmoncy, 695, from San Francisco, via Honolulu.  
 May 13, Am. str. *Alaska*, Van Sice, 4,012, from San Francisco, April 18th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 May 14, U. S. str. *Iron Duke*, Capt Arthur, 3,300, from Hiogo.  
 May 14th, *Scawfell*, British barque, Appleby, 798, from London, December 10th, general, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 May 15, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai general, to P. M. Co.  
 May 15, French str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 May 16, Brit. ship *Southern Ocean*, Huxtable, 1,260 from Cardiff, coal, to M. M. Co.  
 May 16, French ship *St. Aubin*, Blouet, 1,164, from Bordeaux, general, to French Government.  
 May 19, Brit. str. *Behar*, Andrews, 1,685, from Hongkong, general, to P. & O. Co.  
 May 20, Am. str. *Hutchinson*, Shinglebury, 100, from San Francisco, general, to Captain.  
 May 20, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,890, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

April 24, Am. barq. *J. Maxwell*, Hackmitz, 262, for Whaling Cruise, Whaling gear, despatched by Captain.  
 April 26, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,214, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 April 26, Brit. str. *Crocus*, Joy, 1,300, for Kobe, general, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
 April 28, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,882, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 April 29, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davis, 1,325, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 April 29, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 April 29, French gun-boat, *Rance*, Lambal, 800, for Shanghai.  
 May 2, German 3-masted schooner *Cooline*, Paulsen, 274, for Chefoo, ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
 May 2, German brig *Hermann*, Petersen, 313, for Taiwanfoo, ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 May 5, Brit. barq. *Pride of the Thames*, Burdiss, 379, for Hiogo, general, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 May 5, Brit. str. *Acantha*, Young, 958, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 May 6, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 May 6, German schr. *China*, Smith, 201, for Taiwanfoo, ballast, despatched by Chinese.  
 May 6, Am. whaler, *Arnolda*, Baldry, 340, for Pacific, Whaling gear, despatched by Captain.  
 May 7, Russian Corvette, *Bogatyr*, Schaffrof, 2,200 tons, 10 guns, for Hakodate.  
 May 11, Danish barq. *Catharine*, Fisher, 314, for Chefoo, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 May 13, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,325, for Hongkong, despatched by P. & O. Co.

May 13, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 May 14, Am. str. *Alaska*, Van Sice, 4,012, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 May 14, Brit. str. *Messilia*, Reeves, 1,033, for Nagasaki, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 May 15, *Italy*, British barque, Bagley, 286, for Amoy, coal, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 May 16, German barq. *Jan Peter*, Molsen, 334, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Netherlands Trading Co.  
 May 18, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 May 19, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 May 20, French str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 May 20, German barq. *Ferdinand*, Laurensen, 416, for Newchwang, ballast, despatched by Netherlands Trading Co.  
 May 20, H. M. S. *Ringdore*, Singleton, for Yokosuka.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Japan*, for San Francisco:  
 Miss Bodge, Miss M. E. Andrews, Miss A. M. Farham, Miss N. A. Nelson, Mrs. C. Balcombe, Mrs. Jenkins and 2 children, Mrs. M. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Spooner, Messrs. Geo. L. Harris, J. A. Spoor, J. Mendelson and wife, R. Mendelson, Wm. Newman, Dr. A. O. Treat, J. M. Kelly, Dr. Siddall and wife, C. C. Bennett, A. F. Bauer, Dr. Focke, C. Illes, O. Fredericks and wife, F. H. de Silva, E. T. Bird, Miss L. Kenfield, John Lindsay, Captain S. B. Elliot, Colonel O. Chambers, S. C. Farnham, J. O. Carleton, C. Wiggins, two Misses Wiggins, Captain Wm. McDonald, S. Endicott, W. Pardon, G. Glackmeyer and wife, A. H. Halliman, A. Michie, Anin, Dr. Van Royphen, U. S. N., J. Brenner, F. A. Harris, Dr. V. B. Gates, F. B. Pfeiffer, and Dr. C. J. Emerias.

Per Brit. str. *Acantha*, from Shanghai:  
 Messrs. J. A. Wilson, Dr. Coombe, E. C. Kirby, H. S. Hancock, E. Johnstone, R. Jones, Rowland and servant, F. J. Jacobs and servant; one Chinese, and 33 Japanese in the steerage.

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

Captain S. Beckett.  
 Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, from San Francisco:  
 Mrs. Lucy Arnold and son, James Jumer, Mr. and Mrs. Cohu, Dr. W. Wilkoff, U. S. N., Rev. J. Piper and wife, G. D. Rowan and wife, A. Diness, Mrs. H. N. Manney, Mrs. C. H. Craven, Miss Fowler, E. Forester, Mrs. G. H. Harony, F. O. Kamura, S. Naito.

## FOR HONGKONG.

Lorenzo Series, E. L. Crace, C. A. Dunn, Mrs. M. Richardson, Mrs. M. Greenhall, Mrs. A. Grey, nurse and infant, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. Lucy Baldwin, Mrs. C. Graham, John L. Andersen.

## FOR HIOGO.

Miss K. Burchan, V. N. Ramee wife and 2 daughters.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

A. B. Brown.  
 Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong:  
 Messrs. H. debrand, James Davidson, M. Christoper, and 7 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, for Shanghai:  
 Messrs. G. Blentschil, J. Davidson, A. T. Vale, G. Waghorn, Professor Tanek, T. Vanek, Dr. William, son and servant, W. J. Potter, W. G. Durham, J. D. Carroll, H. N. Tlestor, J. Welch, E. Forrester, E. A. Bird, W. T. Drescoll, F. Sulter, Mrs. Green, Misses Green, H. Schoening, W. Down and servant, H. Broeschen, W. W. Carpill and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Rance, Misses Ramee, Miss Barchan, Dr. Wickoff, U. S. N., Lieut. J. Marbon, U. S. N., Mrs. Robertson, infant and 2 servants; 59 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Messilia* from Hongkong:  
 Five Chinese.

Per French str. *Volga* from Hongkong.  
 Messrs. Jouet, Grosser M. de Struve and wife, J. Beyer, H. N. Pearce, and 59 quarter masters and seamen.

Per Brit. str. *Acantha* for Shanghai:  
 E. C. Kirby and servant, R. Buhning, J. Berriek, Mrs. Hussey and 3 children, G. H. Pole, and 3 Japanese; 40 in Steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, from Hongkong:  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. L. S. by, Mr. Reynders, Miss Reeves, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. McVean and European servant, Miss Cowan, Miss Bennett, Mr. Renne, and 6 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Volga*, for Hongkong.  
 Dr. Combe.

## FOR SINGAPORE.

M. Pistorius.

## FOR MARSEILLES.

M. Even, 6 quarter masters, and 57 marines.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Clapp, Mrs. Searle and child, Mrs. Burtahiste, Dr. S. R. Brown, Messrs. Van Oordt, W. Renton, O. Steglick, three Japanese in the steerage: 3 Europeans, 5 Chinese, and 77 Japanese.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Hakodate.

Messrs. R. S. MacLay, J. H. Hawes and servant, W. Cheshire and servant, Togeij Sijer, T. Teamento, and 23 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. Christison and Peacock.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, for Shanghai:

Judge Goodwin, N. J. Hannen, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Lenton and child, J. M. Rhymer, J. nes, M. I. C. E. and wife, Rev. H. Stout and servant, Rev. Wilton Hack, W. S. Saxby and servant, Mrs. C. R. Harris and 2 children, Gov. of Choshu and servant, and Mr. A. C. MacVean, 8 Japanese; and 30 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, from San Francisco:

Hon. F. R. Plunkett, wife, child, and 2 servants, A. Bellamy, Wm. Lee, Lieut. J. H. Moore, U. S. N. in the steerage: A. Dammot, N. Schoenberg, G. Schoenberg, Saturo Is, S. Yamaguchi, and 31 U. S. Sailors.

## FOR SHANGHAI:

George Gungert.

## FOR HONGKONG:

Fortyseven in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai:

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Lishop Williams, Mr. W. W. Cargill, C. Rickerby and servant, F. S. Goodson, M. Dues, M. Neilson, G. Nachtigal, J. Berriek, M. Okubo and servant, M. Walauabe and servant, 3 Japanese officers; and 167 in the steerage.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong:

Messrs. Stange, Bracon, Palm and wife, Blancheton, Pichery, and Parto.

Per Am. str. *New York*, for Hakodate.

Miss Fowler, Gen. Capton and servant, Mr. Fawc, Mr. Yonchi and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Denzing, two children and three servants; Mr. Seitz and servant, Mr. Duns and servant.

Per Brit. str. *Behar*, from Hongkong.

Miss Tyun, Miss Ferguson, and Mr. Thirkell.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai.

A. Winstanley, Miss Bertishiselle, R. S. MacLay, J. H. Carrell, three Japanese officers, A. M. Knight, U. S. N., C. H. Lyoth, U. S. N., L. McLane, Capt. and Mrs. Shwood, Mr. Baduin, F. Drey, R. Miss de Ruyter and servant, E. L. Crase, U. S. N., Lieut. May, U. S. N., Mr. Dames and servant, A. G. Bates.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. J. B. Arnold, J. Marmelstein.

## FOR SAIGON.

M. Larriou.

## FOR MARSEILLES.

Messrs. Bonnat, Simon, Mrs. Simon and child.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age* from Shanghai:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dalglish and child, Miss R. Mayfield, W. P. Beckley, Paymaster R. W. Allen, U. S. N., Mrs. J. O. Davidson, O. Sichel, A. Real, U. S. N., C. A. McVane, E. Meyer, K. Rome, Shadgett, P. Sichel, C. G. Beele, J. Jump, M. Gay, Mrs. W. A. West, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, D. S. Dodge, Mrs. Perkins and child, Mrs. Somerville, Young Wing and nephew, 6 Europeans and 21 in steerage.

## REPORTS.

The Am. str. *Great Republic*, reports: Left San Francisco, April 1st at 140 p.m.; April 4th, had strong gales from N. W. and equally weather; April 13th, had variable winds and fine weather; April 19th, strong gales from S. W. and W. with heavy sea; April 22nd, had light winds from W. N. W. and fine weather; April 27th, strong breeze from W. to W. N. W. with cloudy weather and arrived at Yokohama, April 27th at 7.25 p.m.

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# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Alaska."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies,...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 23RD MAY TO THE 4TH JUNE, 1874.

#### MARRIAGES.

At H. B. M.'s Legation, Yokohama, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. William W. Parry, of H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, HENRY DYER, C.E., M.A., &c., Principal of the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokei, to MARIE AQUART, eldest daughter of D. Terguson, Esq., Glasgow.

CHASTEL DE BOINVILLE—COWAN. On the 23rd instant, at the French Consulate, and afterwards at H. B. M.'s Legation, Yokohama, in the presence of Sir Harry S. Parkes, by the Revd. William W. Parry of H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, CHARLES ALFRED, eldest son of Revd. C. A. CHASTEL DE BOINVILLE of Kingston on Thames, to AGNES, youngest daughter of W. COWAN, Esq., Banker, Ayr.

At the British Legation, Yedo, on the 22nd May, by the Rev. W. B. Wright, M.A., WM. CRAIGIE, M.A., Professor of English, at the Imperial College of Engineering, Yedo, to JESSIE COWAN, second daughter of the late HENRY SYNE, Esq., Ayr.

#### DIED.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, May 20th, 1874, at 1.40 A.M., JAMES NORTH, formerly of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s service, citizen of U. S. A., aged 43 years.

May 17th, at Ohno Kobe, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. JOHN T. YLOR, Engineer.

Died, of Bright's Disease on Friday, the 22nd May, 1874, at Grand Hotel Yokohama, Mr. THOMAS THURKELL, of London, aged 54 years.

OUR LAST Mail Summary was to the 23rd ultimo, and left this by the P. M. Steamer *Great Republic*. Mails since to hand are:—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
French Mail,	May 27th.	May 27th.
American "	" 28th.	" 28th.
English "	June 3rd.	June 1st.

Latest telegrams from London are to the 23rd May; latest letters 17th April.

### Summary.

A JAPANESE Legation is being established in Pekin.

THE ONLY intelligence that has reached the public respecting governmental affairs at the capital since our last is the sending in by Shimadzu Saburo, on the 20th ult., his resignation of the office of Sa Daijin—recently conferred upon him. No one pretends to fathom his reasons, as every one well understood that the honour was conferred upon him, not for the purpose of obtaining the advantages of his advice in the councils of the sovereign, but to give the government itself an appearance of strength; which it sadly appeared to lack. The only significance that can be attached to his resignation (even if it be accepted) is that it shews that there is still something in which the government do not wish to yield to him, and that he is not to be cajoled into lending them the strength of his popularity, whilst they refuse to carry out his wishes.

A VERY sad piece of news has been published in another paper, which we have not yet had confirmed. It is that Kido, whose name has been much before the public lately as a member of the Japanese Ministry, has been murdered, on his return to his own country. Kido was a man of very advanced intelligence; but one of those who was most anxious that the advances made by his country should be real and stable. After the revolution, in which as a Choshin man he took a conspicuous part, he set himself heart and soul to the work of promoting the progress rendered possible by the altered principles of the government. He was the first to establish a native weekly newspaper. The *Shimbun Zosshi*, whether his own property or only aided by him, was undoubtedly the offspring of the suggestion; and, if it has never been made the vehicle of discussing political matters it has been the means of giving to Japanese readers a good deal of home and foreign news calculated to do good. Kido was one of the vice-ambassadors in the Embassy of which Iwakura was chief; and his memorandum, published first in the *Shimbun Zosshi*, and subsequently translated for the Yokohama papers, had at least this merit: that it shewed him to be a thinking man, having the good of his country at heart; and recognised the advantages of publicity. If, too, there was, in that writing of his, much that was superficial there was also much that was good, and particularly as put before

his own countrymen. He has long been ill, having had a paralytic stroke shortly after his return from Europe. But, in spite of his illness, he has not only been retained as a member of the Privy Council but has had the Ministry of Education and Home Affairs (the latter temporarily, during the absence of Okubo) on his hands. He has expressed his wish to resign repeatedly, but was not permitted; and there is not a doubt that his name has been a tower of strength in the ministry. Last week, he finally obtained deliverance from his offices, and left for his own country; where we should have expected that he would have been greeted with a warm and hearty welcome. If this intelligence that has now come prove true, we shall really begin to lose faith in the possibility of eradicating from the Japanese character that disgraceful bloodthirstiness which the whole education of samurai of old taught them to look upon as the height of virtue.

IT WAS announced last week that Okubo was on the point of leaving for Formosa, with special despatches from the Emperor. We do not learn the probable date of departure.

FROM FORMOSA, the information received is, that collisions have taken place between Japanese and aborigines, the former losing nine killed and the latter many more. No opposition at present offered by the Chinese government or troops. Bad water and malaria likely to injure the health of the troops.

MATTERS BETWEEN the Chinese and Japanese relative to the Formosan Expedition have been satisfactorily arranged. There are now no grounds for apprehension of any complications arising in consequence of its despatch; indeed, the Chinese Government have issued instructions to their subjects along the coast of the invaded country to afford the Japanese every facility and assistance possible.

ADMIRAL PENNOCK, U. S. N., arrived by the last mail from America, and at once hoisted his flag as Admiral in command of the U. S. Navy in these seas.

THE commander-in-chief of the Expedition, Saigo, has reached Formosa. The total number of troops will be about 2000.

“FOOLS rush in where angels fear to tread.” It is not our wish to call the Japanese fools; and, most certainly, equally far is it from our intention to call the western nations angels. But we may, for our purpose, translate the old poetic adage this:—the ignorant attempt what the more experienced hesitate to face.

All doubts are finally set at rest as to the actual departure of the Formosan expedition; and as to its destination being the beautiful island itself—where “all but the spirit of man is divine.” And now we must patiently wait to see—what we shall see. The dispatch of Chinese gunboats from the Peiho, and the departure of many of the Chinese mercantile residents from Formosa, both indicate that trouble is anticipated; but the embassy to Peking from the Mikado, and the caution with which the government of this country is now acting, may act favourably, and prevent evils that are undoubtedly threatened.

It is quite needless for us to say (what the public very well know) that we most heartily disapprove of this expedition. But it is to be admitted that this disapproval may possibly be founded in error. For we are so far in the same position as our neighbours, that the real reasons and objects of the government are not revealed to us. This is our principal reason for refraining from stigmatising General Le Gendre, as others have done. We know that he has been the principal foreign adviser in the business; but we must suppose that more has been laid before him than before any one else. And, recalling the fact that he has had, and still retains, the entire confidence of the government, in spite of all that has been said or written about him, we think his advice must be based on premises other than those in possession of the foreign ministers, the public, or the press.

The letter of “Matsumai” which appeared in our issue of the 27th instant points to a semi-military colonization of Yezo. The information that reaches us concerning the Formosan expedition points to a similar object in that direction. But surely the government cannot seriously intend to convert soldiers, whom it has cost them so much money to teach and discipline, into agriculturists. It seems incredible. We cannot suppose it possible. Most singularly ill-chosen, too, in both directions, north and south, are the localities of such colonies. Yezo cold and inhospitable; and the portion of Formosa selected so unfitted for such a purpose that even the Chinese, who would not have allowed it to escape them if any good could be got out of it, have, as a fact, left it to the aborigines.

But the idea of forming outposts of the empire at these two extremities is equally absurd. If Russia wants Yezo, it is no force that Japan can provide in her soldier-colonists that would prevent her taking it. It must be far other influences than that. Should North Germany, too, as some assert, desire a port in the Chinese seas, she will not seek it on such ground as the eastern shore of Formosa. Nor will she think it worth her while to provoke a quarrel with either China or Japan, in order to secure it.

Indeed, it is useless speculating. The more we hear of the expedition, the more we see what is being done, the less are we satisfied that their is any meaning in it at all: unless it be for the one sole end of keeping the minds of the soldiers and samurai engaged, and preventing their further troubling the government respecting Corea. It now remains to be seen what will be the next move. Okubo is about to depart for the scene of operations, and we shall be surprised if General Le Gendre does

not accompany him. But is Okubo the only man fit to grapple with this affair? Okuma Shigenobu is Finance Minister, and to him also has been committed the charge of the department specially established for this Formosan expedition. It is quite comprehensible that he may be required here. But Okubo is the Naimukiyo—the Home Minister. Why is he kept running backwards and forwards on business out of his Department? We ask the question because we wish to ascertain who are the leading spirits of the enterprise. It is quite evident that Okuma and Okubo are among the cleverest men in the government. Are they also, *par excellence*, the great promoters of this policy? It would be well to know. For, whatever they may think, and whatever estimates Mr. Okuma may send forth as the Budget for the year, the government is committed to an expenditure which, even as it stands, will materially lessen that pretty little surplus lately promised. Up to this time, the outlay cannot be much under one million of dollars, even if it be not considerably over; and the public may estimate for themselves the monthly cost of transport hire, wages, food, etc., for the troops, even if they are inactive—the most demoralizing thing that could happen to them. It would be well to ascertain who is responsible for this line of policy, that, whilst they fail not to get the full credit of the enterprise—should it, contrary to all expectation, turn out to their country's good—they may receive the full share of condemnation, should evil come of it.

THE Japanese Budget, as we suppose we may call it, has been published officially in the *Nissin Shinjishi*, but we were obliged by pressure on our columns to defer its publication until now. Although only signed by Sanjo Daijin on the 13th May, it is probable that it was made up some time before, as it is stated to have been sent in by Okuma, and it would hardly be so unless he had actually seen it. It was, therefore, either completed before he left for Nagasaki or it must have been sent down to him for his approval. If this be so, we are surprised to see no provision made for the Formosan Expedition; for that will cost no trifling amount that may be lightly passed over.

The document is of importance to foreigners, mainly as shewing whence revenue is derived and how it is expended. But, from the peculiar way of lumping all sums together, that are expended by the various government departments, it ceases to be really valuable. Thus, the revenue derivable from the Railway and Telegraph is specified, but the expenditure of these works is included in the item “Public Works Department.” If these estimates are presented to the new Assembly in the simple form in which they are given to the public, and the vote is merely asked on the lump sums as they appear here, the power of the “representatives of all the people,” as the regulations for the “Assembly” direct the members to consider themselves, is indeed a myth. The following is a translation of the proclamation, as published in the Official Organ.

#### “NOTIFICATION.”

TO ALL IN, SHO, SHI, FU AND KEN.

The following is an easily understood estimate of the year's income and expenditure, sent in by Okuma Shigenobu, Okura-Kiyo.

In the first table will be found the estimated income and outlay, with allowance for unexpected expenses. The second and third tables minutely subdivide them, for convenience of reading.

The whole expense of government will be estimated according to that of last year. By lessening the expenses of the Mikado's palace, those of the Navy and Army Departments will be supplemented. 500,000 yen of the levy upon the officers and samurai will supply the deficiency in these two departments; and the remainder will provide for unforeseen expenses of those departments.

In the subjoined estimate there is no mention made of the expenses of Naimusho, as it is not yet quite organised.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

DAIJO DAJJIN.

13th May, 1874.

#### REVENUE.

Balance from last year .....	29,509,864
General Taxes :	
Land Tax .....	44,603,332
Tax on Boats, Carriages, Servants, &c. ....	65,000
“ “ Ships .....	42,164
“ “ Silkworms' Eggs, &c. ....	190,300
“ “ Rabbits, &c. ....	50,400
“ “ Horses and Cattle ...	36,495
Licences of Trades and Occupations .....	902,716
Harbour Fees .....	40,013
Liquor Tax :	
Saké, Spirits, &c. ....	911,800
Oil .....	55,100
Stamps :	
Bonds, Certificates, &c. ....	847,750
Postage .....	329,606
Customs :	
Yokohama .....	1,209,177
Hiogo .....	312,220
Osaka .....	55,916
Nagasaki .....	119,776
Niigata .....	368
Hakodate .....	19,458
Taxes on Actors, Geysbas, &c., &c., collected month by month.....	2,549,198
From Public Works :	
Mines .....	296,757
Railways .....	722,096
Telegraphs .....	39,260
From Liu Kin (Loo Choo) .....	37,761
Tax on Official's & Samurai's salaries :	
Officials .....	75,390
Samurai .....	2,094,699
From Kunaisho (Imperial Income Tax) .....	36,000
Return of Loans, Interest, &c. ....	1,884,582
Fines, &c. ....	1,501,885
Lands and Forests .....	256,927
Miscellaneous .....	71,666
	88,867,636

#### EXPENDITURE.

Repayment of Native & Foreign Loans, with interest .....	2,596,483
Simonoseki Indemnity .....	1,515,000
Samurais' Salaries .....	19,484,911
Allowances to Temples .....	236,797
Rewards, Pensions, &c., .....	1,042,982
Repairs, &c. ....	1,436,219
Daijokuan Expenses .....	697,450
Expenses of Sho, Shi, Fu & Ken :	
Naimusho (Home Dept.) .....	170,000
Okurasho (Finance “) .....	1,412,115
Rikugunsho (Army “) .....	8,000,000
Kaigunsho (Navy “) .....	2,500,972
Mombusho (Education “) .....	1,300,000
Kiobusho (Religion “) .....	77,400
Kobusho (Public works “) .....	5,527,516
Shihoshos (Judicial “) .....	900,000
Kunaisho (Imperial Household) .....	742,578

Kaitakushi (Agricultural and Colonization Household)	1,682,899	
Tokai Fu, Osaka Fu, and Kioto Fu	605,300	
Four Ports	301,050	
Ken	2,548,029	25,767,859
Analyzing, Assaying, &c.	107,495	
Police, &c.	1,294,795	
Embassies and Legations, &c., abroad	363,235	
Occasional Expenses:		
Cost of making Paper Money	249,193	
"    "    Stamps, &c.	124,435	
Exchange of Daimio's Paper Money	242,052	
Transport of Rice	95,997	
Reclamation paid for Takasima coal mine	404,000	
Expenses of Exhibition to England	9,000	
Possible extras for Army, Navy, &c.	1,706,089	
Possible extras for General	4,795,352	7,626,118
		62,169,344
Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure		26,698,292
Yen		88,867,636

Of the surplus, 5,000,000 yen will be appropriated towards reducing paper money.

#### JAPANESE POST OFFICE.

The returns of the letters, &c., sent by post during 12 months, are published, as follows:—

Letters	9,721,296
Newspapers	514,610
Patterns, Samples, &c.	5,910
Books	28,998
Money Letters	66,505
Notes without envelopes	114,742
Free	96,242
	10,548,303

The monthly wages amount to	yen 57,792,56.4
"    "    expenses of transit, &c.	37,152 80.1
"    "    Repairs of Roads	137,857.64.0
	yen 232,803.00.5

WHEN jin-riki-shas (man-wheel-machines) were invented, it was little thought how universal would be their use, nor how their adoption would impede the increase of what we will call ma-ma-riki-shas (horse-wheel-machines). Before these useful little vehicles came into use, carriages were growing rapidly into favour; and it is probable—it is more than likely—that, but for them, horse vehicles of every description would by this time have multiplied prodigiously in Tokai, Yokohama, and on all the roads about them. This, it appears, was not to be; for it is even difficult to find the coaches of the old Tokaido days, and the best public conveyances in Yedo would be a disgrace to any civilized country in any part of the world. At the Tokai terminus, such as they are they may be seen; and such is the force of competition, that if two or three are going the same way, or to see the sights of Yedo, it is as cheap to take one of these as it is to hire jin-riki-shas; and most of them are much more comfortable. But they are so terribly shabby, as a rule, and withal so dirty looking, that the majority of people prefer to take the smaller vehicle.

Considering the structure of Japanese roads, we really think a special providence must have stepped in to give the jin-riki-sha to the people. It is so inexpensive that any poor man may become possessed of one. It is so light that it can be rolled over the roads without damaging them materially, if they are made in the ordi-

nary style of the roads here; and so narrow, that they can go on many of the more important country cross-roads. They require no harness. When a man has laid out his ten to twenty rios, (according to size and quality), and become a proprietor of one, he is, in a manner, independent. He gets between the shafts and drags his fare along jauntily, his earnings being pretty certain. The investment made, he ought to turn in the original outlay at least once a month, whilst his food, clothing, lodging, and luxuries, need not cost him the half of it.

Many farmers become owners of a jin-riki-sha or two. When field operations require them, they attend to their husbandry. At other times, they can go and ply for hire, and always depend upon picking up a few spare boos. They can also employ their men with them when there is nothing particular for them to do on their small farms.

Now, a carriage costs at first, new, as much as ten or twenty jinrikishas, or more. Then there is the cost of the horses and their food, the price of the harness, the wages of the bettoes, and the constant expense occasioned by wear and tear. Besides this, there is the difficulty of keeping the whole turn-out in good order, clear and presentable. Then the roads are not suitable. The wheels are too wide, the vehicles altogether too bulky and too heavy. It soon wears holes in the roads, and in its turn is soon shaken to pieces by the roads it has made so rough and bad. If it is out of use for a few days the horses still go on "eating off their heads," as is the common term; and both carriage and harness deteriorate even from disuse, unless care is taken to keep them cleaned, oiled, and generally in order. No; there can be no doubt respecting the advantages of the jinrikisha over the horse carriage, for ordinary public traffic in this country.

But not only the ordinary horse-carriage has been supplanted, disjoined, by the man-carriage; it has also prevented the adoption of the tramway carriages we used to hear of.

Years ago, some such vehicles were imported. Whether they are still to the fore, we know not. It was the belief that the rails would be laid down by a foreigner from the railway station at Nogé to Yokohama; and it was positively stated that Takushima had received permission to lay down trams throughout Yedo. Why have these enterprises hung fire? It's all through those little jinrikishas. They "cooked the goose" of the carriages; and, as for the tramways, they prevented them from being hatched. And thus have we in Japan a practical example of little things bringing to nought the great.

The approach of the warm weather, however, whilst it increases the demand for these useful little carriages, brings with it to the drawers a great amount of suffering. The number of men who drop down between the shafts is not inconsiderable, and several die in the streets every summer. The pulmonary affections produced are also a great source of pain, trouble, and ultimate death. So that there are very considerable drawbacks to the advantages they possess.

Before we close these remarks we will relate an incident that occurred within the past month. A foreigner took a jinrikisha, went to his destination, paid and discharged the man, and went about his business. At close of day he returned to his house, made himself comfortable for the evening, and was no doubt satisfied with himself and with the world. In the course of the evening "a rap came gently to the door." On answering it, the servant said a jinrikisha man wanted to speak to the master.

On going to the door the man asked him whether he had lost anything? A kind of cold shiver came over the foreigner, to whom it occurred at once that possibly he might have lost a bundle of rios he had upon him in the morning, and which he had not had occasion to use since he put them into his pocket. At first he had replied "No" to the man's enquiry; but the latter said, "Well, its very strange, I've found something in my jinrikisha, and have been to each house where I left my fares to-day, and all say they have lost nothing. Having got your address, therefore, from the house I took you to, I've come to you." The foreigner went to his room, searched the pocket in which the money ought to have been, and, lo!—he found it not. He returned to the man, and said, "Yes, I've lost some money." "Well," said the man, "I think I've found it. If you can describe it it is yours, and I'll hand it over to you." The foreigner was able to describe it exactly, and it was returned to him. He gave the man a very handsome acknowledgment of his honesty, and offered to take him into his service. The man thanked him, and said he looked for no such favour. He was himself a farmer, and an employer of labourers—and only went out with his jinrikisha when it suited him. As to the money, of course, it was not for him to steal it; and as, from its amount, he knew the owner might be inconvenienced, he had made every effort to find him and restore it.

#### THE PACIFIC DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.

THE U. S. S. *Tuscarora*, Commander George E. Belknap, arrived in this port on 22nd April, after a passage of 34 days from Honolulu, via Port Lloyd, Bonin Islands.

The published accounts of her operations in the deep-sea soundings in the North Pacific have proved of very great interest to the public, and we have much pleasure in being able to lay before our readers, through the courtesy of Captain Belknap, some further particulars of her voyage hither, which cannot fail to be interesting.

The weather during the voyage was generally favorable for the delicate work in hand, and a line of soundings has been run across from San Diego to Japan, via Honolulu and the Bonin Islands.

Our readers have already been informed that the soundings are made at regular intervals. In this passage seventy-three casts were made, the deepest being in 3,287 fathoms, at which depth the patent reel of Sir William Thomson, and the piano wire (No. 22, of a strikingly small diameter), worked as admirably and satisfactorily as ever.

The time is accurately taken at each cast; so that the period occupied at every depth is noted. Apart from the scientific interest attaching to such details, there is a special one that must be felt by all. Thus, a cast in 3,232 fathoms (3½ miles,) was made in one hour, thirty-seven minutes, and thirty-nine seconds; and another in 3,009 fathoms in one hour, twenty-nine minutes, and thirty-two seconds.

It must not be supposed that all these soundings are made as easily and smoothly as they are written about. As a rule, indeed, everything is so nicely adjusted to the work to be done that skill prevents difficulties from arising very frequently; but there are occasional accidents, as if to remind those engaged that the greatest care must be taken with the apparatus and gear they have, and to shew the manufacturers who supply it, and the government officers who order it, that the utmost vigilance must be exercised, lest danger or loss occur.



It has hitherto been the opinion of scientific men that the eastern part of the Pacific is the deepest, but the line of soundings taken by the *Tuscarora* through the heart of the North Pacific proves to the contrary, as the deepest water has been found much nearer to the shores of Asia than to the North American coast.

The ocean bed proper is reached near San Diego. It gradually descends to the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, where a depth of 3,054 fathoms is found: from which point it slowly drops till it reaches to 3,287 fathoms, or about three and three quarters statute miles, near the Bonin Islands.

The bed of the ocean between San Diego and the Sandwich Islands is pretty regular, and the soil uniform: but thence, trending eastward, there is a range of submarine mountains extending towards the Bonin Islands, the soil of which is very varied. The tops of the mountains yielded to the specimen cups, coral, limestone, and sand, with fragments of lava. In some instances solid rock was struck. Between the mountains a kind of yellow-brown ooze was found. From the Bonin Islands to the coast of Japan, coral, sand, and lava is found, and the entire region west of the Hawaiian Islands is undoubtedly volcanic.

Six of these submarine mountains were discovered, ranging from 7,000 to 12,600 feet in height. Marcus Island, 24.16 N., 154.06 E., which rises scarcely more than thirty to sixty feet above high water mark, lies directly in their range. At about eight miles from that island a coral and lava bottom was found, at 1499 fathoms.

The ocean bed between the Bonins and Yedo Bay is irregular, as might have been supposed, from the almost continuous chain of islands lying nearly parallel to the route sounded. The deepest water found was 2,435 fathoms, and the next deepest 1,669 fathoms.

After leaving this port, the *Tuscarora* will make soundings, via the Aleutian Islands, to the shores of America, as soon as the season is far enough advanced to make the work practicable.

This work in which the *Tuscarora* is engaged is most practically useful. It is no mere idle curiosity that has to be satisfied; but the adaptability of the ocean's bed for the reception of the earth-encircling wire is proved beyond all question, the best route being shewn to avoid the ground least favourable for it. We can only add our congratulations to Capt. Belknap and his officers on the admirable manner in which they are doing their work.

REMARKS ON PORTIONS OF A PAPER ON "THE WINDS AND CURRENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE JAPANESE ISLANDS."

(Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on 15th April, 1874.)

By TWO OR THREE SHELL-BACKS.

WE HAVE read Captain Brown's paper with some interest. The general impression left on our minds, however, is its incompleteness, which we observe the author acknowledges at the outset, but we disagree with his excuse, namely, that information "can only be properly procured by means of minute observations and records, taken with instruments, and from vessels especially devoted to the purpose." We should have thought that a residence of some years in the country, the great facilities

enjoyed as commander of a government steamer, access to the meteorological records of the various light stations, and much spare time in which logs of vessels entering ports in Japan might have been examined, would have allowed Captain Brown to have drawn up a much more exhaustive and valuable paper. The bulk of the material from which the benefactor Maury composed his wind and current charts was not "from vessels especially devoted to the purpose" of scientific observation. But it is not so much on this account that we find fault. For, although it is somewhat disparaging to a society aiming to be enlisted among the scientific institutions of the world to accept an incomplete or unscientific production, it is more so when it admits statements founded on want of facts. Thus, we think Captain Brown has not acted fairly towards the Society, and that the council has not been sufficiently discriminating in admitting the paper among its records.

For instance, Captain Brown lays it down as a certainty that no current sets through the Strait of Corea during winter. In contradiction of this, we find (see *Mercantile Marine Magazine*, January, 1863) Captain David Scott says the current is invariably found through the Strait and up the Sea of Japan, and he has been careful to give the number of observations on which his statement was based, which, from October to January, averaged eighty per month. This agrees with the observations of all navigators we have had opportunity of gaining information from.

Having started with the axiom of no current in the Korean Strait during winter, Captain Brown would account for those through the Straits of Tugar and La Perouse by the prevalence of north-west winds in the Sea of Japan. But, if the water is thus blown out of the Sea of Japan, by what source is that Sea kept at its level? Besides, how can the warmth of the current through the Straits be accounted for, supposing it is caused by a north-west wind? We fear the author's theory breaks down.

Again, although Captain Brown admits the existence of currents through both the above-named straits, he brings another one down the east coast of Sakhalin, along the east coast of Yezo, (we presume he means north-east coast, because Yezo has no east coast, properly speaking), through the Straits between the Kurils, and then "in a S. S. W. direction, along the coast of Nambu towards Inaboye-Saki." How, in reason, can he make one current cross two others nearly at right angles? In this case he omits a theory.

Besides, the account of the winds in the Sea of Japan is meagre in the extreme, and valueless either for science or navigation; while Captain David Scott's observations (*Mercantile Marine Magazine*, January, 1863) are carefully recorded and well summarised.

It is a pity that Captain Brown should not have confined his remarks to the southern coast of Japan, about which it is possible he might have given some valuable statistics in tabular form, which would have been of infinite service when compared with observations of others, and which some competent person might have worked into definite shape for general use to navigators. But, unfortunately, he has destroyed the value of such parts of his paper as are deduced from his own observations, by the introduction of matter which he must be unable to vouch for, and from which he has drawn erroneous conclusions supported by false theory. We, are perhaps, however, giving Captain Brown credit for too much science; if so, we trust he will take it in good part.—Communicated.

THE SETTLEMENT OF YEZO.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR,

It is now generally believed that the latest scheme of the Kaitakushi is one of military settlement for Yezo. That six thousand soldier-farmers, or farming-soldiers, are to arrive this spring: to be apportioned, 2,000 at Mororan, 2,000 at Saporu, and 2,000 at Otaru. Tenders have been invited for the construction of dwellings, and, for one place, a contract has been already closed. If the authorities had endeavoured to pitch upon a scheme less suited to this country they could not well have done so. But it is reported that the Kaitakushi chest was becoming light; and, having overdrawn on the Finance Department of the central government, it was necessary to frame an excuse for an additional subsidy, or the Kaitakushi could not have been able to live through another season; for which the sum of Rios 620,000 has been appropriated. If Governor-General Kuroda, in looking back at the recent history of civilized nations, could have found one solitary instance of success in military settlement, he would not have been so much to blame, and he might then have tried how it would work with a people constituted as his countrymen are; although any sensible man would have warned him against the experiment.

These military settlers it appears, are to be drawn from the samourai class. Each is to be provided with a house and outfit at the expense of the government, a suit of uniform, and a musket. He will have agricultural implements supplied him. He will be required to turn out so many days in the year for drill. He will have to be fed by the same paternal government or he will rebel. He is manufactured evidently with the idea of being a constant source of anxiety and expense to the government, and he is supposed to farm. But will he farm?—and if he does not farm, what then?

Without any intention of reflecting on the advisers of the government—for, as has been said before, (see *Japan Gazette*, 1st April, 1874) it is believed the idea originated in the minds of native officials—it may be said that the scheme of settlement so far pursued by the Kaitakushi is a complete failure. Nor could it have been imagined for a moment by anyone acquainted with the temper and habits of Japanese that it would be otherwise. To suppose that an improvident people, which has hitherto been able to supply all the wants of a low state of civilization by little labour, should make good pioneers in a wild country would have been absurd; to say nothing of a disinclination to reside under a somewhat rigorous climate. Besides, was it not to have been foreseen that such people would not of their own accord settle in the interior for agricultural purposes; or, being placed there at the expense of the government, would be likely to remain, while the coast was so sparsely peopled as to allow of full employment for them at encouraging rates of wages, or afforded them the advantage of fishing on their own account—a mode of occupation especially suited to Japanese character. It was certainly patent to all observers who stood by and watched the efforts to "colonize" Yezo during the last three years that those efforts were being made in a wrong direction; nevertheless it does not even yet seem to have struck the minds of the originators, and they cannot see that the millions spent on interior settlement have been thrown away.

The source of wealth of Yezo must be for many years to come its coast produce, and yet, towards a full development of this, the government, it would appear, is callous. The greatest ignorance is manifested by most officials as to the amount and value of these productions, and they seem at no pains to collect statistics, which would be of inestimable service. It has not even been thought necessary to appoint a commissioner of fisheries, but the government seems only to look to the collection of a revenue, excessive in some cases, yet so negligently lenient in others that it is safe to estimate the present amount as but one-half of what could, under a proper system, be collected without unduly pressing upon the profits of the producers. And it may be broadly stated that this description of revenue alone ought to be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government of the island.

A lately published preliminary report of the Geological Survey of Yezo, seems to hold out less encouraging prospects for mining enterprise than have been generally entertained regarding the country. This is an additional reason why the government should direct its attention to the development and control of other sources of wealth the existence of which they are aware of; while agricultural settlement may be fairly allowed to gradually develop itself, in those sections of the country where it may become remunerative; when it will be the province of the government to make roads, and offer such facilities to intending settlers as may encourage, but not force, such development. The opinion of the authorities as to the admittance of foreigners generally in Yezo has not been allowed to become known, but the feeling of the people seems to be favourable. In fact, it would be difficult to bring forward a single argument in opposition. It is believed that the views of the chief of the American Commission are likewise favourable; but it may be that, because such is the case, that is the very reason why the native officials do not—as has occurred in other instances—adopt them.

It is to be regretted that some former remarks, (*Japan Gazette*, 1st April, 1874) which he calls "rough handling," should have given offence to the late "Surveyor-in-Chief" of the Kaitakushi. Lieut. Wasson's responsibility for the doings of the department was not, it is certain, generally known. Not even now, altho' he has appeared (*Japan Gazette*, 14th April, 1874) as champion, can he be recognized as speaking by authority. The tone of that letter, however, would lead most readers to conclude that each foreigner in the employ of the Kaitakushi was permitted to have entire control of his special department. Such a belief would be unfair to Lieutenant Wasson's late associates, for a general idea might thus be entertained that the foreign employes were responsible for the shortcomings and misdoings of the Kaitakushi. Remarks on General Capron's unenviable position fortunately have been made in a previous communication, and it is not too much to say that these remarks are equally applicable to each individual foreigner employed in the department. At the outset, it was supposed to be understood that Governor-General Kuroda was no more than an associate of General Capron in the "Commission," and that the latter had power to veto any measure proposed by the former which was not in accordance with his judgment. It was even generally believed that such appeared in the text of the General's original contract. But anyone conversant with Japanese character, and the mode of action of the officials, might have prophesied what has happened. It would be unfair, perhaps, to explain how it was managed, but there is still an opinion that,

had all the employes supported their chief, the actual control of the Kaitakushi would now have been in foreign hands, some millions saved the Imperial government, and work of utility carried out, for developing the resources of Yezo.

The case of the Kaitakushi is unfortunately not singular among the departments of the government in which foreigners are employed; and the officials are "smart" enough to take advantage of any little difficulties, which may occur "in the best regulated families," between the foreigners in their employ, frequently turning the ambition of one in a lower position to their own ends; though, perhaps in nine cases out of ten, they ultimately disappoint the hopes of the aspirant, and he finds that in stigmatizing the acts of his superior he has gained nothing.

The letter referred to has doubtless been read by most persons who take any interest in the doings of the Kaitakushi, and they have probably judged it from different points of view, forming their opinions of the department or the individual accordingly. These had probably better be allowed to remain, since any remarks, now, would only tend, it is feared, to irritate that feeling of disappointment what must be in the breasts of members of the unfortunate Formosan Expedition.

MATSUMAI.

#### ATHLETIC SPORTS.

##### BATTALION R. M. LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE known excellence of the entertainment offered by the Battalion Royal Marines, on the occasion of their periodical athletic contests, always suffices to draw together a large assemblage of spectators, of various nationalities. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, there being a great number of persons present at the Camp. Amongst them were many ladies, and we observed several naval officers, English, American, and French, belonging to the war vessels at present in harbour. Sir Harry and Lady Parkes were on the ground until the close of the Games. The arrangements for the comfort of spectators reflected credit on the Committee, who are also to be commended for the admirable manner in which a lengthy programme was got through, to the evident satisfaction of both competitors and lookers-on. The mid-day parade of the Battalion, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, interfered but little with the arrangements for the Sports, and shortly after one o'clock—the hour appointed for commencing—a start was made with the "Company Races." Nineteen items were set down on the programme, but in reality there were 24 events, including the Flat Race for the men of the French Garrison and the Betto's Race. No waste of time occurred between the different events, and, as a consequence, the whole was brought to a close about 6 o'clock, the presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors, by Mrs. Colonel Richards, winding up a most pleasant day's sport. The weather was everything that could be desired; hardly too warm, except, perhaps, for the runners, and a threatened thunderstorm happily passed over with only a hint in the shape of a few drops of rain. As usual, there was a great crowd of Japs on the ground, who seemed to enjoy themselves immensely, as, indeed, did everybody, civilians, Marines, blue-jackets, &c., &c. Everyone seemed to be agreed that the whole affair was most satisfactory, and one enthusiastic athlete was heard to affirm that the recently held Amateur Athletic Sports were not a patch on those of the "Jollies!" Un-

fortunately, no time was noted for the different events, otherwise it would have been interesting to have compared the relative merits of the competitors at each meeting.

The "Company Races," four in number, in which men from Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively competed, were got through with celerity, and were well contested. In No. 2, Privates Hill and Coombes ran so closely for first place that it seemed impossible to decide as to the winner, and it was consequently declared a dead heat. The prize for the neatest running costume was awarded by Mrs. Richards to Private Burnett, who ran third in No. 2 Co. Race. The 3-legged Race created much amusement. Six pairs started, each couple being bound together above the knee and at the ankle. It was won easily by Privates Keane and Mellor, who appeared to be old hands at the business. For the N. C. Officers Handicap six started. Sergeant Carpenter, with 20 yards "law," came in ahead of Sergt. Gardner (who started at scratch) by 10 or 20 yards; ten yards less of a handicap would have made all the difference. Corpl. Broome (7 yards) closely pressed Gardner for second place. Lance-Corpl. Butt managed to "Put the Shot" (32 lb) 26 feet 9 inches beyond the toe-line, and secured the first prize. The two first in each Co. in the "Company Races" had to compete for the Championship in the 100 yards Race. Private Keane, No. 3 Co., after a very fine race, won it by little more than a nose, Sergt. Gardner, No. 1 Co., securing second place. Private Tarring, No. 3 Co., who had only come out of Hospital that morning, was close at his heels; the three came in almost in a bunch. The Long Jump, Running, followed. Private Burnett, who led with the score of 16 feet 4 inches, landed the money with 17 feet; Private Gwillam took second honours with 16 ft. 1 in. Four came to the scratch for the Marching Order Race, the competitors having the option of running or walking the distance, a mile. Private Mitchell, a veteran of 19 years service, came in a good first; time 8 minutes. The "old 'un" went off at the double, and kept it up till reaching the goal; Sergt. Carpenter, second, came in at a walk, and Private Clarke, third, was nowhere in particular; as the other starter caved at the first round, he, however, took the third prize. The prize of \$5 for the best kit, presented by Capt. Walsh, was augmented by one dollar, and equally divided amongst Mitchell, Carpenter, and Clarke, the donor being unable to decide as to who was entitled to be considered the winner. A protest was afterwards lodged against Mitchell's being adjudged the prize for the Marching Order Race, on the ground that he wore a loose frock instead of a tunic; the matter is being enquired into. Fourteen started for the Flat Race for French Marines, twice round. Two fell in the first round, and all got pretty well strung out. Another fell just at the winning post, but picked himself up and was not passed. For the Mile Race, eleven started, but several fell out during the 3rd and 4th rounds. Private Coombes got over the ground in a pretty manner, and came in well. Private Tarring was too weak, and ought not to have started; he broke down when reaching for home and had to retire. His previous performances are well known, and had he been in condition, or even in ordinary health, it was evident that the race would have been his own. The amusing trial of strength called "French and English" was the next item, the intended competitors being the Right and Left Halves of the Battalion, respectively. Some slight misunderstanding, however, arose, and the men of both halves were massed, and representatives from each appointed had to pick their men, 15 on

each side. Sides were tossed for and selected and the game was proceeded with. Private Culley's side (Left Half Battalion) twice managed to haul their competitors over the line, and were thus declared the victors. The Hurdle Race was deftly won by Private Keane; Private Clarke (No. 67) pressing Sergeant Gardner very closely for second place. Six blue-jackets started for the Half Mile Flat Race, but one caved. The rest ran remarkably well, Tucker (*Iron Duke*) winning cleverly; it was almost a dead heat between Butcher and Waghorn for second place. The veteran Mitchell again managed to pull off a first prize in the Old Soldier's Race, closely pressed by Sergeant Potts; six started. Sergt. Carpenter won the Quarter Mile Handicap with ease, coming in ahead of Private Clarke (second) by about 12 yards; eleven started. The Pole Jumping seemed to excite but little interest amongst those entering, and the jumping was poor; probably, because the competitors were exhausted with their previous exertions in running, Private Clarke took the money with 6 ft. 11 in.; he was the only man who got over at all. For the Half-mile Race six started. Private Hill came in an easy winner by about 10 yards, the same distance separating second and third. The Sack Race, which followed, was certainly the most amusing feature of the day, the mere spectacle of eight human beings, encased up to the neck in capacious sacks, and bobbing up and down like corks in a pond, sufficing to set the Japs into roars of laughter. The distance to be run, hopped, jumped, or otherwise got over, was 100 yards, up to a post 50 yards ahead, round it, and home. Of course, nearly everyone fell, but they were quickly got on their pins again, and at it they went. Private Price ran (?) well, and was in advance, but fell when near the goal. He, however, managed to scramble up without assistance, and came in winner. Private Shaw (second) hopped it; Lanahan was third, and the rest were "mixed." This race was not run in heats, as intended. Lieut. Heseltine's boy Sanko managed to secure the prize in the Bettos's Race, half-mile, for which six started. It was a hollow affair. The Steeple Chase, round the Camp, was a truly formidable task, and must have severely taxed the powers of the eight starters. It would be difficult to imagine a more difficult course. Immediately after starting, eight brush hurdles presented themselves, which all managed to get over, some cleanly, and others by dint of knocking down the obstructions. Up the bank, round behind the huts, over a vaulting bar and two more hurdles, all was well—but the steep bank immediately under the palings bounding the road presented difficulties which were not surmounted by some until others had passed the winning post. Two or three minor obstacles, to be reckoned as of "no account," safely passed, the water jump, 16 feet wide, had to be crossed. The first man to reach it was Private Clarke, who scrambled through the mud and water without an attempt to jump it; the rest got through or over as best they could, most of them being liberally be-spattered with dirt, when the goal was reached. The next and last obstacle was an erection of bamboo poles, 5-barred, and about 15 feet in height, over which it was necessary to scramble before reaching for home. Private Clarke, it was quite evident, had the race to himself, and came in a long way ahead, passing the winning post before Sergeant Gardner (who came in second,) had fairly got through his troubles at the water jump; Private Price was a bad third. Over a course such as was laid out yesterday, however, "luck is everything." The Consolation Race, for non-winners, proved a most

excellent one, Private Barnett overhauling his man at the finish, with a fine spurt, and landing the money by about a head. The blue jacket, Scott, (second,) ran remarkably well, but did not seem a likely man at all, to outward appearance; Private Smith was a fair third. The usual races for the Youngsters wound up the proceedings. Captain Walsh acted as Starter, and admirably succeeded in getting everyone off on good terms. The distribution of prizes occupied some time, and most of the spectators had left the ground when Mrs. Richards handed them over. For some unexplained reason, no band was present.

#### 1.—COMPANY RACES, 100 YARDS. The first two in each race to compete in Champion 100 yards Race.

No. 1 Co.	1st Prize, \$2; 2nd Prize, 50 cents.
No. 2 "	1st " \$2; 2nd Prize, 50 cents.
No. 3 "	1st " \$2; 2nd Prize, 50 cents.
No. 4 "	1st " \$2; 2nd Prize, 50 cents.

No. 1 Co.	
Sergt. Carpenter	1
" Gardner	2

No. 2 Co.	
Private Hill	Dead
" Coombes	Heat
" Burnett	3

No. 3 Co.	
Private Keane	1
" Tarring	2

No. 4 Co.	
L. Corporal Broome	1
Private Barrett	2
" Clarke	0

The prize for the handsomest dress was awarded to Private Burnett.

#### 2.—THROWING THE HAMMER, 18 lbs. Not to cross the line. 1st Prize, \$3; 2nd Prize, \$2; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Sergt. Gardner	69 feet 4 in.
Private Redding	68 " 7 "
" Shaw	62 " 7 "

#### 3.—THREE-LEGGED RACE. 100 yards, round a post. 1st Prize, \$6; 2nd Prize, \$4; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Keane and Mellor	1
Lanahan and Sage	2
Collins and Coombes	3

#### 4.—N. C. OFFICERS' HANDICAP. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile. 1st Prize, \$6; 2nd Prize, \$4; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Sergt. Carpenter (20 yards)	1
" Gardner (scratch)	2
L. Corporal Broome (7 yards)	3

#### 5.—PUTTING THE SHOT, 32 lbs. 5 yards space allowed; not to cross the line. 1st Prize, \$3; 2nd Prize, \$2; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Lance-Corporal Butt	26 feet 9 inches
Private Redding	25 " 7 "
Sergt. Gardner	25 " 4 "

#### 6.—CHAMPION 100 YARDS RACE. Two first in Company Races to compete. 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd Prize, \$3; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Private Keane	1
Sergt. Gardner	2
Private Tarring	3

#### 7.—LONG JUMP, RUNNING. 1st Prize, \$3; 2nd Prize, \$2; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Private Burnett	17 feet.
" Gwilliam	16 ft. 1 in.
" Sage	15 ft. 10 in.

#### 8.—MARCHING ORDER RACE. 1 Mile, Walking or Running. 1st Prize, \$8; 2nd Prize, \$4; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Private Mitchell	1
Sergeant Carpenter	2
Private Clarke	3

#### —FLAT RACE. Open to N. C. Officers and Men of the French Garrison. 1st Prize, \$8; 2nd Prize, \$4, 3rd Prize, \$2.

Thorel	1
Jacques	2
Chaussebourg	3

#### 9.—MILE RACE. 1st Prize, \$8; 2nd Prize, \$4; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Private Coombes	1
" Collins	2
" Morgan	3
" Burnett	4

#### 10.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH. Right Half Battalion v. Left Half Battalion, 18 men per Company. Prize \$15.

Left Half Battalion (Private Culley) ..... 1

#### 11.—HURDLE RACE. 120 yards. 8 flights. 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd Prize, \$3; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Private Keane	1
Sergt. Gardner	2
Private Clarke (67)	3
" Lanahan	4

#### 12.—FLAT RACE. $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE. Open to Men of British Squadron. 1st Prize, \$6; 2nd Prize, \$4; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Tucker ( <i>Iron Duke</i> )	1
Butcher "	2
Waghorn "	3

#### 13.—OLD SOLDIERS' RACE. 200 yards. For men over 16 years service. 1st Prize, \$4; 2nd Prize, \$3; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Private Mitchell	1
Sergeant Potts	2
Lance-Corporal Butt	3

#### 14.— $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE HANDICAP. (Presented and Handicapped by Staff-Surgeon Caldwell). 1st Prize, \$6; 2nd Prize, \$3; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Sergeant Carpenter	1
Private Clarke	2
" Keane	3
" Hunt	4

#### 15.—POLE JUMPING. The Bar to be cleared, and Pole left on take-off side, so as not to displace it. 1st Prize, \$3; 2nd Prize, \$2; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Private Clarke ..... 6 ft. 11 in.

#### 16.— $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE RACE. Open to Garrison and Squadron. 1st Prize, \$6; 2nd Prize, \$4; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Private Hill	1
" Coombes	2
L. Corporal Broome	3

#### 17.—SACK RACE. 100 yards, round a Post. Winners of heats, \$1. Two first in each heat to run a final. 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd Prize, \$3; 3rd Prize, \$2; 4th Prize, \$1.

Private Price	1
" Shaw	2
" Lanahan	3

#### —BETTO'S RACE.—Half Mile.

Lieut. Heseltine's Betto Sanko	1
" Sandwith's " Touri	2
Mr. Schraub's " Hadgio	3

#### 18.—STEEPLE CHASE. Round the Camp. 1st Prize, \$8; 2nd Prize, \$5; 3rd Prize, \$3.

Private Clarke	1
Sergeant Gardner	2
Private Price	3

#### 19.—CONSOLATION RACE. For Non-Winners. Once round. 1st Prize, \$3; 2nd Prize, \$2; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Private Barrett	1
Scott, ( <i>Iron Duke</i> )	2
Private Smith	3

We give below the scores made by the gentlemen composing the Japan team in the Rifle match YOKOHAMA vs. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. Those from the China end are not yet to hand, and the result is therefore uncertain, as yet. Shortly, we hear, there is to be a match or matches amongst the Marines; it would be interesting to compare the relative scores of the Professionals and the Amateurs.

#### YOKOHAMA vs. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Yokohama:—

	400 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Townley	34	34	34	35	37	174
Duncan	36	35	33	38	31	173
Barnard	37	34	31	37	30	169
Dalliston	36	37	31	28	28	160
Benson	33	31	27	33	29	153
Vivanti	35	28	23	35	24	145

Grand Total ..... 974

#### YOKOHAMA ANNUAL REGATTA.

If the amount of interest exhibited by the public on Saturday is to be taken as a criterion of the success of the Regatta, then we are compelled to set down the affair as a "fizzle." For the last few years, however, an apathy has been shewn (although it was perhaps more marked on the present occasion) which compels one to the conclusion that aquatic sports have little or no interest for the people of Yokohama. Why, it would perhaps be difficult to say. The Committee cater liberally for the amusement of the community, and although, last year and the year before, the weather was unfavourable, that objection certainly had no weight on Saturday, the day being fine; and, the entries for the various events being fairly numerous, a large attendance might reasonably have been anticipated. Thanks to the energy of the Committee (or a portion of them), however, the Sports were successfully and satisfactorily carried through, and the competitors in the various races did their best to rouse the enthusiasm which might naturally be supposed to exist in the breasts of those who are mainly interested in the business of a city which depends for its existence on the very fact of its being connected with things maritime. What was done was done well, by those who undertook to entertain the public; who, it is to be regretted, did not offer encouragement commensurate with the exertions of all concerned in the effort to amuse.

The P. & O. S.S. *Behar* did duty as Flag-Ship, and the guests, amongst whom was a number of ladies, received every attention at the hands of Captain Andrews and his officers. At noon, a cold collation was served, to which the company did full justice, a portion of the lunchers being compelled to wait for a second table. The Band of H. M. S. *Iron Duke* performed an excellent selection of operatic airs, and rendered the affair much more lively than it would otherwise have been. At 6 o'clock, the prizes were presented to the winners by Mr. Rickett, with the exception of the "Ladies Purse," for single-sculls, which Mr. A. H. Dare received at the hands of Miss Amy Cargill. The first races of the day, for Yachts over 35 feet, was got under weigh shortly after 9 A.M. We subjoin a list of the results of the various events:

#### SAILING RACES.

1.—Start at 9 A.M. Yachts over 35 feet. Round Saratoga Spit Buoy and Lightship, and finish between Flag Ship and "Tiptree." Entrance \$7. First boat \$80; 2nd, \$25. Three Yachts to race or no second prize.

Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson's cutter *Zephyr*, 45 ft., 1  
Mr. Cook's schooner *Undine*, 52 ft., ... 2  
Mr. Ewalt's cutter *White Cloud*, 35 ft., 6 in., ... 0

At starting, the *Zephyr* had the leeward position, but was well handled; and before reaching the Light Ship had weathered all her competitors. The *Zephyr* rounded the Light Ship quite 10 minutes before the *White Cloud*, and a quarter of an hour before the *Breeze*, which yacht, although not in the race, started to go round the course, but, seeing the breeze was not for her, returned. Off Saratoga Spit the wind fell, and as there was a strong tide running, the yachts drifted about for more than half an hour, until the wind freshened and they got all pretty much together. The *Zephyr* passed the Flag Boat off Kawasaki about 20 minutes ahead of the *Undine*, reaching the winning post at 8.45 p.m. The *Undine* came in nearly an hour later.

2.—Start at 9.15 A.M. Yachts over 20 and under 35 feet. Twice round Lightship and Shipping. Entrance \$5. 1st boat, \$60; 2nd, \$20. Five to start or no second prize.

Dr. Dalliston's cutter *Tantivy*, 29 ft. 4 in., ... 1  
Mr. Pagden's " *Flirt*, 21 ft., ... 0  
Mr. Haske's sloop *Emerald*, 29 ft., ... 0

The starters got away at 9.15 A.M. Throughout, the *Tantivy* had the race all her own way, and passed the winning flag at 3.12 P.M.

3.—Start at 9.30 A.M. Yachts under 20 feet. Once round Lightship and Shipping. Entrance \$3. 1st Boat \$35. 2nd, \$10; 3rd, save entrance fee. Five to start or no second prize.

At the last moment, Mr. Tripp's yawl *Sealark* was withdrawn, the only other boat on hand, Mr. Stibolt's cutter *Torment*, thus having the barren honours to herself.

4.—Start at 9.45 A.M. Open Boats. Once round Lightship and Shipping. 1st boat \$25; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, save entrance fee. Time allowance, 15 seconds per foot. Measurement taken by water-line.

Capt. Vroom's China-rig *Shoeyleen*, 26ft. ... 1  
Mr. C. J. V. Ruschenburger's sloop *Abunai*, 28ft. 6in., 2  
H. M. S. *Iron Duke's* barge *Moosemi*, 33ft. 6in. ... 3  
U. S. S. *Hartford's* China-rig *Daring*, 34ft. ... 0  
Mr. Nebb's *Emma*, 29ft. ... 0  
H. M. S. *Iron Duke's* cutter *Tortoise*, 30ft. ... 0  
" " " *Foolish Virgin*, 31ft. 6in. 0

This race excited some interest. The *Shoeyleen*, with the leeward position, soon gained on her competitors and came in first. An objection, was, however, lodged against her, which is being enquired into, and, if allowed, will disqualify her.

5.—Start at 3.40 P.M. Canoes; no entrance fee. Round Spit Buoy. 1st, \$10. Any competitor using a paddle will be disqualified.

Lieut. Smythe's (R.M.) *Kamo* ... 1  
Mr. J. J. Dare's, *Jiggy Jiggy Maru* ... 2  
Mr. Tripp's *Pom-pom Maru* ... 0  
Lieut. Drury's *Idalia* ... 0

The *Kamo* had it all her own way, the other canoes, getting jammed on the hawser at the starting point, could not get away for some time. The *Kamo* being provided with a jib managed to pay off her head, and got into the wind.

#### PULLING RACES.

1.—1 P.M. Pair-oared out-riggers. 1 Mile. 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$10.

Mr. J. J. Dare, Mr. P. G. Whittall,  
Capt. Walsh (Cox.) ... 1  
Mr. C. J. Melhuish, Mr. J. Dodds,  
C. P. Hall (Cox.) ... 2

Won easily.

2.—1.20 P.M. Men-of-war Cutters. 1½ Mile. 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, save entrance fee.

U. S. S. *Hartford's* *Forget-me-not* ... 1  
" *Kearsage's* 1st Cutter ... 2

3.—1.40 P.M. Merchant Ships' Boats. 1 Mile. 1st, \$10; 2nd, save-entrance fee.

Capt. Andrews' *The Bishop* was the only boat that came to the starting point. She rowed over the course alone.

4.—2 P.M. Four-oared Outriggers. 1 Mile. Prize \$100.

1, E. F. Kilby; 2, E. B. Jones;  
3, A. Milsom; 4, J. J. Dare;  
— Thomas (Cox.) ... 1  
1, P. Whittall; 2, J. T. Henderson;  
3, H. J. H. Tripp; 4, G. Hamilton;  
J. Rickett (Cox.) ... 2  
1, C. P. Hall; 2, F. G. Davidson;  
3, J. Dodds; 4, H. O. Jeyes;  
Capt. Walsh (Cox.) ... 0

A very close race between Mr. Dare's and Mr. Hamilton's boats, which was won by the former by about half a length only.

5.—2.30 P.M. Shore Gigs and Whale-boats. 2 Miles. 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.

Mr. Henry Reuter's gig *Yankee Doodle* ... 1  
Mr. H. B. Henley's whaler *The D'l* ... 2

*Yankee Doodle* got off with a good lead, followed by the *D'l*, whose Japanese crew shewed great pluck in starting at all; the build of the two boats making it almost a certainty as to which would win. The *D'l* was quite half a mile astern at the goal.

6.—3 P.M. Men-of-war Gigs. 1½ Mile. 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5.

U. S. S. *Lackawanna's* *True Blue* ... 1  
" *Kearsage's* Gig ... 2  
French Gun-boat *Bourayne's* Gig ... 0

The *Lackawanna's* *True-blue* got away with a slight lead, and rounded the flag boat 20 seconds ahead of the *Kearsage's* gig, which was 10 seconds ahead of the *Bourayne's*. *True-blue* won easily, but it was a hard race for second honours, there being only half a length between the gigs of the *Kearsage* and *Bourayne* at the winning flag.

7.—3.20 P.M. Ladies' Purse. Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama; for single sculls. 1 Mile. Open to Subscribers to the Regatta Fund. No entrance fee. 1st, "The Purse"; 2nd, \$20.

Mr. A. H. Dare's *Koyoji* ... 1  
Mr. C. P. Hall's *Snaive* ... 2  
Lieut. Smythe's (R.M.) *Zig-Zag* ... 0  
Mr. J. J. Dare's *Tooth-pick* ... 0

This race differed from most of the others, inasmuch as it seemed to excite a little interest on the part of the spectators. The four boats got away to a good start, *Toothpick*, however, soon dropping astern. *Snaive* and *Koyoji* headed alternately; sometimes the one and sometimes the other appearing to the fore. On nearing the goal, *Snaive* led by half a length, when Mr. A. H. Dare put on a spurt and landed the "Purse."

8.—3.40 P.M. Military Race. 1 Mile. 1st, \$15; 2nd, save entrance fee.

No entries.

9.—4.00 P.M. All Shore-boats, except outriggers and Compradores' boats. Winner of No. 5 excluded. 2 Miles. 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.

Mr. Brown's gig *Eureka* ... 1  
Mr. Henley's whaler *The D'l* ... 0

*Yankee Doodle* was excluded, having won the race for shore gigs and whale boats. This was again a foregone conclusion as to the winner.

10.—4.30 P.M. Four-oared Outriggers. A Cup, presented. 1½ Mile. Winner of No. 4 excluded (Crew and Boat)

1, P. Whittall; 2, J. T. Henderson;  
3, A. Dare; 4, G. Hamilton;  
J. Rickett (Cox.) ... 1



- 1, C. J. Melhuish; 2, H. F. Abell;  
3, — Estienne; 4, J. Leckie;  
— Dunnlop (Cox.) ... .. 2  
1, C. P. Hall; 2, F. G. Davidson;  
3, J. Dodds; 4, H. O. Jeyes;  
Capt. Walsh (Cox.) ... .. 0

Mr. J. J. Dare's boat was excluded, having won race No. 4. Won easily by Mr. Hamilton's boat. We must compliment the crew on their steady stroke, which elicited much admiration from pulling men.

11.—5.00 P.M. Boats of all descriptions, except Out-riggers and Compradores' boats. Round Lightship and back. 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

Mr. R. Robertson's gig <i>Cambria</i> ... ..	1
U. S. S. <i>Hartford's</i> cutter <i>Forget-me-not</i> ... ..	2
U. S. S. <i>Kearsage's</i> 1st Cutter ... ..	3
French gunboat <i>Bourayne's</i> gig ... ..	0
U. S. S. <i>Kearsage's</i> gig ... ..	0

A good start was effected. The *Cambria*, H. B. M.'s Consular gig, manned by Japs., with 7 oars, soon secured a lead, which was kept to the finish, winning by at least 100 yards. The last event set down, the Canoe Race, fell through. The sports were brought to a conclusion about 6 o'clock.

With respect to the objection laid against the *Shooy-leen* in Sailing Race No. 4, the umpire has decided against her, awarding the prize to the *Abunai*; *Moosemi* second, and *Daring* third.

"OUR AMERICAN COUSINS," with their usual enterprise, have entered the field of competition with the Japanese, in the building of *Jin-riki-shas*. We yesterday had an opportunity of inspecting a "Pull-man Car" constructed by the Kimball Manufacturing Company of San Francisco, which differs but little in appearance from those turned out by the natives. It has the advantage of embellishment in the shape of "American cloth" cushions and linings, European foot-mats, and other fancy etceteras, which add somewhat to its outward appearance, but the general construction can hardly be considered an improvement on those now in use. In view of the relative cost of labour in California and Japan, which is without doubt very considerably in favor of the latter country, the heavy export duties imposed by the U. S. government, and the necessarily heavy expense attached to the transport of such bulky freight, (to say nothing of damage and depreciation on the passage hither,) we fear our friends across the Pacific will hardly be able to compete successfully with those who have hitherto had a monopoly of the business of *jin-riki sha* facture.

THROUGH THE native newspapers, we frequently hear of cases of utter heartlessness amongst the lower class Japanese: the following is a case in point. A few days ago, off Cannon-saki, a fishing-boat, laden with spoil, was caught in a sudden gust—there being half a gale of wind blowing at the time—and turned over. The fishermen, after great exertions, managed to clamber on to the bottom of the boat, and other craft employed in the same business hastened up. Why?—to make a bargain with the unfortunates, who had lost nearly their all, for their transport to the shore! An exorbitant price was demanded (some twenty dollars) which the poor wretches was unable to pay. A Compradore boat belonging to Messrs. F. G. Woodruff & Co., which happened to be near, seeing (and hearing) the state of affairs, went to the rescue, took off the shipwrecked mariners, towed their boat ashore, and rewarded the would-be salvors (whose motto, one would imagine, was "dog eat dog") with a rubbing-down with a bamboo boat-hook, an acknowledgment of their intended services which they richly deserved.

### CRICKET.

THE SEASON opened on Saturday last with a match, Marines v. Settlement. The ground was in splendid condition, notwithstanding the rain of the preceding day. Play commenced at 1 o'clock. The Settlement won the toss, and elected to go in first. Mr. Dodds and Dr. Wheeler represented them to some purpose, as their scores below shew. None of the others made a double figure, and four returned to the tent without scoring. The bowling of the Marines was well on the wicket, not a wide being scored against them all through the day. The first innings closed with a total of 57 runs.

The Marines made but a poor stand against the bowling of Dr. Wheeler and Mr. Abbott. The innings closed with a total of 37.

In the second innings, the batting of the Settlement Eleven was better all round, and the fielding of their opponents improved and for the first match of the season may be considered very fair. The innings closed for 79, without a single duck's egg. The Marines, in their second innings, did not make much of a stand. When time was called, five wickets had fallen for 37 runs; Lieut. St. John carrying his bat out for 8.

The match was decided on the first innings in favour of the Settlement.

#### SETTLEMENT.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Dodds .....	ct. Cully.....26	bl'd. Cully..... 1
Wheeler .....	bl'd. Cully.....16	ct. Cully..... 7
Hamilton.....	bl'd. Cully..... 0	bl'd. Cully.....12
Dare .....	ct. Drury..... 3	bl'd. Cully.....12
Abbott .....	bl'd. Smith..... 0	ct. Drury.....11
Wallace .....	bl'd. Cully..... 0	ct. Hill..... 6
Vivanti.....	ct. Sandwith... 1	bl'd. Cully.....11
Henley .....	bl'd. Smith..... 0	not out..... 4
Cocking .....	not out..... 1	ct. Lambert 2
Leckie .....	bl'd. Smith..... 2	ct. Lambert 5
Syle .....	bl'd. Cully..... 5	std. Cully..... 5
Byes .....	..... 2	..... 2
Leg Byes .....	..... 1	..... 1
	57	79

#### ROYAL MARINES.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Lt. Lambert.....	bl'd. Abbott..... 4	L. B. W..... 5
D. Putsey .....	bl'd. Wheeler... 0	
Private Cully .....	bl'd. Wheeler... 4	
Private Smith .....	ct. Dodds..... 2	ct. Vivanti... 2
Lieut. Hungerford	bl'd. Wheeler... 0	bl'd. Wheeler... 0
Captain Hill .....	bl'd. Abbott..... 1	bl'd. Dodds... 0
Lieut. St. John .....	ct. & bl'd. Wheeler	6 not out..... 8
Lieut. Sandwith .....	bl'd. Abbott..... 1	
Lieut. Drury .....	bl'd. Wheeler... 6	
Private Bar ett .....	run out..... 1	
Private Oliver .....	not out..... 3	ct. Wheeler 2
Byes .....	..... 2	..... 4
Leg Byes .....	..... 1	..... 3
Wides .....	..... 5	..... 3
	36	37

A FISHY story reaches us, *via* Yezo, from a native source. A small schooner, owned by natives, and employed in sea-otter hunting, was attacked by the animals hunted, who, in their turn, became the hunters. The result was that three of the four men composing the crew were either killed or severely injured, and the vessel itself was so much damaged that it shortly afterwards went down. The survivor was picked up by a foreign war steamer.

The following notification, referring to the intended withdrawal of the permission to export rice and wheat, has been forwarded us for publication:

THE whaling barque *Active*, recently disposed of by public auction for \$1,500, has been sold to Japanese for \$4,000. She will probably be employed in the same trade as heretofore, the whaling business having attained important proportions amongst Japanese as a local industry.

### NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned publishes for the information of Her Majesty's subjects the annexed note from the Foreign Minister, enclosing a notification of the Japanese Government prohibiting the export of Rice and Wheat beyond seas, from the 1st of August next.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

H. B. M.'s LEGATION,  
Yedo, June 1st, 1874.

Translation.

YEDO, May 31st, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to give you notice that the export of Rice beyond the seas has been prohibited, as you will see by the enclosed notification to our subjects.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) TERASHIMA MUNENORI.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

Enclosure.

NOTIFICATION No. 58.

It was made known by notification No. 246 of July last, that Rice and Wheat were allowed to be exported beyond the seas. For certain reasons this permission is now withdrawn, and the export of Rice and Wheat is hereby prohibited from the 1st day of August next.

(Signed,) SANJO SANEYOSHI,

DAIJO DALIN.

25th May, 1874.

GENEROUS GIFTS to the cause of education are from time to time chronicled. The latest is from a Japanese merchant, who offers 300 yen for ten years, to be applied to educational purposes.

AMONG THE Saga insurgents who were sentenced to hard labour for life are three young men who are well known to foreigners. One of them, Otsuka, was formerly a student in the French department of the old Nanko. The second, Yaii, went to England, and studied there for a year or more. The third, Shigio, studied in the United States. Both the latter returned to Saga soon after their return to Japan.

THE CHINESE government are making enquiries in Yokohama and Yedo relative to the Formosan affair. From what we can learn, they are quite willing to let the Japanese thrash the aborigines, but are averse to their acquiring territory on the island. The Chinese say, that for 4,000 years they have never seen anything of the interior of the island, and only care for possession of the coast! They are anxious to get the names and nationalities of all foreigners engaged in the expedition.

The following telegram has been received to-day by the Mail:

Nagasaki, 5.10 P.M., 31st May.—*Della* returned last night; four days out. Reports Japanese casualties only nine. Camp healthier, but water bad and scarce; weather very hot. Sixteen tribes out of eighteen amicable. Only Bootangs show fight. So far, only skirmishes: more general attack shortly expected. The Viceroy of Fokien did not personally visit Saigo, but sent a high mandarin in frigate. Result as telegraphed yesterday; but only after interview on second day of visit, when mutual understanding must have been made.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A Regular Meeting of the Society was held on the 13th of May, 1874, at the Grand Hotel; Dr. Hepburn, the President, in the Chair.

Owing to the absence of the Recording Secretary, the Minutes of the last Meeting were not read.

Printed copies of the Amended Constitution and By-Laws were laid on the table, for the use of the members. Some fossils were presented by Judge Goodwin, and a Crinoid from Inoshima by Rev. Mr. Cooper. Also, a copy of Vol. I. of "Botanical Researches in Japan," by Dr. Sabatier of Yokoska.

The names of the following gentlemen, as new members, were announced:—Messrs. C. W. Goodwin, C. W. Kinder, Herbert Cope, John J. Quin, F. Ringer, J. C. Smith, T. B. Glover, Alex. Wright, D. D. Inglis, J. J. Van der Pot, F. Heelyer, and Rev. H. Burnside.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Literary Society on the subject of a new Hall, to be occupied by the two Societies conjointly.

In the absence of the writer, C. W. Lawrence, Esq., of H. B. M.'s Legation, a paper, "Notes of a Journey in Hatachi, Shimosa and Kadsza," was read by Mr. Satow; who afterwards explained, in answer to an enquiry, that the removal of Buddhist shrines and temples, about which so much had been said recently, was to be understood—not as an endeavour to extirpate Buddhism, but only as a clearing away from Shintō ground and temples of what had been intruded there during the Shōgunate.

The Corresponding Secretary then read a paper by Captain Belknap, of the S. S. *Tuscarora*, on Deep Sea Soundings, which was followed by explanations, by Captain Belknap himself, of the apparatus employed in the soundings; and also of a diagram, an outline of the ocean bed from San Diego, in California, to the Sandwich Islands, thence to the Bonin Islands, and thence to Japan. The future line of soundings is to run along by the Aleutian Islands to Alaska.

The President tendered the thanks of the Society—afterwards confirmed by a special vote—and remarked on the exceptional value and interest of papers such as that just read.

PROF. W. E. AYRTON said:

Captain Belknap has ably described in his paper the history of deep-sea sounding apparatus. As he has said, the methods by which attempts have been made to obtain accurate results may be divided into four classes—the use of a very heavy weight to keep the line approximately vertical, which weight had to be left at the bottom at every sounding, so that the mere cost of metal thrown away was, in a long expedition like the present, considerable; next, an apparatus like a *patent log*, which recorded on a tell-tale arrangement attached to it its descent in the sea; finally, sounding by time, in which case there was attached to the weight only a very light line, the object of which was merely to determine when the weight reached the bottom, it having been proved that a body falling unimpeded through water moves through equal spaces in equal times, quite unlike the case of a falling body in air, where if the time is doubled the space is quadrupled; with this latter method of sounding, however, not only the weight but the cord was also lost. All the above methods have proved more or less unsatisfactory in deep seas where there are surfaces or under-currents. After the paper we have heard from Captain Belknap, bearing valuable testimony as it does to the sufficiency of Sir William Thompson's piano-forte wire arrangement, it is with diffidence that I am now going to say a few words regarding that system. Perhaps the fact of my having been present on the occasion when Sir William first brought his method before the notice of the public, at the Meeting of the British Association held at Brighton in 1872, now enables me to say something about the line of thought which gave birth to this invention, and may plead as an excuse for my apparently trenching on a subject Captain Belknap has made so thoroughly his own. Owing to that little hesitation naturally displayed by Mr. Style regarding the infliction on the company of the valuable technical details contained in the paper we have just heard him read, I am afraid that the points of merit of the Thompson apparatus may not have been made clear to those present. It was quite evident to Sir William that in order to have accurate deep-sea soundings fine wire and not cord must be used; the first point, therefore, was to devise a contrivance by which the paying out wheel should be automatically stopped the moment the weight reached the bottom. This he has succeeded in doing in a very ingenious way. To the end of the wire a small weight is attached; to this, one end of twenty-five fathoms of rope, to the other end of which hangs a much larger weight with a cup for bringing up specimens from the bottom. The existence of the two weights and

the very important part played by them was not, I think, grasped by many during the reading of the paper. This wire is wound on a drum, made as little massive as possible. The motion of the drum is regulated by an exceedingly simple friction break, which is so adjusted that when the lower and heavier weight has nearly reached the bottom the retarding force is a little less than the total strain on the wire, but much greater than that strain becomes when the lower weight rests on the bottom, consequently the moment the bed of the ocean is reached the paying out gear automatically stops,—the wire hangs practically vertical without slack, and the total amount run out indicates the true depth. After arranging this apparatus, one of the early difficulties experienced by Sir William was to obtain thin wire of sufficient strength. This he at last succeeded in doing, by the employment of piano-forte wire. But as the thin piano-forte wire is not that which is commonly used for sounding the deep C, considerable judgment had to be employed in the selection of wire of only the best quality. Another difficulty experienced was, that it was necessary to make the drum on which the wire was wound very slight, for unless its mass is kept small the momentum the wheel would acquire by its rapid rotation would be such as to prevent it being suddenly stopped by the friction break when the weight reached the bottom. On the first trial of this apparatus, when Sir William was making soundings in the Bay of Biscay, the accumulated strain of the wire produced on coiling in completely crushed the slight drum on which it was wound, so that it became necessary for those engaged to seize the wire with their hands to pull it up. However, although the depth of the sea there is over twelve hundred fathoms, and although there were only two or three men in the small boat from which the soundings were being made, Sir William succeeded, by aid of that indomitable energy and perseverance that has characterized all his undertakings, in bringing up specimens of the bottom, which he exhibited at that meeting of the British Association. Perhaps Captain Belknap will kindly give us the results of his experience with reference to the crushing of the drum, also whether he knows why the *Challenger* has made, (as far as I know,) no use of the wire apparatus that was supplied them.

Captain Belknap, in reply to various inquiries, stated that they had been quite successful in bringing up specimens of the bottom; that corals were found at a depth hitherto unthought of; that evidences of life were found at the greatest depths; and that he had found it necessary once and again to strengthen the drum employed in the method of Sir Wm. Thompson, with whose views he was well acquainted, and who sympathized cordially with the work now being performed by the *Tuscarora*.—*Japan Mail*.

A TELEGRAM has been received, announcing the appointment of M. Von Brandt, the North-German Minister Resident here, to Peking. It is promotion and therefore all will rejoice in it, for no man who ever came to Japan more thoroughly deserves it. But it takes from among us a gentleman whose residence here, with the exception of two holiday trips to Europe, has been constant since the making of the Prussian Treaty, now twelve years ago. And no man has had better opportunity of studying the Japanese and everything connected with their history, and no man has turned his opportunities to better account than he. Whilst, then, we cannot but congratulate him on his promotion, we keenly wish it had been possible to attain this end without taking from us so excellent a Minister and so sterling a man.

A NOTIFICATION has been published by the British Minister, to the effect that the Japanese Government again prohibit the export of Rice and Grain from Japan, after the 1st August next. The rise in price is looked upon with some seriousness by the Government, and they have not confidence in that sufficing to prevent the export, and to induce import even should it continue.

It CAN scarcely come under the head of "news" to state that foreigners sometimes treat the Japanese rudely, and even dishonestly. Riding in a jin-riki-sha and not paying the fare seems to be a favorite game with some of the representatives of Chris-

tian civilization in Japan. The native newspapers take revenge on such villains wherever practicable, by publishing their names in the paper; usually, however, the name is wholly unrecognizable in the kata-kana with which they are written.

EARLY on Sunday morning, the godown of Messrs Driscoll & Co., on Lot 61, was broken into. The thieves were evidently disturbed in their operations, as their intended plunder was left just inside the doorway. The lock was forced.

THE OFFICIALS of Niigata Ken, foreseeing that the stupid people around them would be likely to misapprehend the revised rules of government respecting the silkworm's eggs and altogether abandon the business of their production, have given orders to all the Kochos in the district to let the people understand the true object of the government.

As silkworm's eggs are the most important production of the country in the trade with foreigners, the government urges the people not to abandon it.

The proclamation says, that, when the silk producers applied for cartons and were obliged to receive fewer than they demanded, it was said that they would not plant young mulberry trees, and even destroyed old ones. This is much to be lamented. If silkworm's eggs be so plentifully cultivated as to produce all the cartons demanded, the supply would be almost unlimited, and the loss on those which remained over and above the cartons exported would be very heavy. It is therefore the benevolence of government that limits the production; that there may be no such loss. Silkworm's eggs were not an original production of this district, but only commenced some three years ago. It is very important to pay attention to the manufacture of silk, by which large profits may be made; and the cultivators of eggs must try and produce as many this year as last. Such is the encouragement the officers are to give the people, to continue the cultivation of silkworms and the planting of young mulberry trees.

EVERY ONE has either seen, or heard of, or is himself the person who searched a long time for his spectacles and found them at last on the top of his head, where he had put them, and where they had been all the time. A certain man living in Asakusa, named Kato, missed forty one articles of clothing, which he had put carefully away. Information lodged at the police station failed to bring the missing goods to hand, or to have the hypothetical robber caught. Finally, the complainant found the missing articles in his own house, exactly where he left them; while the police and people enjoy a laugh at him.

THE COMPOSITION of the journal and book descriptive of the tour of the late Embassy round the world has been finished, and the manuscript is now in the hands of the censors of the Dai-jo-kan. After passing the ordeal of inspection, it will be revised and published in Japanese.

THE ORDER issued a few days ago to all prostitutes in Tokai, to appear at designated places to pass medical examination, has excited such consternation and shame among this unfortunate class of persons that many of them have signified their intention to abandon this means of livelihood, rather than submit to the requirements of the order. The Chiji of Tokai, Okubo, is inflexible, and is determined to carry out the order at all hazards.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

BARELY A fortnight has elapsed since the despatch of our last Mail Summary, and but little change is to be noted in the condition of our Import Market, either as regards prices or the amount of business done. Quotations below will be found approximately the same as then reported.

SHIRTINGS continue dull of sale.

COTTON YARN is still in some little demand, for 16 to 24's only.

VELVETS, WOOLLENS, BLANKETS.—Nothing doing.

THE IRON AND METAL Market remains *in statu quo*.

SUGARS are in rather better demand.

RAW COTTON.—Nothing doing worthy of note.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.00 to 2.10	} No enquiry.
8 „ do. 45 in. ... .. „	2.45 to 2.55	
9 „ do. in. ... .. „	2.80 to 2.90	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... .. „	2.60 to 2.85	} Very dull.
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.50 to 1.95	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.	nominal.	} Saleable.
do. (Dyed) ... .. „		
Chints (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.95 to 1.00	} Not enquired for.
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. nominal.	8.25 to 9.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	0.95 to 1.00	
Taffanelass ... .. „	2.60 to 2.65	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.50	} Small business done, in 16/24 only.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	38.00 to 39.00	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	41.00 to 45.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.	18.00 to 19.00	} No enquiry.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. „	14.00 to 15.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „		
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.50	} Saleable.
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	6.00 to 8.00	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		} No business.
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.18 to 0.19	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „		} No demand whatever.
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.37½ to 0.40	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.50 to 5.00	} Nothing doing.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.50 to 5.00	
„ hoop ... nominal ... .. „	5.00	
„ pig ... .. „	2.25 to 2.30	} Looking up a little.
„ wire ... .. „	10.00 to 12.00	
Steel ... .. „	nominal.	
Lead ... .. „		} Nothing doing.
Tin Plate ... .. per box	„	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.	„	
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.10 to 8.40	} Looking up a little.
do. 2 ... .. „	7.50 to 8.00	
do. 3 ... .. „	7.00 to 7.30	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	4.00 to 4.10	} Nothing doing.
do. do. (Canton) ... .. „	4.75 to 5.00	
do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.40 to 3.70	
do. Black ... .. nominal		} Nothing doing.
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	14.00 to 14.50	
Kerosine Oil, ... .. 10 Galls. per case.	8.25 to 8.30	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Transactions since our last have been mostly confined to very inferior qualities, the supply of good sorts being almost exhausted. Quotations below stand at former figures, and may be considered nominal. About 50 piculs of Raw have passed through from the Imperial Factory at Tomioko *in transitu* to France. Reports from the Silkworm districts continue promising.

**TEA.**—Great animation pervades our Tea Market, settlements since departure of last American Mail on 22nd ulto. rather exceeding piculs 8,000.

Supplies consist of principally full Fine @ Choice parcels, and the quality this season is considerably better average. The Cup quality of all parcels is rich and sweet, and, if in a few cases the leaf is a little rough the aforementioned excellence well compensates for it.

Dealers, in many cases, are prepared to meet buyers' views, but still really good quality commands full figures. We note below current rates.

As our New Crop shipments during the course of last month reached so considerable a figure, it has been determined for the future to consider our Tea season opened from the 1st May. This alteration will take effect from the 1st of May last, so that the cargoes of the *Great Republic* and *Vancouver* will be included in shipments for present season 1874-75, and the date of the opening of the Tea season has been agreed to by the majority of Tea shippers from this port.

Description.						Prices per Picul.		Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>								
Mybashi	Extra	..	..	nominal	..	per picul		
& Sashia	Best	..	..	do.	..	\$650.00		
	Good	..	..	..	..	570.00 to 600.00	"	
	Medium	..	..	..	..	530.00 to 560.00	"	
	Inferior	..	..	..	..	450.00 to 500.00	"	
Oshiu Extra	..	..	..	nominal	..			
" Best	..	..	..	..	..	600.00 to 620.00	"	
" Good	..	..	..	..	..	530.00 to 580.00	"	
Nohizen, Medium, nominal	..	..	..	..	..	400.00 to 420.00	"	
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..			
Hamatsuki, Inferior to Best	..	..	..	..	..	400.00 to 440.00	"	
Koshia	..	..	..	..	..			
" Best	..	..	..	..	..			
" Medium	..	..	..	..	..			
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..			
Sodai Medium...	..	..	..	nominal	..	380.00 to 420.00	"	
Hatchoji—Tussah	..	..	..	..	..			
<b>Tea:—</b>								
Common, ...	..	..	nominal	..	..			
Good Common, ...	..	..	"	..	..			
Medium ...	..	..	..	..	..			
Good Medium	..	..	..	..	..	\$ none offering.		
Fine ...	..	..	..	..	..	38 to 40	"	
Finest ...	..	..	..	..	..	41 to 44	"	
Choice ...	..	..	..	..	..	45 to 49	"	
Choicest ...	..	..	..	..	..	50 to 55	"	
<b>Sundries:—</b>								
Wheat, ...	..	..	nominal	..	..	\$ 1.60 to 1.85	per Picul.	
Rice, ...	..	..	nominal	..	..	2.70 to 3.20	"	
Seaweed, Fine cut	..	..	..	..	..	2.50 to 3.20	"	
" Fine Brown	..	..	..	..	..	1.80 to 2.40	"	
" Large Green...	..	..	..	..	..	1.00 to 1.40	"	
Outtle Fish, ...	..	..	..	..	..	10.50 to 11.75	"	
Dried Shrimps, ... (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	14.00 to 16.00	"	
Mushrooms, ...	..	..	..	..	..	84.00 to 38.00	"	
Isinglass ...	..	..	..	..	..	25.00 to 45.00	"	
Sharks' Fins ...	..	..	..	..	..	22.00 to 42.00	"	
Wax, White ...	..	..	..	..	..	18.00 to 15.00	"	
" Bees, ...	..	..	..	..	..	40.00 to 50.00	"	
Gall Nuts ...	..	..	..	..	..	12.00 to 13.00	"	
Sulphur, ...	..	..	..	..	..	2.20 to 2.90	"	
Ginseng, (50 & 100 pcs. per catty)	..	..	no stock	..	..	3.20 to 5.50	per catty.	
" (100 & 200 " " )	..	..	"	..	..	2.20 to 3.25	"	
Tobacco, common	..	..	..	..	..	6.50 to 12.00	per Picul	
Rape Oil, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	7.00 to 8.00	"	
Shell Fish, ...	..	..	..	..	..	17.00 to 34.00	"	
Camphor, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	14.00 to 16.00	"	
Beche de Mer, ...	..	..	..	..	..	85.00 to 50.00	"	
Onions ...	..	..	..	..	..	7.90 to 13.00	per ton.	



## ARRIVALS.

May 21, Brit. barq. *Flying Spur*, Croote, 735, from Nagasaki, coal, to Wilkin and Robinson.  
 May 21, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,883, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.  
 May 23, Brit. str. *Vancouver*, Shaw, 2,800, from London, via Hongkong, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 May 25, Am. ship *Samuel Read*, White, 652, from Boston, general, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 May 26, German 3-masted schr., *Delphin*, Lilienthal, 225, from Takow, May 8th, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 May 27, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, general, to M. M. Co.  
 May 27, Am. str. *Acantha*, Young, 658, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 May 28, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 3,838, from San Francisco, general, to P. M. Co.  
 May 28, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Hakodate, general, to P. M. Co.  
 May 29, Russian barq. *Wilhelmina Koch*, Koch, 320, from Takow, Sugar, to Captain.  
 June 1, Brit. brig *Georgina*, Smith, 222, from Nagasaki, May 19th, coal, to P. & O. Co.  
 June 1, Brit. barque *Adella*, W. Simpson, 364, from Taiwanfoo, May 10th, sugar, to Captain.  
 June 1, Brit. str. *Ping-On*, Mooney, 650, from Nagasaki, May 27th, general, to Fischer & Co.  
 June 1, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davis, 1,323, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 June 3, Am. str. *Alaska*, Van Sice, 4,011, from Hongkong, May 27th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 3, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai and Ports. May 27th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 4, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, &c., mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 4, French str. *Montcalm*, Lespes, 340, from Nagasaki, 30th May, 10 guns.

## DEPARTURES.

May 20, Russian str. *Tekihatchoff*, P. Witt, 1,545, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 May 22, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,883, for San Francisco, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 May 22, U. S. Gun-boat *Saco*, McDougal, 418 tons, for Chefoo.  
 May 23, Am. schr. *Hutchingson*, Shinglebury, 100, for Nagasaki, general, despatched by Captain.  
 May 24, Brit. ship *Westminster*, Grose, 1,245, for Manila, ballast, despatched by Findlay, Richardson & Co.  
 May 27, Brit. str. *Behar*, Andrews, 1,685, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 May 27, H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, Arthur, for Yokoska.  
 May 28, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 May 29, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 3,838, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 May 31, Brit. str. *Vancouver*, Shaw, 2,201, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 2, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, &c., mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 June 2, German 3-masted schr. *Delphin*, Lilienthal, 225, for Formosa ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 June 3, French str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 June 4th, Brit. barq. *Sarah Scott*, Estell, 515, for West Coast of Japan, ballast, despatched by Captain.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, from Hongkong:  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Jewell, Capt. Garcia y-Garcia, Capt. Thebaud, E. Jackson and 2 children, L. S. Oscana, Miss Happer, Mrs. Laring.  
 Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, for San Francisco:  
 G. P. Ciapp, wife and child, P. J. Lackerstein, C. H. Foster, U. S. N., J. C. Burnett, Wm. Patten, J. Jump, H. Dobson, one Japanese, E. Jackson and 2 children, S. Oscana, Mrs. West, Capt. Geo. Andrews and wife, D. S. Dodge, Yung Wing, Yung Chung, Mrs. Perkins and child, A. J. Jefferys, Mrs. Somerville, B. G. Jewell and wife, McDonald Elliott.  
 FOR NEW YORK:  
 Howard Church, C. J. Beebo, Chas. Leims, Capt. Beckett, W. A. Marshall, U. S. N.  
 FOR BALTIMORE:  
 F. W. Nabor, U. S. N., G. C. Hawes, U. S. N.  
 FOR PHILADELPHIA:  
 J. L. Henssicken, U. S. N.  
 FOR BOSTON:  
 John Donnes, U. S. N.  
 FOR LIVERPOOL:  
 Mrs. W. G. Towell and 4 children.

Per Brit. str. *Vancouver*, from Hongkong:

Mrs. Keasen, 4 children and servant, Messrs. Towse, Rev. P. K. Fyson and wife, Comstock, Birt, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, 2 children and servant, Mr. Ono, Lieut. Anderson, 80th Regt., Messrs. Dunbar, Hardman and wife.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Mrs. Nobu, two in the 2nd class, and 614 Chinese in the steerage.

Per French str. *Volga*, from Hongkong:

Col. Munier, Nakashima, Japanese Consul, Yoko, Secretary, Isugia, Alouis, Kinochita, Garceda, Mashima, Ishee, Many, Oohoe, Hetchikoff, Okada, Koga, Eugene, Konna, Amana, Gaufo and servant, Schnell, Ouriyama, Rosser, Osaki, and J. Thorburn.

Per Brit. str. *Behar*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. Alex. Ross and wife, Rennell: and 7 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Acantha*, from Shanghai:

Mrs. Young, 3 children and servant, H. C. Fuller, H. W. Harrison, Dr. H. P. Harrey, U. S. N., F. D. Hitch and servant, H. C. Bates, M. Eda and servant, Revd. J. H. Jumby, M. Anivet, Mr. Ota, Mr. Fukada, J. Gosch, C. Havard; 3 Chinese, and 26 Japanese in steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *China*, from San Francisco:—

For Yokohama.—Messrs. J. Allmand, Lieut. Amory, U. S. N., M. Bazing, Mrs. Burdell, H. S. Browne, Captain De Kraft, U. S. N., A. W. Glenuie, T. W. Henchleff, M. V. Hippel, M. Harrison and wife, J. J. Keeda, J. Kodami, Jean Lemercier, Dr. Leach, U. S. N., T. Morita, Admiral Pennock, Mrs. Pennock, E. D. Percy, W. H. Rowson, Dr. Riggs, U. S. N., Mrs. Snitzer and child, Stolder, U. S. N., S. Tashiro, J. C. Wheatley, K. Yoshida, and S. Yamasawa.

For Hiogo.—Mr. Chas. Heimaun and wife.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Walter Austin, J. De Cordova, D. McAllister, G. E. Sardinier, and J. G. Vassar.

For Hongkong.—Miss Brereton, Messrs. Fred. Koch, and J. C. Porter.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, for Hiogo.

R. W. Irwin, C. G. F. Bort, Mitani, J. Cruickshank, C. A. Hermann and wife, M. M. D'Arfemille, Jno. Robertson, Iwagi, H. S. Browne.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardman, 2 servants and infant.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

W. H. Dalglish wife, 2 servants, James Wilson, J. de Corlova, H. W. Pearce, J. W. Moore, U. S. N., D. McAllister.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Hakodate:

23 Japanese. Cargo—200 tons.

Per Brit. str. *Vancouver*, for San Francisco:

Captain Pitman, G. David, H. S. Hancock, J. E. Johnson, H. P. Buckley, E. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and 5 children, R. Rome; 2 in the second class; and 5 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, from Hongkong:

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Miss Webster, Mrs. Bryant and child, Messrs. Pinel, Scharban, Smith, Sharp, Morley, and 26 Chinese.

Per *New York*, despatched 2nd instant:

## FOR SHANGHAI.

H. Sylva, Dr. Elliott and servant, Mr. Brown, J. D. Hitch.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges.

Per French str. *Volga*, for Hongkong:—M. Koch.

## FOR MARSEILLES.

M. Grenet, M. and Mme. Letrotour and infant, and Mme. Huet.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, from Hongkong:

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Messrs. H. P. Andrew, F. Beckh, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. L. W. Johnson; and 1,015 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:

Messrs. Meignan, E. McKuay, R. G. Davenport, J. H. Cowell, R. S. Macay, W. J. Cruickshank, C. Heimann, E. C. Kirby and servant, Dr. Geo. B. Hall, Capt. Fletcher, W. S. Swaby and servant, Mrs. C. R. Harris and 2 children, Mrs. Allen, 2 children and servant Mrs. Benton, Miss De Ruyter and servant, G. Waghorn, A. J. Bandvin, A. Curtis, Damas and servant, Frank Hall, Major Clay, C. de Reschken, Master Wilson, and 81 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Capt. C. H. Nelson, Baron Benoist, B. Buhring, Viscount de Gony, and G. Jeannel.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai:

Capt. C. H. Nilson, R. Harvey, and H. S. Harvey.

## REPORTS.

The Brit. barq. *Flying Spur* reports: left Nagasaki May 10, on the evening of which day encountered a strong S. E. gale. At midnight of 12th inst., passed through Van Dieman's Straits. May 14th, sighted Osima. May 15th, were met by a strong easterly gale: May 28th, passed Rock Island, and next day took a pilot off Sugaki. May 20th, anchored in Yokohama.

The Am. ship *Samuel Read* reports light wind and fine weather during the entire voyage.

The Brit. str. *Vancouver* reports: left Hongkong at 5 p.m., 16th May. Experienced moderate N. E. winds throughout the entire passage, and arrived at Yokohama on 24th instant.

The German 3-masted schooner *Delphin* reports light winds and calms during the passage, excepting one severe gale from the N. E. on the 19th instant which passed over the vessel, about 100 miles to the Eastward of Van Dieman Strait. Saw a Japanese transport passing Takow on the 6th and steering toward the south end of the island with apparently several hundred men on board; the next day an English gun-boat passed, going in the same direction.

The French str. *Volga*, reports: After passing through Van Dieman Strait, encountered some very severe weather; strong gales, with a high cross sea running.

The Am. str. *New York* reports left Hakodate, on 26th inst. at 1 p.m. arrived at 4 p.m. passage 51 hours.

The Russian barq. *Wilhelmina Koch* reports very stormy weather, with a heavy head sea, throughout the passage.

The British brig *Georgina* reports fine weather till the 28th, afterwards strong S. E. winds with heavy rain and thick weather; wind veering to the S. W. and blowing harder, with a heavy cross-sea running.

The British barque *Adella* reports: experienced light variable winds, with a heavy swell from the E. S. E., during the early part of the voyage; latter part, strong winds, with a heavy cross sea.

The British steamer *Ping On* reports: Experienced a heavy gale from the S. E. to South on the 29th, with a heavy cross sea and much rain.

The American steamer *Alaska* reports fine weather throughout.

The American steamer *Oregonian* reports: Experienced fine pleasant weather throughout the entire trip.

## The New York Agent

FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

And,

The "Far-East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

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# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Granada."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1874.

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### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM THE 1ST TO THE 23RD JUNE, 1874.

#### BIRTH.

On the 5th June, at the P. M. S. S. Co.'s Depôt, the wife of Captain J. W. Browns of a son. San Francisco and New York papers please copy.

#### DEATH.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2.30 p.m., MARGARET L. PENNOCK, wife of Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock, U. S. Navy.

On the 15th inst. JOHN COOPER, the infant son of John Rickett, Junior, aged 6 months and 4 days.

On the 15th inst., at the Belgian Legation, No. 9, Bluff, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, ALBERT DE GROOTE, aged 18 years.

At No. 48. Bluff, on the 19th inst., Mrs. F. R. WETMORE, aged 28 years.

OUR last mail summary was dispatched on the 5th instant per P. M. S. *Alaska*. The mails since received are:—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
Am. Mail, (C.-T. P. S. S.)	June 5th.	June 5th.
" " (P. M. S. S.)	" 6th.	" 6th.
French Mail, .. ..	" 10th.	" 9th.
English " .. ..	" 17th.	" 13th.
American " .. ..	—	" 15th.
French " .. ..	" 24th.	" 21st.

Latest Telegrams from London, June 17th.

Latest letters, May 8th.

### Summary.

THE ONE subject of interest during the fortnight that has elapsed since our last has continued to be the Japanese expedition to Formosa. A telegram said to have been received by Okuma, the chief of the Department for Formosan affairs, has been published in the *Nisshin Shinjishi*:—

"From the 1st instant, our army began to invade and conquer the Boutan tribe, in three divisions."

"On the 3rd, our army having subdued the Kutsunai tribe, advanced to Boutan, and having stationed two camps, retired. Nearly all of the southern tribes surrendered; and the tribes south of Fuko-fuko (a harbour) are particularly friendly with our men."

As the victory is complete, Yanagewara Koshi (ambassador) should strongly negotiate with the Chinese Government. We hope he will delay until a messenger arrives who has been dispatched by Jimu Kiyoku (Formosan Department) to Yanagewara, with full information.

We forward this information to Yanagewara Koshi and Jimu Kiyoku in great haste.

IT AFFORDS us great satisfaction to announce that the rumoured assassination of Kido, the late Minister of Education, is altogether unfounded.

THE JAPANESE Budget, as published by us in our last Summary, contained two most egregious mistranslations, for which we thus prominently apologize. The mistakes occurred through the absence of our regular translator, who had introduced as his *locum tenens* a young gentleman quite unfitted for the task he had undertaken.

The mistakes are here rectified:—

Under the head of Revenue

For "Rabbits, &c."

read

Game licences, yen 50,400

For Taxes on Actors, Geishas, &c., &c., collected month by month—read

Taxes on Grain, &c., 2,549,198.

It is said the question respecting the residence of foreigners out of Treaty Limits is being steadily pressed, and must receive solution one way or another very shortly. The report is that either the Japanese government must permit all foreigners to reside beyond the present limits or those who already have that privilege through the circumstance of being in the Japanese employ will be obliged to come into the treaty settlements; and this would be tantamount to shutting up a number of educational establishments, besides putting a stop to surveys of mines, railways, and the country generally, now proceeding under foreign superintendence.

AN ENQUIRY is being proceeded with, before the Japanese Judicial officers, into the outrage we lately reported as having occurred at H. B. M.'s Legation in Tokei; in which a posse of Japanese police illegally entered on the ground, and after striking one of the Englishmen in charge of the works, dragged him off to the police station. The investigation, particulars of which are being published by one of our local contemporaries, is being very fairly conducted, being closely watched on behalf of the British government by some of the best linguists attached to the Legation; but the details are better kept until the case is finished.

A VERY sad accident occurred on the 15th instant, by which the eldest son of Mr. de Groote, the Minister for Belgium, a fine youth, 18 years of age, met his death. He had gone up to his room to change his dress; and, opening a drawer, he must have disturbed a loaded pistol in taking out a garment, and pulled back the trigger. A report was heard down stairs, and on a member of the family going to the room immediately, the poor lad was found on the floor, quite dead—the bullet having gone through his heart. Sympathy the most sincere has been exhibited by the whole community towards Mr. and Mrs. de Groote; and the funeral which took place on the afternoon of the 16th instant, was very largely attended.

THE YOKOHAMA Swiss Rifle Club held their fête on the 12th and 13th instant. It was eminently successful. A full report will be found in other columns.

THE EMPLOYEES of the Railway and some of their friends got up some capital athletic sports at Yedo on the 13th inst. The locality was the vacant ground within the railway reserve, about 200 yards from the station.

THE BARLEY crop is very large this year, in the three provinces of Suruga, Yenshiu, and Mikawa.

THE EXHIBITION in Aichi Ken is to remain open till the 10th June; the visitors increasing daily in number. On the two days, 23rd and 24th May, they amounted to 20,000.

WE THOROUGHLY well comprehend the reliability of the sources from whence the *Japan Mail* obtains its information on the Formosan expedition.

It was only a few weeks ago that the purest of purists, who does the crowing for that immaculate hebdomodal, implied that other papers gave news from the south, according to their wishes rather than according to facts. A very good opportunity is now afforded of retaliating upon the *Mail* in its own words. We forbear, simply because we give the editor credit for laying before his readers the intelligence that reaches him, honestly; although he has not been willing to deal so with his neighbours. If on reading this he feels more than ordinarily hot-headed, it most probably arises from the "coals of fire" we thus heap upon him.

We have already given such news as has reached us authentically on the Formosan Expedition; and the *Tokai Journal*, which devotes some columns to the subject this week, and publishes a kind of skeleton map of the southern end of the island of Formosa, (showing the position now occupied by the Japanese, and by the tribe they particularly proposed to punish) confirms our statement; quoting it in full at the close of a long paragraph, which has the appearance of being "inspired;" and only taking exception to the number stated by us to have been placed *hors de combat*. The *Mail* however, commences its "Notes of the Week" with one of those shifty paragraphs for which it is now so famous, running thus:—"Our almost daily telegrams have kept the public well informed on the subject of the Formosan expedition, and have, we hope, dispelled any illusions in relation to it which might have been gathered elsewhere."

In another part of Saturday's paper the *Mail* thinks it necessary to assure the public that the telegrams it publishes are private ones; and that from the government it has received no telegrams whatever.

From a Nagasaki correspondent, the *Mail* received a letter painting the Formosan affair in more favourable colours than the editor approves of, but giving information quite similar to that published by us, and by a Japanese newspaper which has a special correspondent at the seat of war.

Now, we fairly admit that things at this present moment do look far more favourable for Japan than we at first anticipated. We are still confident that things could not have been done in the way they have been, had any other people than the Chinese been concerned. But, as we said long ago, there is no possibility of predicting what course the Chinese will take. We only know, with tolerable certainty, how Europeans would have acted, had any of them held the same position towards Formosa that the Chinese do. Let the Japanese, for instance, begin to talk of a descent on Fiji; and they will quickly see what chance there is of a successful landing. But China has no idea of having her imperial repose disturbed by trifles. Japan has sent her troops. Her troops have landed at Sailao. No Chinese have been interfered with; and no Chinese opposition of any kind has been raised. According to the *Tokai Journal*, a number of the tribes of southern Formosa are not only friendly to, but have actually "joined the Japanese, and will help them against the Boutans." The latter, it is now known, are the people who acted so cruelly to the Japanese shipwrecked crew.

The *Tokai Journal* says:—

These tribes are the same that made a treaty with General Le Gendre in 1867. They were then under the chief Tauketok, who has since died. Tauketok's son is now chief; but being a minor, his uncle, Yee

Suk, has assumed control of affairs. In an interview between some officers of the Mission and Yee Suk, he was asked why his people had been so hostile to foreigners. Yee Suk replied that it was because of the bad treatment they had received at the hands of the Dutch, when the latter held possession of the island.

At this interview, Yee Suk was very doubtful of the intentions of the Japanese, having been told by a Chinaman that they intended to commit some act of violence when in their power. When, therefore, Capt. Cassell, Lieut. Wasson, another gentleman, and the interpreters, entered the interview tent, not a soul was to be seen; but immediately, on a signal from Yee Suk, about 500 natives sprung up all round, fully armed and equipped for action. Capt. Cassell then made a speech, setting forth the purposes of the Mission, but was met by the unsatisfactory statement that, until General Le Gendre himself appeared, he could not entirely credit their statement that they had authority to speak in his name. A visit to the Mission camp was suggested, and hostages were offered for his safety, but Yee Suk declined the offer, although he has shown a friendly disposition, and has offered the practical assistance of sixteen out of the eighteen tribes over which he rules. The Boutans and another tribe are those against whom the Mission is directing its forces. One of the ships—not a man-of-war—was despatched to another part of this island to get water, which was much wanted, but, directly the Japanese landed, the Formosans fired upon them, and, as they were only sailors and unarmed, they, of course, beat a retreat. However, at the battle which has already been reported, the Japanese completely routed the Boutans, losing, themselves, only one man killed and six wounded; the Boutans' disabled amounting to thirty.

Now, without attempting to impugn the telegrams published "elsewhere," we are inclined to the belief that, for the present, people must be content to receive the information that reaches them from whatever quarter, on this Formosan subject, and form their own conclusions. The telegrams respecting it are somewhat threatening, probably, but are mere vapour as yet; but the "illusions in relation to it" are actual facts. It is not impossible that, after all, the Japanese have not been acting so completely in the dark as we have believed them to be; or it may be that they have, but that fortune has favoured them. It matters but little. We shall only rejoice most unfeignedly, if, out of all this hubbub-bubble, order may be evolved, and Japan emerge, if not with any very bright laurels, at least with no discredit; and, as in the case with the *Maria Luz*, with the effect of putting a stop to a great evil. If, through this enterprise, the Boutans and all the Formosan aborigines are taught that any cruelties to shipwrecked crews will be immediately followed by condign punishment, those shores, hitherto so inhospitable, will cease to be regarded as they have been.

It appears from the extract given above, that a treaty was made with certain of the aboriginal tribes by General Le Gendre as long ago as 1867—not for Japan, but, we suppose, for the United States. That the people remember him, and that there was a likelihood of his being able to come to favourable terms with the same tribes for the Japanese, is evident from their expressing a doubt of the authority possessed by Lieut. Cassell and his companions, and suggesting a delay until General Le Gendre himself should appear. So that, whether the advice given by General Le Gendre to Japan has been good or bad, wise or unwise, at least there is no doubt of his having influence with the Formosans. This clears up a good deal; and, in our opinion, absolves General Le Gendre of much of the blame that has been cast upon him.

But now comes the question—what next? If the Japanese General likes, it is clear that he can bring the Boutans to terms very quickly. He might most easily have done so before this, had he wished, and have brought his troops home with flying colours. Then all doubt

would have been set at rest. The Chinese Government would have had proof that there was no hostility to China in the Expedition: the tribes would have been both punished and brought to their bearings; the mariners who trade in these seas would no longer look with apprehension on the cruelties of the savages of Formosa; the world would have had another modicum of praise for Japan; and the Japanese would have had an opportunity for great rejoicing over the wonderful bravery of their troops, and the invincibility of their arms.

But they are not coming away, it appears. Can it be that the government is afraid to bring them back, because, flushed with their small success, they might insist on being led to Corea? No doubt, as is said "elsewhere," the enterprise was "a political necessity." Is it now politically needful to keep the soldiers away from Japan? It is a most provoking riddle; and it would have been better to have gone boldly to Corea in the beginning, than to have got into such a quagmire as now surrounds them.

The expense would have been as easily borne then as now; there would have been an enthusiastic support of such an expedition throughout the country; the soldiers would have loyally offered themselves—each excelling the other in zeal; and the government would have been strong in popularity, instead of doubted and mistrusted, as it has been of late.

THOSE who imagined that we should receive but little news from the Formosan Expedition until its return were not altogether prepared for the supplies received through so many different channels. There are gleanings to be gathered from Hongkong, Foo-chow, Shanghai, and Nagasaki, besides the Government news, the private telegrams, *via* Amoy, and the letters constantly being published in native newspapers. At first, these differed somewhat, as to the prospects of the expedition, and the probabilities of a quarrel with China; but, now, most of them have come round to the opinion that, whatever may have passed between Soyeshima and the Chinese Government, the Chinese are quietly sanctioning the movement of Japan and do not look upon it as hostile to themselves. It is sufficiently proved that the Chinese are not disposed to put forth any pretensions to that small part of the southern end of Formosa where the operations of the Japanese are being conducted; and that if the Japanese can gain an ascendancy over the Boutan and Korlut tribes they at least give very deserved punishment to savages, as yet quite out of the pale of civilization.

Up to this time, no information has reached us of later fighting than that described in Saigo's letter, dated 26th May, and published in the *Gazette* yesterday. In that letter he spoke of going forward to attack the Boutans on the 2nd or 3rd of this month. It is possible that he may not find his difficulties decrease as he penetrates into their country; but we can sympathise in some degree with the enthusiasm the first little struggle has produced among the Japanese. The following is a letter received by Hayashi Kaigun-daisa from a friend in Formosa. It is taken from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

"The chiefs of seven tribes submitted; but as they were afraid to come to our headquarters they asked Saigo Totoku to appoint another place of meeting. This was acceded to, and they were invited to attend. They sat in ranks. They were much impressed with our military power and resolution, and, shedding tears of joy, requested to be allowed to lead the van against the Boutans. They were therefore supplied with flags, swords, and mofu, and en-

tertained with beer and champagne. They said, in their joy, that they would advance to attack the Boutans and then return.

At 8 A.M. on the 22nd, both the war steamers *Takasago* and *Shairo* (*Shaftesbury* and *Delta*) anchored in the harbour of Choshan. The *Moshunkan* returned into port on the same day, and we had seven of our ships at anchor here. Two Chinese men-of-war arrived and anchored near the *Takasago-maru*. The captain of H.B.M.'s ship visited Saigo Totoku, and congratulated him on his safe arrival.

Totoku landed under a salute from the *Nisshin Kan*. The reports of the guns being heard on shore, the tribes feared our military power more than ever.

Choshan is a great bay, of the shape of a new moon, the diameter from point to point being about 7 ri. Here the army landed. The encampment in the fields is seen from the bay; and the great army, amounting to several thousands, seem to occupy the whole island. The military power of our army is very bright, and has surprised the ears and eyes of all who come into this bay.

On the 23rd, the messenger from the Governor of Taiwan Fu came to head-quarters. The 19th Regiment acted as guard on the right hand and on the left. The Chinese messenger did not understand these great troops, and looked frightened. Before Totoku arrived, the messenger had demanded that the army should retire without delay, as the whole island is in the possession of China. But the meeting of this day was very quiet. The same day, the *Nisshin Kan* fired a salute of 21 guns, in honour of the Emperor of China, and the Chinese war vessels returned the salute with 21 guns. In the evening, the two Chinese ships took their departure.

The Boutan tribe at first shot our spies, which made our men very angry, and several of our military officers could hardly restrain their wrath. But Sangun knew what to do, and, on the 22nd, a fight took place.

The troops emulated each other for the honour of leading. Therefore, it was commanded to arrange it as head-quarters. It was determined that some should attack and some remain in camp. The men disregarded their lives, for their country; and our countrymen exhibited such bravery that there is no doubt we shall quiet the Boutan tribe in a few days."

We can well picture to ourselves the anxiety of the soldiers to rush upon the foe, and if this enthusiasm does not interfere with discipline it compels admiration. But there is always danger in over-confidence; and we should be inclined to fear reaction, should any severe reverse befall the Japanese force. It is amusing to read of the dread which overtakes all who see the Japanese army. Saigo himself, in one letter published in a Tokyo newspaper, says—"They think we are kijio! (devils.)"

We ought, by this time, to receive some tidings of the operations of the early part of this month; and that we do not augurs either that the Japanese were not so prepared for action on the 2nd and 3rd as they fancied they would be or that there is no great success to report. We therefore look, anxiously, for fresh tidings, from the expedition.

## BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR YEDO, FOR 1874.

BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE,  
Yedo, April 8th, 1874.

SIR,

In carrying out the Consular instructions relative to annual reports on Trade, Com-

merce, and Navigation, I can only say generally that this Vice-Consular district offers little or no information in this respect which can be of any practical use either to Her Majesty's Government or to the mercantile community.

As explained in a former report, the port of Yedo not being open to foreign trade, all foreign goods for, and all exports to foreign countries from this market, have to pass through the Custom House of Yokohama, and are therefore included in the Trade Returns of the Consular district of Kanagawa. Hence, no reliable statistics of the local transactions between foreign and native merchants are obtained here. Moreover, there is no foreign trade of any consequence carried on at this place. The few foreign merchants who on the opening of the city to foreign trade tried the experiment of opening establishments here, have found it to be an unremunerative speculation, and have, with the exception of two (non-English) firms, withdrawn from this market.

The expectations that were at one time entertained that the Railway between Yedo and Yokohama would effect an improvement in the direct trade with the capital, have not been realized; on the contrary, the little trade that was done previous to the opening of the Railway has since been transferred to Yokohama. This is explained by the circumstance that, owing to the great convenience and cheapness of travelling between the two places, the native merchant of Yedo now makes all his purchases of foreign goods at Yokohama, where he finds a greater variety of articles, and probably cheaper prices, than on the spot. The consequence is that the foreign settlement of Yedo has become literally deserted.

But, while direct foreign trade has diminished, the number of foreign residents has been steadily on the increase for the last four years. A reference to the Register of the Vice-Consulate shows the number of British residents to have been 3 in 1871, 48 in 1872, and 115 in 1873; while, for this year, it already amounts to 154.

The following return shows how they are employed.

### In Japanese Government Service:—

Naval Department...	...	38
Educational "	...	18
Railway "	...	17
Surveying "	...	10
Telegraph "	...	5
Mining "	...	5
Home "	...	3
Finance "	...	1
Total...	...	97
Private Civil Engineers ..	...	2
National Steam Ship Company...	...	6
Private Teachers ..	...	17
Tradesmen ..	...	2
Assistants, Artisans, &c. ...	...	9
Commission Agents ...	...	1
Do. do. (in Japanese employ)	...	6
Missionaries ..	...	6
Servants ..	...	2
Unemployed ..	...	6

Grand total. ... 154

The aggregate number of French, German, and American residents, who are likewise mostly employed under the Japanese Government, is about equal to that of the English; and the total number of foreigners of all nationalities, including the members of the various Legations, but exclusive of married women and children, is computed at 350 individuals.

I have nothing new to report with regard to the Public Works of this district. It is

true that a small portion of the town is being rapidly transformed into a semi-European quarter, but it is not contemplated by the instructions that I should report on such matters. I should, however, have liked to furnish details respecting the movements of the Japanese steamers plying between Yedo and the principal ports along the Coast of Japan, as also about the operations of the two or three native banks that have of late been established here; but the information which a foreigner is able to obtain on all matters of commerce and industry from native sources is so incomplete and unreliable, that it would serve no good purpose were I to record the result of my inquiries on these subjects. Moreover, foreign merchants take little or no interest in such native enterprises: hitherto, Japanese steamers as well as Japanese banking-establishments are intended only for the accommodation of the natives themselves.

From the foregoing short observations it will appear that Yedo, though a considerable market for foreign imports, shows itself to be, nevertheless, after an experience of five years, a thorough failure as a place of business for foreign merchants.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) MARTIN DOHMEN,  
Vice-Consul.

SIR HARRY PARKES, K. O. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

### CRICKET.

At 10 o'clock this morning (11th inst.), the weather was so unpropitious that it almost seemed as though the return match—the second of the season—*United Services v. Settlement*, would lapse for the day. Shortly after, however, the rain cleared off, and at 11.40 A.M. a start was made. The ground was in fair order, although rather heavy, as might have been expected. There was but a small attendance of spectators, and, at the commencement, no ladies. As the day wore on, however, and the sky looked more promising, the marquee which had been erected for their accommodation was availed of by a few of the fair sex. The Band of the *Iron Duke* was not present until 5 o'clock.

The *U. S.'s* won the toss, and elected to go in first. The fielding at the commencement was very loose, but improved after tiffin, which was partaken of at about a quarter to one. The first six wickets fell very rapidly, for the small score of 19. Lieut. Carpenter and Mr. Bone (*Iron Duke*) made a stand at the wickets, and caused a change of bowling. Mr. Hamilton took the ball from Mr. Dodds, and, shortly after, Mr. Symonds relieved Dr. Wheeler. The innings closed at half-past two, for a total of 78 runs.

After an interval of 10 minutes, *The Settlement* sent in Abell and Seabrook. The latter was well caught at slip for one run. Wallace gave an easy catch to point, which was taken. Abell was beautifully caught at the wicket by Lieut. Carpenter; Capt. Hill then resigned the ball to Mr. Hughes. Lieut. Carpenter again made a clever catch, causing Mr. Hamilton to retire. Symonds was let off at Short Leg. In his first two hits, Dr. Wheeler offered two chances, which not being availed of, he carried out his bat for 20 runs. Barlow was easily caught at point, and retired without scoring. Capt. Hill then took the ball from Mr. Hughes, and after taking Mr. Murray's wicket was relieved by Private Burnett. The bowling of Private Smith was well on the



wicket throughout, though inclined to rise dangerously. The innings closed for 74.

This being a one-day's match, the victory rests with the *United Services*, by 4 runs.

In the second innings, the *United Services* soon ran up a score, and the fifth wicket fell for 63 runs. The Innings closed at 6.30 p.m., with a total of 84 runs.

#### UNITED SERVICES.

Lt. Drury.....	c Shand.....	b Dodds.....	2
Pte. Burnett.....	c Symonds.....	b Dodds.....	0
„ Saul.....	b Wheeler .....	0	
Lt. St. John.....	run out.....	5	
Pte. Smith.....	bowled Wheeler .....	5	
„ Oliver.....	thrown out.....	2	
Capt. Hill.....	c Wallace.....	b Dodds.....	7
Lt. Sandwith.....	b Dodds.....	7	
Lt. Carpenter.....	b Symonds.....	15	
Mr. Bone.....	c Abell.....	b Hamilton .....	12
Mr. Hughes.....	c Wallace.....	b Symonds .....	2
„ Humphries.....	not out.....	3	
Byes.....		6	
Leg Byes.....		6	
Wides.....		5	
No Balls.....		1	

Total..... 78

#### SETTLEMENT.

H. F. Abell.....	c Carpenter.....	b Smith.....	12
W. Seabrook.....	c Oliver.....	b Smith.....	1
E. Wallace.....	c Hughes.....	b Smith.....	1
G. Hamilton.....	c Carpenter.....	b Hughes .....	10
J. W. Symonds.....	b Hughes.....	7	
J. Dodds.....	c Burnett.....	b Smith.....	11
E. Wheeler.....	not out.....	20	
J. J. Dare.....	b Smith.....	0	
H. Barlow.....	c Hughes.....	b Smith.....	0
E. D. Murray.....	b Hill.....	0	
C. J. Dunlop.....	run out.....	6	
W. J. S. Shand.....	c Burnett.....	b Smith.....	0
Byes.....		2	
Wides.....		4	

Total..... 74

Innings closed at 3.30 p.m.

#### UNITED SERVICES.

##### 2ND INNINGS.

Lieut. St. John.....	c Wheeler .....	b Dodds.....	3
Mr. Humphries.....	c Symonds.....	b Dodds.....	4
Lieut. Carpenter.....	c Murray.....	b Dodds.....	27
Capt. Hill.....	c Symonds.....	b Wheeler .....	8
Private Smith.....	c Dare.....	b Hamilton.....	10
Mr. Hughes.....	b Dodds.....	6	
„ Bone.....	c Abell.....	b Symonds.....	5
Lieut. Drury.....	run out.....	7	
Private Burnett.....	not out.....	4	
Lieut. Sandwith.....	c & b Wheeler..	0	
Mr. Davidson.....	run out.....	0	
Private Oliver.....	run out.....	0	
Byes.....		5	
Wides.....		5	

Total ..... 84

The match closed at 6.30 p.m.

#### SWISS RIFLE CLUB.

A most delightful morning ushered in the tournament of the Swiss Rifle Club, whose annual re-unions are always looked forward to by intending competitors with much interest. The hour advertised for the commencement was 9 o'clock, and, very shortly after that, the riflemen got to work, and with the exception of an hour devoted to satisfying the demands of the inner man the shooting was kept up until half past 5. The number of spectators present was but small, which is usually the case on a first day; on to-morrow, 13th instant, we hope to see a large muster.

The first Bull's-eye of the day was scored by Mr. Brennwald; the last before luncheon by Mr. Favre-Brandt and the first after by Capt. Hill, R. M., and the last of the day by Mr. Schoene. At the Point Target, Mr. Fabre heads the score, and at the "letter" targets

Mr. Muratta (Japanese) and Mr. Brennwald seem to hold the sway, so far. The former gentleman, who is well-known as a good shot with the rifle, and competed at former meetings, scored 6 Bull's-eyes in succession.

The shooting appeared to be quite up to the average of former years. The Vatterli Rifle, the Swiss military arm, seemed to be in favour, but all sorts of weapons were in use.

It is always a pleasure to have to record this heartiest and jolliest of all our Yokohama competitions; although comparatively few of our good citizens present themselves as witnesses of the days doings. At the best, a rifle match *per se* is not particularly interesting to lookers-on, unless it be to those versed in the weapons, ammunition, and difficulties presented by the various distances, targets, windage, position, and other conditions; or to those interested in the performances of the individual men engaged. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that, comparatively speaking, only a limited number of spectators were at any one moment on the ground.

The arrangements for the Swiss "Tir" were, as they always are, excellent, and there was the same welcome for all, the same open-heartedness, which have ever characterised them. The weather was everything that could be wished by the spectators; and the wind, which pleasantly tempered the heat to them, rendered the firing so much more dependent on the good judgment of the marksmen as to prove an advantage rather than otherwise, even to them. Any one may possibly point a gun straight for a mark, but the true marksman only is able to overcome the chances of wind and weather, and other untoward circumstances.

Yokohama has a good right to be well satisfied with her riflemen, for they have sustained their credit in several contests, both among themselves, and against competitors in China; but this Swiss "Tir" is not altogether on the same principle as the ordinary contests. There are three separate kinds of competition; all the same distance, and all going on at the same time. First, there is the Target Patrie, formerly called Helvetia, for which none but Swiss can enter. Secondly, the Point Target, open to all comers. And, thirdly, the Letter Targets. For the first, the entrance to which is \$4, there were no less than 10 prizes, ranging from the value of \$5 up to \$50, and amounting in all to \$253. Each person has five shots, and those nearest the centre of the Bull's-eye win the prizes. It was gratifying to all, members and spectators alike, to see that the first prize was carried off by Mr. Brennwald, the much esteemed Consul-General for Switzerland.

The Point Target had a Bull's-eye 12 inches in diameter, counting 10 points, and inner rings, or "centres," counting, respectively, 8, 6, 4, 2 and 1. The entrance was \$3, entitling to ten shots, the prizes falling, of course, to the highest total score. The highest prize in this was taken by Mr. Favre-Brandt, one of the most active members of the Club. The prizes totalled \$196, in seven prizes, ranging from the value of \$10 up to \$50.

The Letter or Pool Targets were seven in number, lettered respectively A to G. At these the competitors might pop away all day, paying \$1 for 10 shots. \$151 was appropriated for five prizes for them, ranging from \$18 to \$45. There was also a premium of \$5 for each 25 bull's-eyes; and premia of \$5 each for the first and last bull's eyes of both morning and afternoon each day. Towards these prizes and premia, 25 per cent of the amount received for entrances was appropriated, and the balance divided equally between those who obtained bull's-eyes. In this case the bull's-eyes were 14 inches in diameter.

Nothing is more remarkable at those Fetes than the unceasing sequence of competitors at every target. One would suppose that at seven targets it would be impossible to find marksmen unceasingly for two days, but it is far otherwise. We believe that if the ground allowed of ten being placed they would all find full occupation.

On Saturday, the second day, the band of H. M. S. *Iron Duke* was in attendance and enlivened the proceedings, but the visitors were not so numerous as might have been desired. The prizes were handed over by Miss Jaquemot and the Misses Dare.

The results of both day's shooting are as follows:—

#### TARGET PATRIE.

- 1st Prize—Basket, Louis XIV. Christophle, \$30; Mr. Brennwald.
- 2nd Prize—Silver Cup, \$45; Mr. Schinne.
- 3rd Prize—Tray, Bronze Mounted, Crystal, \$23; Mr. Bornand.
- 4th Prize—Silver Cup, \$30; Mr. A. Vivanti.
- 5th Prize—Liqueur Case, \$30; Mr. Hurlmann.
- 6th Prize—Silver Cup, \$20; Mr. Blakeway.
- 7th Prize—Silver Napkin Ring, with Cameo, \$18; Mr. Favre-Brandt.
- 8th Prize—Gold and Pearl Shell Pencil, \$14; Mr. Schoene.
- 9th Prize—Gold and Ivory Shell Pencil, \$8; Mr. Baader.
- 10th Prize—Gold and Black Rubber Pencil, \$5; Mr. Sonn.

#### POINT TARGET.

- 1st Prize—Crystal Center Piece, \$50; Mr. Favre-Brandt, 59 points.
- 2nd Prize—Christophle Gilt Cup, \$10; Mr. A. Vivanti, 50 points.
- 3rd Prize—Silver Cup, \$33; Mr. Brennwald, 45 points.
- 4th Prize—Mahogany Stereoscope, with 120 views, \$30; Mr. Duncan, 40 points.
- 5th Prize—"Illustrated Japan," by A. Humbert, \$18; Mr. Baader, 33 points.
- 6th Prize—Pocket Knife, Ivory mounted, \$15; Capt. Hill, 33 points.
- 7th Prize—Gold and Black Rubber Pencil, \$10; Mr. Townley, 32 points.

Mr. Baader and Capt. Hill tied for the fifth prize. In shooting off, the first named was successful.

#### TARGETS—A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

- 1st Prize—Silver Cup, \$45; Capt. Murata, 235 bulls' eyes.
- 2nd Prize—Dressing Case, \$35; Mr. Abegg, 123 bulls' eyes.
- 3rd Prize—Silver Cup, \$33; Mr. Brennwald, 119 bulls' eyes.
- 4th Prize—Silver Cup, \$20; Mr. Baader, 103 bulls' eyes.
- 5th Prize—Pic-nic Basket, \$18; Mr. Schoene, 86 bulls' eyes.
- 6th Prize—Rifle; Mr. Favre-Brandt, 81 bulls' eyes.

The prizes for the Target Patrie were presented by Miss Jaquemot, those for the Point Target by Miss Florence Dare, and those for the Letter Targets by Miss Dare.

The first bull's-eye of the day was secured by Mr. Mottu; the last before tiffin by Mr. Brennwald; the first after tiffin by Mr. Baader, and the last of the meeting by Mr. Schoene.

#### YEDO RAILWAY SPORTS.

YEDO BEGINS to assert itself. The Consular report of Mr. Dohmen, H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, lately published, gives the number of foreign residents as about 350, besides women and children; and being so numerous, we cannot say very much for them as a spirited community. It may be that the distances in the great city are too great allow of any frequent social intercourse between them; it may be from the nature of their general occupation:

it may be that kind of "them" and "us" and of feeling—to borrow the language of the illustrious editor of the *Japan Mail*, which divides them, and (like the "nobs and the snobs," whose disunion so nearly prevented the establishment of the great Burra Burra copper mine in South Australia) prevents any united action; but, whatever the cause may be, it is certain that as yet nothing great has come out of Yedo. There have been attempts to get up a club—all abortive for want of union to get up races—failures for want of combination; and one or two other things that have been proposed have also fallen through for the same reason. But a beginning has been made—and, by the way, a beginning that well shews the effects of working together. The athletic sports which came off on Saturday, on the vacant ground close to the Shimbashi station, and within the Railway enclosure, were the result of a subscription which has been quietly accumulating, month by month, among the foreigners and other employees of the railway, and some of their friends—who have each been contributing \$1 a month for this purpose. Most of the gentlemen connected with the Railway also contributed, and a few others; and so the little fête, which came off quite successfully on Saturday, was brought about.

The Railway authorities were very kind in giving the use of the ground, the grass of which was smoothly mown and a capital running ground made. A tent was erected, which, during the afternoon, was occupied by spectators, among whom were several ladies. The committee, we think, made a mistake in not publicly announcing the particulars of time, place, &c., by advertisement in the papers. They should also, we think, have encouraged Japanese competitors. But, doubtless, those who got up the sports know best what their intentions were in so doing; and, if it was only for a kind of half holiday among themselves, we must say they quite realized their end, and the Committee deserve every credit for the excellence of the arrangements. They have done well to make this beginning, and we trust that we shall see their example followed next year on a larger and more public scale. The list of winners appears in another column.

### THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

#### JAPANESE CAMP,

LANGKIAOU, 21st May, 1874.

Langkiaou, where the Japanese are encamped, is a small plain, one or two square miles in extent and surrounded by hills, on the west coast of Formosa, about ten miles from the South Cape and forty miles from Takow. There are a few Chinese villages in it. Communication with the north is generally by junk, as the path through the hills is not safe from attack.

The Japanese have lately been busily occupied in changing the position of their camp. The old one was an open level plain that answered capitally till the rain began to fall, when the unfortunate soldiers found themselves sleeping literally in water. The new camp is on a line of sandhills nearer the shore, and less regular, but far more healthy and comfortable. In spite of the work and the rain a few small parties have managed to get away into the bush, to try their breech-loaders on the savages. Two or three men have thus fallen on both sides. On one occasion, such a large party of savages jumped out upon six Japanese that they had to run, leaving one of

their number on the ground. His head now decorates some savage hut. Let us hope that it will be the only trophy of the kind that the savages will gain in war. The tribe against whom proceedings are carried on are supposed to be the actual murderers of the Lew Chewans, and are called the Bawtan, or the "peony," savages.

There are two American officers here, Commodore Cassell and Colonel Wasson. Such, at least, is the rank which they bear while serving the Japanese. They seem to have had hitherto, in an unofficial way, the general direction of the expedition; and, unless they belie their reputation, they will do good service in the war. These gentlemen the other day went unattended by an escort to a neighboring savage village to see the chief. It had been agreed that they should meet in the open country; but the savages not appearing, the officers went on to the village. This was an act requiring more nerve and real courage than some dashing exploit on the battlefield. A peaceable arrangement was made, which includes all the villages south of Langkiaou, except one which is to be punished for some act of hostility.

22nd May.

This morning early, the lattersleepers among us were awakened by a salute of several guns. This announced the arrival of General Saigo, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition. He came in the *Delta*, which also brought 1,200 troops. A Japanese gunboat came in at the same time, and, an hour or two afterwards, the *Shafesbury*, with 600 soldiers, raising the number to about 2,500. 3,000 are expected in all. The *Delta* is said to have been bought standing, with her fittings and stores, and apparently officers as well; for they are all on board, though a new captain commands her. A fine Chinese corvette, the *Yang Woo*, and a small gunboat, have also come in, bringing three Chinese Mandarins from Taiwanfoo, to visit the Japanese Commander-in-chief. With the four Japanese vessels and H.M.S. *Hornet*, which have been here for some days, there are, therefore, ten steamers anchored together in the bay.

A small party of troops bivouacked last night in the mountains, about four miles away. Early this afternoon two men were seen coming in wounded. At the same time about one hundred men hurried off to take part in the fighting. They were in irregular detachments, apparently without any officers. They went along at a half run, as eager and delighted as possible. Many of them were carrying their two-handed swords as well as rifles. The swords are awkward enough for scrambling through the bush: but the Japanese cannot bear to leave them behind, hoping that some time or other they may come up with savages. If they do there will be fearful work. It is a common sight to see men employing their leisure moments in sharpening and re-sharpening their sabres or sword bayonets. They think breech-loaders are excellent weapons for fighting at a distance, but they have a most blood-thirsty longing for hand to hand.

23rd May.

We hear this morning that the result of yesterday's fight was fifteen savages and six Japanese killed on the spot. A visit to the hospital showed ten wounded men there, one, and perhaps two, mortally hurt. The Japanese brought in all their men who were killed, and cut off and carried back the heads of the savages, which, however, were immediately buried. One of the savages killed was a chief, and in his pouch was found a quantity of percussion caps, but he was fighting with a

matchlock! The work was severe. The savages generally waited under cover, rising up suddenly and firing first, and then running away to take up a fresh position. In one place, a slight stockade was erected across a ravine, and a stand was made there. The Japanese are extremely brave. The only fault to be found with them is that they are too regardless of their own lives, preferring to rush in rather than to adopt the savage tactics and make the most of the cover.

The Chinese inhabitants are both delighted and astonished at this slaughtering of their enemies. They are on excellent terms with the Japanese, who, with equal justice and wisdom, pay well for everything they want. The Chinese do not well understand the big copper coins, but thoroughly appreciate the new silver currency.

The Chinese Mandarins came on shore to-day at noon, to see the Commander-in-chief. They were received by a guard of honour of two hundred soldiers. The visit was very short. It is not known what passed. The Mandarins were not of sufficiently high rank for the Japanese to be willing to discuss anything of importance with them; and probably not much took place beyond an interchange of compliments.

We are having a sample of Formosa weather. In the morning, though the sea was quiet, still there was a surf which rendered care necessary in landing. This afternoon, in an incredibly short space of time, such a sea has got up that the two small gunboats are rolling almost gunwales under, and communication between the shore and the ships is a matter of real difficulty. Cloudy weather, with a mixture of drizzling rain and heavy down-pour, render fever and ague a too probable contingency.

The Japanese commanders do not want to have any more fighting for two or three days, fearing to frighten the enemy away. They wish to wait till they can attack from several quarters at once, and so have a chance of preventing the escape of the savages.

The *Nepul* sails to-night for Nagasaki.—*Hongkong Daily Press.*

### Law Reports.

#### In the United States Consular Court.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, Esq., *Vice-Consul.*  
Saturday, June 13th, 1874.

CHIPMAN, STONE & Co., vs. J. H. HALL & Co.,

This was a claim for \$130, for one month's rent of part of premises on Lot No. 28.

Mr. G. P. Ness appeared for plaintiffs, Mr. F. V. Dickins for defendants.

N. J. Stone, representing the firm of Chipman, Stone & Co., sworn: I am a partner in the firm of Chipman, Stone & Co. On the 20th Feb., 1874, we entered into a lease with defendants for part of premises on Lot 28. Defendants took possession of the place, and stayed some time. The rent for the month of May, \$130, is still unpaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—The defendants in this action did sign the lease—that is to say, Mr. Gardner did so. Considered Mr. Gardner a partner in the defendants' firm at that time; he bought and sold goods for J. H. Hall & Co. Never saw any instrument authorizing Mr. Gardner to act for the firm. He (Mr. Gardner) bought goods to the amount of \$109.55 from plaintiffs. This bill defendants admitted to be correct. Mr. Gardner never

asked me to wait till Mr. Hall returned. Mr. Hall, soon after he returned, desired to cancel the lease. He said he should not be bound by it.

F. W. Gardner, sworn:—At the time the lease was entered into I was a partner in the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. Mr. Hall never asked me not to take premises. Took premises in Yedo previously to taking No. 28. The rent for the Yedo premises was always paid when one month accrued. Mr. Hall knew about my taking the premises at Yedo. Mr. Hall never repudiated the lease for the premises I took at Yedo. Had no more authority to make the Yedo lease than the one for No. 28. J. H. Hall & Co. occupied the premises at No. 28 for some time. I kept the rough books, and Cheshire & Co. the fair ones. Never let part of the premises to Mr. Brooke. The Yedo lease was made in January, 1873. Mr. Hall was not present; he was then on his way to America. I do not remember the exact date of that lease. The lease for No. 28 was signed before Hall returned. I would have signed any lease at that time that I thought necessary. There was a partnership deed drawn up, but it was a verbal agreement between myself and Mr. Hall for three years. Do not think that I said before the arbitrators between myself and Mr. Hall, that I knew of a three years' partnership document. The arbitrators considered that the three years' partnership had been established, but not the ten years' one. When I signed the lease for No. 28, I was aware that Hall was coming out to Japan. Did not wait for Hall to arrive before I signed the lease, because I expected a ship from New York with about 600 tons of goods, and had to have some place to put them into. The ship arrived in May, having taken 180 days over the passage. I had no other reason for not waiting for Hall. Mr. Chipman leased me the premises, but Mr. Stone thought that \$130 per month was too cheap. I remember the seal on the lease handed me; I said something about "my act and deed" as I signed it. I think Hall & Co. were sued for the amount because the lease was signed "J. H. Hall & Co."

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—After signing the lease in question, I left it at C. A. Fletcher & Co's., to be delivered to Chipman, Stone & Co. The difficulties between Hall and myself commenced immediately after the former's arrival from America, on the 27th of March last. It was after these difficulties that Hall wanted to repudiate the lease. Corresponded with Hall about taking No. 22, and he raised no objections. Hall at that time was purchasing goods in the United States and sending them here. I was selling them.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickens:—Had the first conversation about the lease with Hall on board the *Japan*, when he arrived. This conversation was held at about 1 o'clock in the morning. Do not remember where nor when, exactly, the next conversation between Hall and myself took place, in regard to the No. 23 lease; but think it was about 5 or 6 days afterwards. Hall never approved of the lease, or anything that I had done. Do not know if Hall had read the lease.

To Court:—I retired from the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. on the 15th April. Hall remained after that date on the premises, till about the latter part of April. He (Hall) had goods stored in the godown, and a desk in the office.

This closed the case for plaintiffs.

Mr. Dickens said the question before the Court was not altogether one of payment of rent for one particular month; but really as to whether his client, Mr. Hall, was to be held responsible for the deed of another person, to which he was not a party in any way. The instrument on which the action was based was not binding;

it was not executed by him, and there was nothing on the face of the deed to shew that the defendant, Mr. Hall, was responsible for the conditions of it. The whole question turned upon this particular point of law—whether or not Mr. Gardner was justified, in acting as agent for Mr. Hall, in binding him by such a lease. According to English law, an agent who executes a deed on behalf of his principal—and it did not matter whether he was a partner or not—must be specially authorised by his principal. *Storey on the Law of Agency, Chap. 6, Sec. 127.* says, "One partner, as a partner, cannot execute a deed under seal which shall bind the other partners, without their express authority." Mr. Gardner had no such authority. As soon as Mr. Hall arrived in Yokohama and saw the state of the business, he told Messrs. Chipman & Stone that he would not hold himself responsible for the lease. It is true that he had made use of the premises after that, but he simply went there to talk over business with Mr. Gardner, who had entered into the lease. It would doubtless be sufficient to leave the case, as it stood, in the hands of Court, but perhaps His Honour would like to hear what Mr. Hall had to say, and he should therefore call that gentleman in evidence. He should prove that the document was not executed by Mr. Hall; that it was not executed for Mr. Hall by Mr. Gardner; and that Mr. Hall, as soon as he arrived, objected most strongly to the lease, and that he never acknowledged any liability to Messrs. Chipman, Stone & Co.

J. H. Hall, sworn:—I am now carrying on business under the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. In July, 1872, I went to America to work up a Commission business. Mr. Gardner joined me, and was left behind to receive any consignments. I returned to Yokohama on 17th January 1873, and went back to America in the following month (February), leaving Mr. Gardner in charge. I again arrived in Yokohama on the morning of March 27th last. There was never any regular deed of co-partnership drawn up between Mr. Gardner and myself. During that time I did not consider myself as a partner with Mr. Gardner. It was our intention to enter into partnership when I had succeeded in working up a business and had returned to Japan; that intention was never carried out. The business has not been a success; I have received no profits. There were no books kept. As for the condition of business, there has been a very heavy loss, as far as the partners are concerned. I have seen the lease of the premises in Yedo, but I do not remember the date. For several days I objected to Mr. Gardner's taking the lease of the premises there, but finally I consented to his taking it for one year. I remember receiving a letter from Mr. Gardner about taking premises at No. 22. He wrote me that he had taken them. I don't remember writing him with reference to that; I thought I should return to Yokohama before he entered on the occupation of the premises. When I arrived in Yokohama on the morning of the 27th March, I had a conversation with Mr. Gardner on board the steamer. It was then that he first spoke to me about the lease. On the evening of the 27th I spoke to him about it. I asked him why he had taken the lease. He gave as his reason the expected arrival of the ship from New York. I told him that the vessel was not due until April, and that our business did not require it. I had a conversation with Messrs. Chipman and Stone very shortly after I arrived. I told them I did not consider myself responsible for the lease; that I could not pay the rent; and that they had better release me, as my business did not require it. They said they would take the matter into consideration. I never slept on the premises at No. 28.

I went there to get my books and papers. I never paid any rent, or authorized Mr. Gardner to do so. I did not consider myself a tenant of Messrs. Chipman and Stone's. During the month of May I have not in any way occupied the premises. Messrs. Chipman and Stone, I believe, have now the keys. I gave them to Mr. Wetmore. He said nothing when he received them. I sold him a safe when I left. He requested me to leave the safe, lock the door, and leave the keys.

F. R. Wetmore, sworn:—I received from Mr. Hall, on the last day of April, keys which I said belonged to the premises in question. I offered them to Mr. Stone, who refused them. I kept them until I should hear from Mr. Hall. They are still lying at my office. I am not partner with Messrs. Chipman & Stone. I purchased a safe from Mr. Hall on my own account.

J. H. Hall, (examination continued by Mr. Dickens):—I acknowledge being indebted to Messrs. Chipman & Stone, \$109.55, because I received value from them. During May, I did not in any way, occupy the premises. I asked Mr. Gardner why he did not await my return before concluding the lease. He replied, he had asked one of the firm of Chipman & Stone, and they refused to refer the matter to me. My accounts were being got into order when I arrived. The Balance Sheet presented, since, shews a loss of \$7,000 or \$8,000. When I arrived here there were 3 bbls. wine in the godown, belonging to J. H. Hall & Co. There were no other goods belonging to the firm. There were about 28 cases wine, which Mr. Gardner represented were stored on account of a friend; for which no storage was being paid.

To Mr. Ness:—I did not consider Mr. Gardner a partner of mine. I believe the arbitrators have determined that a 3 years partnership existed. I have heard one of them say so. He (Mr. Gardner) was here managing my business during my absence from the country. I paid him no salary. Nothing was said about his taking anything out of the business. I can't say that it was in the capacity of a partner that Mr. Gardner entered into the Yedo lease. Goods were sent from America by me to J. H. Hall & Co. here, to be received and sold by Mr. Gardner, as representing J. H. Hall & Co. Mr. Gardner signed cheques in Yokohama during my absence. The manner in which the profit was to be divided was to be determined when we entered into partnership. Mr. Gardner was clerk and manager. I assumed the name of J. H. Hall & Co. when I left Yokohama, and left Mr. Gardner in charge. I assumed it in anticipation of being able to work up a business and admitting Mr. Gardner as partner. I recollect the circumstances of the Yedo lease being entered into, but I objected to it for several days. Mr. Gardner came to me, and wanted to take the lease.

W. L. Clarke, sworn:—About 140 days is a fair passage from New York to Yokohama.

Mr. Dickens addressed the Court at some length, and Mr. Ness replied.

In this case His Honour gave judgment for plaintiffs, in the sum of \$239.55, with costs.

Wednesday, June 17th, 1874.

GEO. W. VAN HOVENBERGH vs. J. H. HALL.

Claim for \$700 and interest, on a Promissory Note dated March 23rd, 1871.

Mr. F. W. Marks for defendant.

Mr. Van Hovenbergh appeared in person.

Mr. Marks said, to save Mr. Van Hovenbergh trouble, he would admit that the amount claimed

is correct. Against that, however, his client had a Bill of Exchange, drawn by Mr. Van Hovenbergh in favor of Mr. Geo. W. Stephens of San Francisco, payment of which had never been made. He would call Mr. Hall, to testify to that.

J. H. Hall, sworn:—I am the defendant in this action. I held the Bill of Exchange for \$572, now exhibited, on behalf of Geo. W. Stephens of San Francisco. That Bill has not been paid by Mr. Van Hovenbergh. I claim payment of that, and set it off against Mr. Van Hovenbergh's claim. I received the Bill about the end of February, or 1st of March, last. It was handed to me by Mr. Stephens in San Francisco, to collect. Mr. Stephens had received it from Mr. Van Hovenbergh, and discounted it the usual way. When it became due it was turned to him, endorsed "No Funds," and he was called upon to make it good, which he did. He took the Bill to the Bank, in the usual way, then marked the Bill "Cancelled," and returned it to Mr. Stephens; that accounts for it being marked "Cancelled." If Mr. Van Hovenbergh had paid it, it ought to have been in his possession. Mr. Stephens handed me the Bill for collection, and I have on several occasions presented it, for payment, to Mr. Van Hovenbergh. He said it had been paid, and that he could prove it to this Court.

To Court:—Mr. Stephens gave me no Power of Attorney to collect the Bill.

G. W. Van Hovenbergh, sworn:—Mr. Stephens holds 8 or 10 notes of mine of a similar kind, all of which have been paid. I have letters to prove it. They were all drawn by me here, payable in San Francisco. Mr. Stephens endorsed them for me and was to take them up, and I afterwards sent him the money to cover the amounts.

To Mr. Marks:—I paid nearly the whole amount in question in one remittance, and sent the balance a few days after. I have Statements of Accounts from Geo. W. Stephens, shewing that they have all been paid. I can produce those statements.

Mr. Marks applied for an adjournment, that the plaintiff might produce the proofs of payment referred to.

His Honour said there was no necessity for an adjournment. It was perfectly clear to him that the Bill had been paid. In all his experience he had known no instance of a Bill being officially marked "Cancelled" unless it had been paid.

Mr. Marks asked Court to reserve judgment.

His Honour saw no reason for doing so.

Judgment for plaintiff, for \$969.50, with costs.

A LETTER from Saigo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese force in Formosa, has been published in one of the native newspapers. It is dated 26th of May:—

"As the steamer *Takasago-maru* will start to-morrow for Nagasaki, I seize the opportunity of sending this letter. I left with instructions not inconsiderately to commence a war against the Formosans. The *Nishin*, *Moshin*, and other steamers arrived at the harbour of Ronkiyo, and anchored. As the *Nishin* was surveying the coast it was fired upon from the shore and slightly damaged. Thus hostilities were hastened. On this account, I intended to remove the camp to the entrance of a valley at Shiyû, in the direction of the Boutan tribe. So, on the 18th, some spies being sent to reconnoitre, they were suddenly attacked; and on the 21st they were again attacked by an ambuscade. Next day, therefore, I sent

200 men towards the three villages in the valley, to seize all weapons and firearms kept by natives. Succeeded in taking them all before noon, and then marched about 4 or 5 *cho*, following the course of a rivulet, reconnoitring with a view to a further attack. Reaching a strong position called Sekimon, where the natives were assembled, the guards fired furiously into them. A battle ensued, which lasted two hours. At length victory declared for us, and we took 12 heads of the enemy. It was reported by a native that, among them, there was one of the chief of the Boutan tribe. It is surmised that the killed and wounded among them must be much more numerous. We had 14 killed and wounded. Since the battle, the natives shew signs of fear, and some of them have come to us with offerings of wines and fish.

On the 24th, Tasotoku, chief of the Taurare tribe, Isa, chief of the Sapane tribe, Cardai, chief of the Masutan, Hinarai, chief of the Rezvan, and Tsurai, chief of the Kachirai tribe, offered to surrender, sending us some cattle and poultry. I, with others, held a conference with them, and gave orders to each of them that they should oppose the Boutan tribe wherever they met them. At the conference they stated that 30 men of the Boutan tribe were killed at the battle of Sekimon, and that they are cast down by the death of their chief and his son. It is probable, because, among the dead, there were some who had silver rings on their arms, and badges similar to those worn by these five chiefs.

We are now intending to march against the Boutan tribe on the 2nd or 3rd day of next month; and think we can quickly subdue them.

On the 22nd instant, two Chinese men-of-war and one English gun-boat arrived in harbour. We held a conference with them on the 23rd. And they subsequently left the harbour together, firing a salute as they did so."

SAIGO.

26th May, 1874.

### THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION.

We have just received from a correspondent at Amoy, the following news of the Japan expedition:—

3 P.M., 27th May, 1874.

Capt. Smith has just arrived with a Japanese transport from the seat of war, with the following news:—About six or seven days ago, 150 or 160 Japanese were sent out to reconnoitre; when they had proceeded some distance, they saw three or four men who waved them to come on. Three of the Japanese obeyed, and went towards them, but, when they got within fifteen or twenty yards of them, the savages fired at them with matchlocks, killing one of them on the spot, and wounding another. The unwounded man, and the one wounded, beat a hasty retreat—and before the body of the reconnoitring party could get up, the savages had the head of the dead Japanese cut off, had stripped him naked, and cleared off with his arms.

The party went back and reported what had taken place, when it was at once agreed there should be war to the knife, and no quarter given. So it was settled that the village should be surrounded, which was done two nights afterwards, before daylight, by 400 or 500 Japanese soldiers; the fighting then commenced. How many were killed is not known at present. Two Japanese are stated to have lost their lives, and the soldiers brought in eleven heads, besides a large quantity of arrows, spears, and matchlocks.—*Idem*.

We hear that the *Agamemnon*, with the first teas from Hankow, has already sailed, being first steamer away.—*Idem*.

### FORMOSA.

The expedition sent by the Japanese has commenced work in downright earnest. The troops have been landed and some fighting has taken place. Captain Smith, who navigated the steamer *Meiku-maru* to Formosa, returned on Wednesday morning last, and says that the natives commenced the fighting by shooting a Japanese soldier. From this account it appears that a number of the Japanese were strolling inland a short distance when they observed three men whom they took to be Chinese. The men beckoned to them, so three left their comrades and went for the purpose of ascertaining what the presumed Chinamen wanted. On arriving close, the natives picked up some old matchlocks and fired at them, shooting one man through the body, killing him on the spot. The ear of another was shot off by a square bullet or slug, so he had a very narrow escape of his life. The other man made the best use of his legs and joined his countrymen, who were but a very short distance off. As soon as the Japanese soldier fell, the Formosans rushed forward and severed his head from his body in an instant and then retreated with it. The whole affair was executed so suddenly and took the Japanese so by surprise that the natives got away without the least difficulty. A day or so afterwards, the Japanese attacked a village, about two or three miles from the shore, and killed all the male natives they came across, but spared the women and children, which is a piece of humanity that deserves to be recognised, for the horrors of war are enhanced a hundred-fold by the slaughter of helpless women and children. The lamentations of the women for the loss of their husbands, fathers, and brothers, are represented to have been pitiable in the extreme. Capt. Smith states that when he left there were two Japanese men-of-war in the bay, and the British gun-vessel *Hornet*, and also a Chinese man-of-war. The Chinese Admiral has left word with the representatives of his country to assist the Japanese as much as possible; and the Japanese themselves are arming the Chinese with weapons taken from the natives, such as old matchlocks, bows and arrows, spears, long knives fixed on the end of long poles, &c.

The Formosans are described as being slim-built men, resembling the Chinese in appearance, and their heads are adorned with long tails. They are reported to have very extensive cities in the interior, some walled in; and Captain Smith thinks that the Japanese will proceed inland and destroy all the towns and cities they come across. With regard to the Chinese, he says they seem to be principally bent upon making dollars, as they charge most extortionate prices for the use of their boats.—Chinamen all over.

The following letter has been sent to us by a correspondent:—

FORMOSA, May 1874.

According to promise I send you a few lines relative to the state of affairs here. I left Nagasaki on the 17th of this month, in the S. S. *Takasago-maru* (late *Della*), which vessel also conveyed General Saigo. On the morning of the 22nd the *Takasago-maru* arrived at Sailio, which is situated on the southern part of Formosa, after a pleasant and safe passage of four and a half days. When we arrived in Sailio Bay we found there H. I. J. M.'s corvette *Nissin-kan*, steamers *Meiko-maru*, *Yuk*



*maru*, *Nikuni-maru*, and also an English gun-boat. About 8 a.m. on the same day the Japanese gun-boat *Mosun-kan* arrived from Amoy, and, at 10 o'clock a Chinese frigate and gun-boat came in from Taiwan-fu, and, half an hour afterwards, the steamer *Sailo-maru* (late *Shaflesbury*) put in an appearance. The country appears to be fertile, and of rather a sandy nature; very little is cultivated. The villages close to the shore consist of some 400 or 500 houses, and the natives do not appear to be so very savage and fierce; in fact they are perfectly willing to work for us for payment. The day before we arrived, 21st, the wild tribes from the mountains, who are very fierce and savage, fired upon and killed one of our spies. This was the beginning of hostilities. On the 22nd, our troops marched over the mountains a distance of about two Japanese miles, and attacked the savages, killing a large number and burning their houses, after which they retired, taking with them as trophies a quantity of fire arms, bows and arrows, spears, &c. The killed and wounded on our side were seven.—*Rising Sun*.

**VESSELS FOR FORMOSA.**—Last Wednesday, the *Yuko-maru* left Nagasaki for Formosa with stores, fire-arms, and also a quantity of fire-wood for the use of the expedition. Wood is represented to be rather a scarce commodity in that particular part of the island, it being of a very scrubby nature and not worth much. The *Takasago-maru* and *Yoriu-maru* will in all probability start to-day for the same place, taking similar cargoes, with an addition of a quantity of building material and some laborers.—*Idem*.

#### FORMOSA.

We publish, below, a translation of despatches that have passed between the General commanding the Japanese expedition to Formosa, and the Viceroy of Fokien. The tone of the former is somewhat arrogant. The latter replies calmly, asserting that the island is Chinese territory, and the inhabitants Chinese subjects, and whatever faults they have committed should be punished by Chinese and not Japanese force. His Excellency quotes Vattel in support of his arguments! We are indebted, for the despatches, to the *Shunpoa*.—*N. C. Daily News*, 10 June. *The Japanese General to Li, Viceroy of Fokien*.

The savages in Formosa have long had a bloodthirsty reputation and set at defiance the orders of your Government. They are delighted when any shipwreck occurs on their Coast. Our people have for years, when they happened to be driven on the Coast by stress of weather, been slaughtered or pillaged of everything. If they did happen to escape death, and got away into Chinese territory, they have been well cared for by the Chinese officials, and for this our Government is very grateful. But how can our paternal Government stand by and see these savages still go on murdering and injuring our people? It is for this reason that I have been sent to enter the savages' territory and invite conferences with the Chiefs, in order to procure the punishment of the notorious offenders and induce these barbarians to reform their practices. This is the sole object for which our vessels are in Chinese waters, and no opposition must be offered. We will land direct on savage territory. Fearing that popular rumour may ascribe our presence to other motives, I write this for your information.—

In a postscript, he quotes two cases, in one of which 52 Lewchewans were murdered, as those that he has specially come to require redress for. Although he has soldiers with him he does not mean to assume the offensive unless he is attacked, in which case he must fight. He then continues: There are Chinese and foreign merchants trading at the open ports of Formosa, and I am afraid that they may be disposed, seeing the steps that Japan is taking, to enter into relations with the savages and supply them with the necessaries of war. Such things will not be permitted, and any one attempting it will be arrested. I therefore expect Y. E. to issue a Proclamation throughout all the districts and coasts of the Island, warning all merchants, Chinese or foreign, not to offend in this respect. I also expect that, in the event of any savages, pursued by my soldiers, escaping to the districts presided over by your officials, you will direct the latter to hand them over to my soldiers at once.

#### Reply by the Viceroy of Fokien.

In reply to your despatch, I have to state that the whole of Formosa has for a long time been under Chinese jurisdiction. Of the aborigines some are savage, some civilized, but all alike live on the Emperor's soil and have done so for 200 years. Other provinces, as Kwangsi, Hunnan and Kweichow, have their aborigines, and these places are called the wild and lawless parts of China. Although the aborigines, living in the recesses of the hills, are monkey-like and do not understand the teaching of civilization, or are by chance beyond the reach of the orders of Government, nevertheless, inasmuch as they live on Chinese territory, they are under Chinese jurisdiction.

International Law lays down that all persons or things, moveable or immovable, being actually within the territory of any State, are subject to the municipal laws of that State, whether such persons or things were produced there or were introduced from abroad; and further, Vattel says that whatever is within a dependency of a State is on the same footing as the land in the State itself. It is also laid down that when once new territory has been acquired, whether by discovery or conquest, and other nations have acknowledged the fact, all parties resident in such territory, although ignorant of what had taken place, become amenable to the new jurisdiction, and other nations cannot claim to exercise any authority over them; also, that every State is master of its own affairs and is responsible for its own faults. That being so, and Formosa being part of Chinese territory, it follows that China alone has the right to punish these savages. With regard to what you allege as the reason for the expedition, viz., that your sailors have been murdered by these savages, such acts are punishable by Chinese law by death; but the soil being Chinese territory, it is for the Chinese Government alone to take action. Your Government, in not discussing this matter with the Tsung-li Yamen, but taking the hasty measure, instead, of sending an armed force, is guilty of a breach of International Law, and also of the 1st and 3rd Arts. of the Treaty concluded two years ago.

The writer proceeds to remark upon some inconsistencies in the letter under acknowledgement, and asserts that he has already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the atrocities, and continues:—Lew-chew is part of the old Kingdom of Chung-shan, a dependency of China, which has for centuries been established there and has always been

respectful and obedient to China. I make no distinction between the people of such dependencies and Chinese people, and therefore I have instructed the local officials of Formosa to require the rendition of the murderers and to see justice executed upon them. But Formosa is Chinese soil, and it is for China to take steps and not for your Government. All the Foreign Envoys at Peking will, I am certain, bear me out in this.—*Rising Sun*.

THE FOLLOWING translation from the *Nishin Shinjishi* was passed over by our translator. It has since appeared in our local contemporaries, the *Advertiser* and the *Herald*:

#### TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE.

From Taiwan, Jimu Kioku, Nagasaki. To Okuma Okurakio.

4.40 P.M., 7th June.

From the 1st instant, our army began to invade and conquer the Boutan tribe, in three divisions.

On the 3rd, our army subdued the Kutsan tribe and advanced to Motan, and, having stationed two camps, retired. Nearly all the southern tribes surrendered; and particularly the tribes south of Fukofuko (a harbor) have become friendly with our men.

As the victory is complete, Yanagawa Koshi (ambassador) should strongly negotiate with the Chinese Government. We hope to will delay until a messenger arrives, who has been dispatched to Jimukyoku (Formosa Department) and Yanagewara with full instructions.

We send this information to Yanagawa Koshi and Jimukyoku in great haste.

A telegram from Yanagewara, just received, acknowledges receipt of this message from the Japanese Consulate in Amoy.

Below will be found the results of the various events contested at the Yedo Rifle Sports, on the 13th inst. The handicapping was remarkably good throughout, and of general satisfaction. A great many spectators were present.

The Sports commenced at 3 P.M.

1. **SHOOTING.**—Prize presented by Dr. Parnell.  
Mr. Hurt, ..... 1  
Mr. Grey, ..... 2
  2. **PUTTING THE SHOT.**—16 lbs.—Prize presented by Mr. Hohnholz.  
Mr. Aberdeen ..... 1
  3. **LONG JUMP.**—Prize presented by Mr. Benjamin.  
McCance, ..... 15 ft.
  4. **THROWING THE HAMMER.**—16 lbs.—Prize presented by W. W. Cargill Esq.  
Yeo, ..... 69 ft.
  5. **100 YARDS HANDICAP.**—Prize presented by W. W. Cargill Esq.  
Wood, ..... 1  
Crocker, ..... 2
- Nine started. Mr. King led, at a rapid pace, to within a few yards of the tape, when he stumbled, and was passed by Wood and Crocker, who finished a dead heat. In the end Wood won easily.
6. **150 YARDS HANDICAP.**—Prize presented by Mr. Livingston.  
Peacock, ..... 1  
Hall, ..... 2
- Twelve ran. Peacock dashed off at the start and won by a yard.

7. **THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.**—Prize presented by J. Robertson Esq.

Hall, . . . . . 90 yds.

8. **120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.**—Prize presented by C. W. Kinder Esq.

Grant, . . . . . 1  
Hall, . . . . . 2

Five started. A splendid race between Grant and Hall, the former winning by a foot.

9. **HIGH JUMP.**—Prize presented by J. Robertson Esq.

Dillon, . . . . . 4 ft. 8 inches

10. **HEIGHT AND DISTANCE.**—Prize presented by Sabata Esq.

Hall, . . . . . 1

11. **300 YARDS HANDICAP.**—Prize presented by C. Shepherd Esq.

Aberdein, . . . . . 1  
Sandeman, . . . . . 2

Eight ran. Mr. Grey led until nearing the winning post, when he caved and was passed by Aberdein, who won the race by a few inches.

12. **POLE JUMP.**—Prize presented by Sabata Esq.

Grant, . . . . . 6 ft. 9 in.

13. **STANDING JUMP.**—

M'Cance, . . . . . 8 ft. 11 in.

14. **HOP, STEP, AND JUMP.**—Prize presented by Mrs. Mills.

Hall, . . . . . 38 ft.

15. **THREE-LEGGED RACE.**—Prize presented by Mr. Hohnholz.

This race was well contested. Lilley and Lee won by about twenty inches.

16. **CONSOLATION; 150 YARDS.**—Prize presented by Messrs. Aldrich & Smith.

St. George, . . . . . 1  
Bennett, . . . . . 2  
Woodward, . . . . . 3

Mr. St. George poached a couple of yards at the start, and won easily. Eight ran.

17. **ALL WINNERS RACE; 200 YARDS.**—Prize presented by Mr. Harold.

Grant, . . . . . 1

Three ran. Peacock led for half the distance, but was easily passed by Grant, who won by several yards.

18. **300 YARDS RACE.**—For Japanese employed on the Railway.

Kumakichi, . . . . . \$4  
Kanokichi, . . . . . \$3  
Hatsugoro, . . . . . \$2

The Starter, Mr. B. Harold, and the Judge, Mr. St. George, performed their duties in a very conscientious and satisfactory manner.

The Committee, Treasurer, and Refreshment Caterer are to be congratulated on the success of this, the first Athletic Meeting ever held by foreigners in the Capital.

It is reported that the Emperor has ordered that a foreign surgeon be engaged and sent to Formosa without delay.

Also, by His Majesty's command, as the climate of Formosa is extremely hot, an ice-making machine is to be sent for the use of the army.

From a comparison of the reports of the two steamers, *Vasco de Gama* and *Granada*, from San Francisco, it will be seen that the latter beat her opponent on the passage hither by something over five hours.

It is said that Herr Annecke, formerly German Consul here, and at present Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, will change places with Herr Von Brandt, the latter becoming Minister Resident at Peking, and Herr Annecke assuming the same position at Yeddo.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

The Japanese expedition to Formosa is exciting much interest, and I hear that an Imperial Commissioner is being sent to Taiwan, to watch over and report on events.—*Idem*.

A Chinese soldier was arrested two days ago, in company with a noted thief, in a theatre in the French Concession. He was sent back to the military authorities camped near Overweg's Bungalow, and we are informed that, as he had been absent without leave, he had one of his ears cut off and both his thighs mashed with the usual bamboo flogging. This shows a willingness on the part of the Chinese to keep order among their men; but every foreign nation will condemn the cruel punishment.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

The *Shunpao* says—Ying Fantai has come down from Soochow to interview the Japanese Ambassador about the Formosan affair; and he and the Taotai had an interview with his Excellency on the 31st. The Ambassador is reported to have said that the despatch of the army to Formosa is only with a view of their remaining a short time to overawe the aborigines, and it does not at all follow that there will be any fighting. But this has been the cue of the Japanese all along, to represent the expedition as a trifle.—*Idem*.

The Viceroy of Fuhkien has written to the Japanese Consul at Shanghai, affirming the right of China to the whole island of Formosa, without distinction of inhabitants—whether civilised or savage. Any acts of violence against passengers along the coast can be settled by reference to the Chinese Government. Only last year a Japanese shipwrecked crew was kindly treated by the aborigines and handed over to Chinese officials, by whom they were sent up and returned to their own country. What right, then, has Japan to send an army to invade the place? The Consul is requested, therefore, to ask his Government to withdraw the troops.—*Idem*.

### FOOCHOW.

A NUMBER of Chinese gun-boats are under orders for Formosa and ready to go to sea at any moment. The Viceroy has invited tenders for a large supply of gunpowder.—*Foochow Herald*.

THE Formosa tea market has been opened. Prices are reported to be in excess of last season's rates.—*Idem*.

NEW Season's Congous are coming down rather slowly. The teas are not favorably spoken of as regards quality, but the quantity arrived is not sufficient to form any sound criterion of the crop.—*Idem*.

WE are informed that an outrage was perpetrated last Saturday evening by some of the "Leekin" men in the street behind the premises of Messrs. Ruttonjee & Co.; the victim being a coolie of that firm, who was sent with six hundred dollars worth of notes, to change

for cash. The statement of this man is, we are told, that the semi-official people examined (as is their wont) his pockets, and, discovering the notes, at once confiscated them—upon which he begged them to go back to the Hong (close by) for explanation, but was then assailed from behind and severely wounded, receiving four gashes in the head and one in the neck. Dr. Beaumont was sent for, and, when the flow of blood had been stopped, the man was taken to the hospital. We hear that the affair is being energetically taken up by H. M. Consul.—*Idem*.

### TELEGRAM FROM CHINA.

FROM YANAGAWARA to Jimu Kioku, Nagasaki, (received on the 8th instant).

The negotiation with China respecting the Formosan Expedition is going on favourably.

We learn by telegram from Hongkong that the P. M. S. *Granada* arrived at that port at 8 A.M. on the 13th instant, the *Vasco de Gama* coming in at 7 P.M. on the same day. As the *Vasco de Gama* sailed from Yokohama at midnight on the 6th instant, four hours and a half before the *Granada*, the real difference in favour of the latter would appear to be 15½ hours.—*Japan Mail*.

The Japanese invasion of Formosa is an accomplished fact. About 5,000 men, with a strong force of artillery, were landed on the 12th ulto. at a place about 50 miles south of Takao. The disembarkation was not opposed by the Chinese troops; a significant circumstance, when we consider that the invasion is in itself a breach of international law—no declaration of war with the Chinese Empire having been proclaimed by the Japanese Government. However, our sympathies are with the Japanese, to whom we wish every success, believing as we do, that any Government would be preferable to the effete and corrupt administration through whose wilfulness and rapacity one of the most fertile islands on the earth has long been, and still is, virtually a *terra incognita*.—*China Mail*.

THE FUNERAL of Mr. Albert de Groote, eldest son of the Belgian Minister, took place this afternoon (16th). The service was celebrated at 5 o'clock, at the R. C. Church, Main Street, a large number of friends and sympathisers with the bereaved relatives being present. The unfortunate young man, who was only 18 years of age, met his death instantaneously, by the discharge of a revolver, about noon yesterday, whilst dressing. The loaded weapon was in a drawer which he had occasion to open, and it is surmised that the trigger thus caught in some way. He was shot through the heart, and died instantly.

At Uyeno, a grand gathering of all pious folks who still cling to old religious observances took place on the 31st day of May and the 1st of June. A great *matsuri* was announced for those days, and the natives are always ready for *matsuris*.

ON THE 10th instant, the unsold lots on the Foreign Concession, Ts'ikidji, were offered for sale, but only four obtained buyers—two being taken by the French Catholic Mission, and the other two by a Protestant Mission. In each case the price was 5 cents over the upset price. This ought to be a lesson to the Japanese officials.

SEVEN Japanese criminals underwent the extreme penalty of the law this morning (12th). The executions took place within the precincts of the Tobé gaol, the general public, native and European, being excluded, contrary to usual custom. Six were decapitated and the other was subjected to a slow system, of strangulation by means of an iron hoop, the process occupying seven minutes. Their crimes were robbery with arms and murder. The condemned men reached the Tobé prison gates at about 11 o'clock, and there was a large concourse of intending spectators assembled to receive them. With one exception, they seemed cheerful and quite prepared to meet their fate. The liberal allowance of *saké* served out on such an occasion had no doubt a great deal to do with this.

OUR thieves continue to improve each shining hour. We hear of three more robberies having been committed lately; one in the Settlement and the other two on the Bluff. The sufferer in the first case had to part with his table cutlery, and ought to consider himself lucky in getting off at that. Victim No. 2, on the Bluff, did not lose much, but that was not the fault of the thief, as he made three attempts at that house in one night to pay the expenses of his visit. In the third case, the *lorobo* managed to secure a large booty. He (or they) made a clean sweep of Dr. Brown's drawing room, carrying off, amongst other nic-nacs, about 250 dollars worth of "curios." If the Japanese could only manage to bag these burglars they would have a bigger chance of immortalizing themselves than they are likely to gain in Taiwan.

ONE of the native newspapers is responsible for the following "fish" story, which appears to have a flavour peculiar to the fore-castle. A Japanese junk, when off the coast of the province of Shima, at a place called Kaiga, caught fire, and the crew, to save their lives, leaped into the water. But this refuge was worse than the proverbial "fire under the frying-pan," for a huge *crocodile* (Japanese *wani*) tried to devour them. All of the crew would have been swallowed up, had not a steamship fortunately appeared and rescued the intended victims of the *wani*. As it was, one of the poor fellows became meat for this marine gourmand, and, doubtless, by this time, is well digested, clothes, sandals, top-knot, pipe, pouch, and all. We suspect, however, that the narrators of the story have not accurately studied zoology. We wonder whether war will be declared against the monster, and an expedition be sent against him.

A GENTLEMAN who has just returned from Formosa furnishes us with some particulars of the state of affairs in connection with the Japanese expedition against the savages of that island. A landing was made on the night of May 7th, at Leon-kow, on the south coast of Formosa, the *Nepaul* being the first vessel to arrive. She landed about 200 soldiers, with their tents and the camp equipage, and a camp was at once established; but the main body of the troops did not reach the island until five days after. On the 22nd, General Saigo arrived, with the Japanese fleet; and on the same day the Chinese fleet put in an appearance, with a Commissioner from Foh-kien. A mutual arrangement between the two governments had really been come to before, but the matter was formally ratified by their respective representatives and a salute exchanged by the flag-ships of each nation. The Chinese gave general orders to their countrymen all along the

coast, to afford the Japanese every facility and assistance that lay in their power. The Chinese fleet then took its departure for Foo-chow—whence it had come—on the 25th, at daylight.

On 22nd ulto., some of the young officers of the fleet were out walking amongst the hills, when they were attacked by the Boetang tribe and one of them was killed. Being unarmed, the rest ran to the Camp for assistance, and on their return to the spot with a few soldiers they found their comrade stripped and decapitated. Next day, two companies of foot were despatched against the savages, who received a very severe chastisement. Many Japanese were killed, and numbers are now lying in Hospital, wounded; some severely. The Formosan loss was very heavy. The Japanese are now engaged in building huts, and making preparations for a long siege. We are assured that everything connected with the expedition is progressing most satisfactorily, and the affair is, in every way, so far, a success. The attitude of the Chinese Government is of an extremely friendly nature, and, far from offering any obstruction to the objects of the invaders, they seem inclined to render them every assistance in the attempt at subjugating the cannibals, who have always proved a source of annoyance and trouble to their (nominal) rulers.

THE Installation of the W. M. of the Nippon Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1344, E. C., for the ensuing year, took place on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th ulto., at the Lodge Room, adjoining the French Hotel, Tsukiji, Tokio. Brother Past Master Mitchell officiated; Brother Freame, I. P. M. introduced Brother Weiller as the W. M. elect. The Past Masters present were Brothers Thiel, Bourne, and Rothmund, besides the W. M. of the Otentosama Lodge (Yokohama). After the Installation, the new W. M. invested his officers with the insignia of their rank: Brothers Boulet and Johnston being respectively S. W. and J. W.; Brother Singleton, Treasurer; Brother Freame, I. P. M., Secretary; Brothers Hooper and McDonald S. D. and J. D. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the brethren sat down to a capital dinner, served by M. Josef Ruel with his usual good taste, and mirth and good-fellowship prevailed until midnight.

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, Mr. Hatakeyama, Chief Director of Kai Sei Gakko, who had secured the use of En Rio Kan (Hama Goten) for the purpose, gave an entertainment to all the foreign gentlemen and ladies connected with the Kai Sei Gakko. Dr. Murray and a number of Japanese officers of the Education Department, and two or three foreign invited guests, were present. From 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., the party, numbering ten ladies and thirty-two gentlemen, enjoyed a pleasant stroll through the grounds, and, returning, sat down to a banquet, spread out in princely style. Dinner over, toasts, speeches, and conversations followed till 8.30, when the party broke up. This is, we believe, the first dinner given at which ladies have been present. The newly renovated halls of En Rio Kan present a brilliant effect, when illuminated as on Wednesday evening.

THE GRAND matsuri and show at E Ko In, near Riogoku, still continue to attract crowds of visitors. Among other curiosities is a large image, made of shells by an artist from Tamba.

WE ARE glad to be able to state that the rumoured assassination of Kido is without foundation.

WE LEARN from the *Overland Monthly* (whose editor has been chosen U. S. Minister to China) that Professor Davidson, of the U. S. Coast Survey, is to have charge of one of the parties for observing the transit of Venus in December next. He is now in the eastern part of the country, consulting with the other American astronomers, so as to systematize the plan of operations in order to obtain uniformity in results. His observations will be made in Japan, in which country he will arrive in the coming fall.

From the above-named source we learn also that Professor Whitney, of the Geological Survey of California, is now in Europe en route for Australia, and will probably return to California via Japan.

ONE of the returned Japanese students who, when abroad, paid much attention to the really valuable and solid products of the Christian civilization, collected a good set of books, etc., made for the blind, who have to make eyes out of the ends of their fingers. He has recently had the opportunity to exhibit them in detail, and explain them fully to His Majesty the Emperor, who has expressed great interest in the suggestion that similar books be printed, and that blind asylums be erected and maintained, in Japan. As many thousands of His Majesty's subjects are blind, an asylum for such unfortunates seems a great desideratum, and we are glad to note the slightest incident that looks to the establishment of a form of charity with which no fault can possibly be found.

A COUPLE of boat accidents happened on Saturday afternoon, which fortunately did not result in serious consequences. The Compradore boats of Messrs. F. G. Woodruff & Co. and G. Domoney & Co. started from Homoco to board the *Trevelan Family*, inward bound. Both were carrying all possible sail, and Messrs. Domoney & Co.'s capsized. That of the former firm was immediately put about, and the men were rescued and the boat towed ashore. On Messrs. Woodruff & Co.'s boat reaching the *Trevelan Family*, another boat, belonging to Messrs. Stephen & Stewart, capsized, alongside that vessel. In this case, also, the men were picked up by Messrs. Woodruff's crew and the boat towed shore. Messrs. Domoney & Co.'s foreman, Mr. Haddow, went to Homoco to engage a sampan to assist in towing their boat ashore, but the Japanese fishermen, seeing why they were wanted, refused to let him have one.

A NATIVE paper has the following:—"It has already been announced that a parliament has been arranged in Japan. In a few days it will be opened. All the government business will be deliberated upon here; but much depends on the harmony of all classes. We fear that if it acts contrary to the people's wishes there will be trouble. Kanda Kohei, Kenrei of Hiogo, feeling some anxiety on this point, petitioned the Speaker that he be allowed to select some persons from those under his jurisdiction to attend with him, in order to guard against the possibility of popular disapproval. As yet no answer has been given."

The meaning of this appears to be that the Kenrei does not like the responsibility of being an officer of the government and at the same time acting as a "representative of the people." No one can doubt that the thing is an anomaly throughout and must be altered sooner or later, but we hope that the change will come from the Assembly itself, and that there will be no delay now in calling it together. If an alteration were now determined upon all the ground already gained would be lost.

MAYEDA JIU-SANMI, the former Prince of Kaga, died last month at the age of 45. The funeral took place on the 31st May, and was attended by upwards of 1,000 nobles and samourai, whose retainers were over 10,000. All these nobles and gentlemen were formerly connected with the old Han, which included the provinces of Kaga, Noto, and Yetchiu. This prince was the richest Daimio in Japan, his income being upwards of 1,020,000 kokus. Since the abolition of the Han, he has resided at Negishi, Tokei.

It was fitting that such a man should be buried with much pomp. Accordingly, the Emperor sent a noble of his court to represent him, and a large body of soldiers swelled the procession. The funeral was one of the greatest ever seen in Japan. When the van reached Higurashi, the place of sepulture, having taken the circuitous route round Ooyeno, the rear was still pouring out of the gate of the residence of the deceased noble.

As a man, either of intellect or action, there is nothing to be told of Mayeda. We all remember his "masterly inactivity" during the rebellion. But he had a big name, if not a big heart.

THE FARE for Chinese passengers between Hongkong and San Francisco by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s vessels is now \$40 per pigtail, whilst the charge on the return trip to China is only \$10. This argues a desire on the part of Californians to encourage Chinese emigration, and to discourage immigration. Now, John knows how to take care of the "dolla" as well as any man. It seems that an impression existed amongst some of the would-be emigrants to California that the charge was \$70—at least, it would appear so from the sequel—and this being rather a large sum for a poor man to disburse, the Heathen Chinese set his wits to work and hit upon a simple expedient for obtaining a cheaper passage to the Golden Land—simple enough, as far as it went, which, it turned out, was no further than Yokohama. Instead of going to the office in Hongkong and booking as usual, a number of Celestials entered into arrangements with certain subordinate officers of the *Alaska*, whereby, in consideration of the payment of the sum of \$45—a little more or a little less in some cases—a passage was promised across the Pacific. It will thus be seen that John actually outwitted himself to the extent of \$5, in trying to "do" the Company. It appears the latter have been suspicious for some time past that they were being defrauded to a large extent by some of their employes afloat, and Captain Van Sice, who is a General Agent of the Company, was despatched from New York to take charge of the *Alaska*, with instructions to afterwards transfer himself to other steamers, in order to satisfy himself as to the existing state of affairs. Upon leaving Hongkong on the present passage, the Chinese passengers were mustered, and 60 were found in the nature of stow-aways, having no passage ticket. On being questioned it transpired that they had paid certain members of the crew, (in most cases,) a larger sum than they would otherwise have had to disburse in the ordinary way, for a passage. Four of the officers were suspected and interrogated, and one admitted having received \$390, and another a sum of over \$200; which money was confiscated and the men were placed under arrest. On the vessel's arrival in Yokohama, they were brought up before the U. S. Consul, Mr. Mitchell, but, after examination, were discharged, the evidence brought forward being insufficient to convict. The 60 Celestials were sent ashore, and are now being fed and lodged by the Yokohama members

of the Chinese Guild. Captain Van Sice of course refused to take them on to California, but engaged to return them to Hongkong by first opportunity from here.

THE 60 Chinese passengers per *Alaska* from Hongkong who were detained here en route to San Francisco on account of their having paid their passage-money to certain members of the crew instead of to the Company's Agents returned to their original starting point per S. S. *Granada* on Sunday last. Altogether, they had paid over \$2,000 in the manner stated, of which about \$960 was recovered in one way or other, the four men brought up before Mr. Mitchell having been compelled to disgorge \$700. The Chinese Guild here, who fed and lodged at their Club the 60 intending emigrants during their stay in Yokohama, have the matter in hand, and if the four men referred to have not already left for Hongkong per *Granada* it is certain that they are under surveillance and will be sent on and prosecuted by the Chinese Guild there, for fraudulently obtaining money from the 60 unfortunates.

An enquiry into the circumstances of the case was held before Mr. Mitchell, the U. S. Consul, prior to the departure of the *Alaska*, but no evidence was brought forward which could lead to the substantiation of the charge laid against the suspected men, and they were consequently discharged, after being detained a couple of days in gaol. There can be no moral doubt that they are really guilty.

BETWEEN sundown last night and sunrise this morning, our thieves paid a visit to Lots 25 and 26, and, after a good deal of trouble, managed to walk off with a portion of the iron-railing fencing the compound. They had to unscrew it out of the sleepers on which it was fixed, and this must have been a work of time. However, there was no fear of their being disturbed by the Japanese police, who have a happy knack of being "not there" when they are wanted, and, of course, it is an easy matter to watch the movements of the European constable who does his nightly rounds *solus*. We commend this matter of the native police to the attention of the Japanese authorities—but perhaps it is too much to ask; we must be patient. Surely, Yokohama is the "Paradise of Thieves," as well as of banker's clerks.

THE GOVERNOR of Kanagawa, Nakajima Nobu-Yuki, and the heads of the Judicial and Customs Departments entertained the Consular Body at dinner this evening.

THE PROCESSION of *Doriu-sama* yesterday took its way back to Odawarra, with great demonstrations on the part of the pilgrims. Crowds of Japanese assembled in Homura to witness his departure, and the display of banners and emblems, if not very beautiful, was at least extensive. *Doriu-sama* put up at Fuji-sawa last night.

AN ACCIDENT occurred yesterday afternoon on board the *Iron Duke*, by which several men were injured. Whilst the steam pinnace was being lowered from in-board the after-pondant gave way, and the boat and its crew were precipitated into the water, the gear falling on them. One man had his leg broken, and another his arm, whilst a third was much hurt about the head and face. The rest were all more or less injured, though, we believe not seriously.

One of the officers jumped overboard, and rendered valuable assistance in rescuing those struggling in the water. Fortunately, none lost their lives.

THE UNFORTUNATE Kaitakushi steamer *Kuroda*, on her last trip to Yezo, got ashore again. It is but a short while since she went aground on Saratoga Spit. The want of a Mercantile Marine Examining Board for Japan shows itself badly.

THE "literary editor" of the "Daily Newspaper" in Tokei has pounced upon a certain "*Nihon Guishi Jibiki*," and found no less than three hundred mistakes in it. The book falls under the scathing condemnation of the reviewer. This newspaper seems to have set out upon a crusade against all unworthy books. The Mombusho, also, appears to have shown commendable activity lately in endeavouring to thin out the over-crowded field of weedy intellectual growths, which choke out the really good productions that are calculated to bear good fruit a hundred-fold. There is little danger of checking entirely the sproutings of authorship among the native book-makers, for, probably, there has never been a time in the history of Yedo or Tokei when block-cutters were more numerous, and when book publishers did a more flourishing business. Notwithstanding the many native newspapers, with their thousands of readers, the making and selling of books increases apace. In all department of literature, scores of books are issued monthly. Though so many are trashy and ephemeral in character and style an increasing number are of a very solid character, and belong to permanent literature. All the signs of the times in the literary heavens among the writers of Japan, and on the earth, among printers, publishers, and buyers, point to the fact that the intellectual taste of the nation is improving—a fact which is of the greatest moment to all who take an interest in the Japanese, apart from their existence as raisers of tea and buyers of flannel.

AN advertisement has appeared in the official paper for 50 girls, between the ages of 14 and 17, to learn the process of silk manufacture at Tomioka. Women who wish to learn to reel silk will be taken irrespective of age.

FROM TSURUGA Ken, during the three first months of this year, returns of robberies effected are as follows:

Money stolen - - - - -	1,132 yen.
Clothes, value - - - - -	1,206 "
Other articles, value - - - - -	277 "

There were 145 persons arrested as concerned.

A similar return from Ishikawa Ken gives:—

Money stolen - - - - -	1,068 yen.
Rice - - - - -	6½ koku.
Clothes - - - - -	1,447 yen.
Articles - - - - -	532 "

Thieves arrested, 106.

FROM SHINANO, we have this interesting piece of intelligence. There is a certain stone bridge there, on one of the centre stones of which are the seven characters *Namu Amida Butsu*. These were believed by the inhabitants to have been carved by Nichi-ren himself—the founder of the Hokki religion. They therefore took it into their heads that it is very irreverent to Nichi-ren to walk above it, and made formal application to the Kenrei that a temple might be placed over it. Of course the Kenrei laughed at them, and asked how many of all who had passed over it since it was first placed there had been punished by Nichi-ren? "This," he added, "proves that Nichi-ren is no divinity. If he were divine he would punish me for allowing it, not you for doing it." The people seemed only as those who are "convinced against their will"; but they continued to use the bridge.



## NIIGATA.

OUR EXHIBITION was opened on the 1st inst. with much rejoicing, quite a general holiday being made. It was, however, not completely arranged inside, a failing very common on such occasions, not alone confined to Japan. A procession was formed, consisting chiefly of priests and singing girls, interspersed with cars, on which were some very dirty-looking idols. One large car was drawn entirely by men, and the one following by women, each party striving to make the biggest noise; a number of showy banners, some pretty artificial flowers made of silk, and a very swell got-up fat old priest from the neighbouring town of Nottaro, who was carried with much state under a silken canopy, brought up the rear. After parading the town, all entered the exhibition, and the idols were placed in a small temple in the grounds, under the care of the old priest, who is netting a good thing from the affair, as nearly all visitors drop a small offering into his box.

The building in which the exhibition is held was formerly a large tea-house belonging to the priest of the neighbouring temple of Hakusan. It was purchased from the latter by the Kenrei because it proved a great nuisance to the school, which it stands quite near, and from which it often allured many of the students during their school hours. It has been nearly rebuilt and now contains eight good rooms with European fittings, and two long galleries have been added, giving ample space; all of which are substantially finished, as the exhibition is to be annual and at other times the place will be used as a museum; many persons having presented the things they exhibited for this purpose. On entering, the first exhibit seen was a box containing three fine lop-eared rabbits, next a European tapestry carpet, stoves, and many other European household articles of no interest to foreigners but of much to the neighbouring countrymen, who have come in in large numbers. A collection of butterflies; a native attempt at oil painting, not very successful; some Corean dresses of white silk; do. books and sword; a lot of very ugly masks; some nice porcelain jars from Kaga, one, on which was painted a car containing flowers and drawn by grass-hoppers, was much admired (this was not for sale); a stuffed fox, badger, and otter; fans painted with flowers; a skeleton set up, which called forth many expressions of fright from the rustics. What seemed one of the chief objects of attraction was a model railway on a circular track, around which the train was sent steaming every now and then; and near it another working model of a steam yacht also in motion, which gave to many their first idea of steam power. There are a great number things yet to be unpacked, and, later on, I hope to send you a further notice. The admission fee is five tempos.

A RIFLE Range is to be laid out between the sand hills near the beach, for the use of the troops.

HAKUSAN GARDEN is being much enlarged, and is a very pleasant place now.

THE CIRCUS troupe of five Europeans and one horse, that came up from Kobe here in a Junk, are not very successful, but as they are under a Japanese contract the loss will not fall on them.

THE THERMOMETER stood at 85° in the shade to-day, and the new conscripts, who are too proud of their great coats to leave them off, looked as if they were suffering.

A STATION is being built for the river steamer which, I hear, is to be brought round by the Japanese: firemen having left here last week from the S. S. *Niigata Maru* for that purpose—I do not envy them their job. It is said the P. M. S. S. asked \$1,000 to tow her here.

May 24th.

THE LATEST excitement here is the arrival of five Europeans from Hiogo by native junk, for the purpose of starting a Circus. The booth is being erected in the rear of the Custom-House. English beer has gone up in price, and is likely to become scarce.

We are looking for the little steamer built by Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson for traffic on our river. It seems the exorbitant sum of \$1500 was asked for towage of her to this port by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *New York*.

IN TOKIO there is a society called "Mai Roku Shia," whose members meet twice a month and discuss matters tending to promote education in Japan; the society has been about one year in existence. All matters discussed at the meetings are fully reported and published in book form twice a month. In one of the numbers just out is a long dissertation by Mr. Nishi, urging the adoption of Roman letters in place of the mixture of Chinese and Japanese characters now used; which he argues are most inconvenient, and says that at present it takes a man more than double the time to learn his own written language than it would if his plan were adopted, and that it is certainly quicker than the plan which is much urged by another member of expunging the Chinese letters and using Japanese only. The style of pronunciation could more easily be settled and there would not be, as now, many words written in Chinese but pronounced in Japanese. He gives several examples of Japanese words in Roman letters, showing also a number of alterations that have taken place of late years in various characters.

SOME OF THE Fukuoka Ken samourai applied to the Kencho to pay their expenses incurred in subduing the insurrection in Saga. The Kenrei told them that he had no authority to pay them, but, would apply for instructions to the government in Tokai. The samourai became very angry, and upwards of 500 of them surrounded the Kencho; but one of the officers, Tachiji, managed to persuade them not to break the peace, and, after a little rather strong talking, they retired to their homes.

FOUR THIEVES, one with a pistol, the others with drawn swords, entered a house at Asakusa a few nights ago, bound the occupants, and, securing all their money and clothes, left. This being reported to the police, they cleverly spotted one of the rogues in an eating-house close by, and through him succeeded in taking two of the others in Shin Yoshiwara on the following night. The fourth fellow is not yet captured; but the people of the district having been for some time living in constant dread of the visits of this quaternion, great relief is felt, as it is fancied the fourth will be unable to do anything without his comrades, and will shew the district a clean pair of heels.

A GUN-MAKER in Mikawa-cho, Tokio, while heating a gun-barrel which he was negligent enough not to know was loaded, was shot in the leg by the discharge of the contents. It seems a pity that such a martyr was not in Formosa. An ignoble wound rarely heals quickly.

THE *Herald* has a fierce article to-day (18th), upon "The Formosan Performance." It says "beyond Saigo Kichenosuke, the Japanese commander-in-chief, and the two or three foreign mercenaries engaged in this forlorn hope, the main body of the actors, with their host of supernumeraries, are quite unknown to fame." Saigo Kichenosuke has nothing to do with this performance. He steadily resists every attempt to induce him to take an active part in politics, until the memorial signed by his colleagues is complied with.

The general in command in Formosa is his brother, Saigo Totoku.

It is true that the Viceroy of Fohkien has written the letter to Saigo which has been recently published; but the Japanese contend that there is documentary evidence to disprove the right of China to the southern part of the Island.

The latest telegram from Formosa states, that from N. Lat. 22.9 to the South Cape the subjection of Southern Formosa is absolutely complete. Boutan villages burned and natives dispersed.

FUJI-I MUSATARO, a retainer of Kido, has written to the *Nisshin Shinjishi* to the following effect:—

"The *Herald*, Yokohama newspaper, has published that Kido, the late Sangi, was murdered in the province of I-zé. This report is quite untrue. We received a letter from Kido on the 4th instant, dated Mitsz'ke, on the Tokaido, the 2nd instant, and he had then met with nothing out of the common."

This contradiction of the rumour will be read by all who know anything of Japanese statesmen with great pleasure.

SOME DISAPPOINTMENT has been felt in consequence of the Emperor not being able to fulfil an engagement on Saturday last. A camp had been formed at Narashino, Shimosa, and the soldiers forming it were to hold a rifle competition on the 6th instant, at which his Majesty was to be present. For several days, preparations have been going on for the reception of the Mikado and his suite, and the soldiers had been most active in drill and in practice. Trees were planted on both sides of the road leading to the pontoon bridge at Sakasai, the roads were all cleared, and the people turned out in crowds to see the Imperial cortège. But they were disappointed, as His Majesty did not make his appearance. No reason has been as yet made public, but we hope that it was not illness that caused the absence of the Mikado. Arisugawa Miya was present, having gone down to the camp on the 5th instant.

THIS STORY is a portion of the aliment dished up yesterday by one of the Yedo papers for its readers. "On the 4th June, a crow was resting on the stone wall at Hatchiman. Suddenly came two sparrows and took up a position close by. The crow looked scornfully on their diminutive bodies, and took no pains to conceal his contempt. Angered by such behaviour they flew at the crow and pecked it with their bills, making it bleed and become faint. But still it looked contemptuously on them; until, feeling also irritated, it made a dart at them with his beak, which their activity enabled them to elude. Getting bolder, they flew furiously at his face and bosom, and at last the contest became general, and all fell from the wall together and soon expired." And now comes the invariable moral:—"Alas! a sage says, 'Neither scorn the small, nor fear the great.'"

A NATIVE newspaper thus pays a tribute to Captain Lane, lately the excellent and much respected Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. in Yokohama :

"It is said that, among Christians, masses for the dead are not ordered, and that they speak lightly of Segaki (the ceremony of offering to the spirits of departed relatives in the 7th month), as performed by the Buddhist. But an American named George Iren (Lane), who lives at No. 4, Yokohama, caused Segaki for the spirits of 70 persons who died in the fire on board the mail steamer *America* to be performed on the 2nd August, 1873. He invited many bonzes at Asakasa-ji; and these performed the ceremony, placing the offerings on a Sotoba or Toba, on which his name was written. For this he felt very grateful, and gave them a thank-offering.

"There is no such example since the opening of the port. We mention it in the *Kobun Tszushi* that it may be known to the priests of the whole empire."

ON THE night of the 2nd June, two thieves entered an oil shop in Ginza, Shichomé (in the Main Street), Yedo, and with drawn swords demanded money. The whole of their booty, however, consisted of 4 yen and 16 articles of no great value; but the editor has the opportunity afforded him, and he avails himself of it, to drag in a little bit of sentiment. He writes: "Alas! A Japanese poem, which was composed by a great bandit, Ishikawa Goyemon, (who lived in the days of Taico,) when he was about to be executed, declares—"Though the sand on the shore be all gone, the seed of the robber will never be exhausted in this world."

IN KIOTO, small-pox has prevailed extensively this season, and many persons have died.

A capital plan was lately adopted by the officials to enforce the government order respecting the fashion of wearing the hair. The people generally adopted the old style of wearing the hair, known as *hitotsu bettsui*, the shape resembling a furnace. The officials did not bully the people, but adopted the clever idea of obliging all criminals to wear their hair in this style, instead of having their heads shaved, as formerly. The plan succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The people, objecting to be taken for criminals, quickly adopted the desired reform.

WE FIND the following in a New York paper. Query, which of the six or seven Yokohama newspapers is it?

"There is a newspaper in Yokohama, Japan, that enjoys the specialty of fabricating falsehoods about the Japanese and the government. It has a press capable of printing 10,000 lies per hour."

THE JAPANESE Postal Bureau shows no signs of lack of energy, and it is only fair to say that letters and papers are delivered with very praiseworthy regularity. Several branch offices exist in Tokio, where stamps are for sale, and paste, scales, etc. ready for immediate use. Postal cards are coming into general use. At present, the central office is in a new but very flimsily built structure to the east of Nihon Bashi. In a few weeks, this will be removed to the substantial and handsome building now being erected at the end of the Tori near Yodzu Yo Bashi. This place, formerly called Sujikai, is finely adorned with planted trees, new pavement, the new granite bridge, etc. Few parts of the city are more attractive. With its improved location, still further improvement in the actual work of distribution may be expected.

AN OFFICE for the Dead was said this morning at the R. C. Church, Main Street, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Albert de Groot. Sir Harry and Lady Parkes and most of the Foreign Ministers were present, but the attendance of the general public was not large.

IN THE town of Yoshiwara, on the Tokaido, a confectioner who was in the habit of beautifying his wares by liberal daubs of Prussian Blue has caused the death of one of his customers, a small boy who died shortly after eating some of the colored messes. We have often wondered why more youngsters did not die from eating Japanese confectionery, even when not painted with Prussian Blue; but adding swift poison to slow dyspepsia seems a crime worthy of severe punishment. What with the frequent sale of diseased beef and poisoned confectionery, is it not time for the Japanese to have a food-inspector? If the Japanese are anxious to imitate the "curiosities of civilization," in the way of food-adulations, catch-penny poisons etc., they should, with equal footsteps, hasten to apply the remedy and institute the checks. It is not worth while to discuss the question whether it is more pleasant to receive Pale Death in garments dyed with Prussian Blue, or to have him come riding upon a diseased cow. We trust that the case of the boy poisoned thus will receive Government attention.

IF ANYTHING were required to induce the government to pay attention to the subject of compulsory vaccination, surely this fact, recorded in an Osaka paper, should suffice. In the district under the jurisdiction of Kioto, between October 1873 and April 1874, no less than 1240 persons died of small-pox. And last year, 386 persons died of the same malady in Osaka.

A SMALL difficulty has arisen in Shiba, between a foreigner and a troop of wrestlers. In Con-cho-in, Shiba, the wrestlers established themselves, and as usual, put up a kind of tower made of scaffolding poles, at the top of which has placed a drum, which is beaten for the purpose of attracting the notice of the people to the performance. It is bad enough for the dwellers in the neighbourhood where such an exhibition is going on, to have the noise booming in their ears all day long; but it is far worse to be awoke from slumber long before daylight with this everlasting din. Some foreigners living next door, appealed to the proprietors to refrain from beating the drum at an hour unreasonably early; but as no notice was taken of the remonstrance, and the next morning the drumming commenced between two and three o'clock (which was earlier than ever—as if for the especial benefit of the foreigners), the latter took the only course then open to them. They went to the tower, took the drum; and told the wrestlers to apply to the police for its recovery. They refuse to give up the drum to the wrestlers, unless they have a distinct promise that their rest shall not be disturbed by it, during hours when all good and true men, with quiet consciences, and reasonably good health, ought to be asleep.

THE superstitions of Japan, if one day collected and printed in a book, may fill a decent sized volume. Remembering how many there are in civilized countries, who still hold ancient superstitions, it is not for us to be too hard on the Japanese; but the religious fancies connected with them, are apparently, the most numerous. At Kumachi of Yamanashi Ken,

there is a god worshipped by the people, under the name of Shira yama Daijin. It got into the heads of his votaries that he had a great dislike to Silkworms; and they refused to cultivate them accordingly. They would not even plant mulberries. A man named Tsuchiya tried all he could to persuade them of their folly; but his advice was useless. He therefore set to work himself, to plant mulberry trees, and to rear silkworms. The people seeing that no harm befalls him, and that he makes money by his enterprise, are now beginning to perceive their folly and to follow his example. The native press call Mr. Tsuchiya a national benefactor.

ANOTHER native paper tells of a woman who became very ill. One evening she cried out so that her son went to her to enquire what was the matter; and he received the reply "An old man has appeared to me, and has been torturing me for cutting down a Shinbaku (a tree the kami are supposed to protect.) I told him I had not done it; but he replied that Hachiman was very angry and intends to destroy our family. He also added that we must atone for the crime by engaging the priests to pray for us." The priests were assembled at the temple, and proper offerings and prayers were presented; and that night, the old man returned and told her that her life was now spared in answer to the prayers. The editor says:—We hardly believe this story, but we report it as told to us by some persons from Akita Ken!

A WORK of considerable importance has just been completed at Kinokawa, Hakayawa. A harbour has been constructed at the mouth of the river. On the 6th June the opening took place with much ceremony, and in presence of an immense concourse of people—the native accounts say many thousands. A breakwater sixty feet long has been run out, and at the end of it is a lighthouse. The expense has been borne by a merchant, Kanô Sadashichi, and ten other men; and it is likely to be extremely beneficial to this district.

A TOKEI paper reports:—The tax collected in Tokei during May from dancing girls and prostitutes was 7387, yen. The number of the former is 1375, and of the latter 1709. The number increases monthly.

IN KIOTO, a factory has been established for women to learn useful occupations, such as knitting, silk-worm tending, &c., &c. In this place prostitutes and geishas may be seen "working diligently during their leisure time." It is instituted by the officials of Kioto "in order that the ignorant women may learn the arts of industry." If there be any truth in this, and we suppose there is, as it is published in a most respectable paper, the Kioto officials cannot be too highly praised; and we wish them great success in their sensible and practical efforts to supplant evil with good.

Dr. Schoenberger, a few days since engaged by the Japanese Government to proceed to Formosa as a physician, was, this afternoon, a few minutes before the departure of the steamer for Nagasaki, arrested on a warrant issued by Mr. Zappe, the German Consul. Whether the above-mentioned engagement or any other motive has been the cause for the arrest we have been unable to ascertain. —*Herald*, June 18th.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

So little has been done in the Import Market since last issue that our remarks may be reduced to very small limits. Throughout it may be said that to a large extent business has been stagnant, and prices quoted are likely to touch still lower figures. General remarks on the various staples will be found at foot.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.00 to 2.10	} Business done to a small extent, in 9 lbs.
8 „ do. 45 in. ... .. „	2.25 to 2.40	
9 „ do. in. ... .. „	2.70 to 2.85	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... .. „	2.60 to 2.85	} Little enquiry. No Stocks. Very dull.
T.Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.50 to 2.00	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.	nominal.	} No demand. Enquired for. Little demand.
do. (Dyed) ... .. „		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.90 to 0.95	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. nominal. per piece.	7.50 to 8.50	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	0.95 to 1.00	
Taffachelass ... .. „		
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	36.50 to 39.00	} Small business in 16/24 and 28/32.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	37.00 to 39.00	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	41.00 to 45.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.	18.00 to 19.00	} Neglected. No transactions.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. „	14.00 to 15.50	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „		
Lustres & Orleans (figared) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.50	
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	5.90 to 7.80	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.18 to 0.19	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „		
Blankets ... .. per lb.		
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.50 to 5.00	} Nominal; large stocks.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.25 to 4.50	
„ hoop ... nominal. ... .. „	5.00	
„ pig ... .. „	2.25 to 2.30	
„ wire ... .. „	10.00 to 12.60	
Steel ... .. „	nominal.	} Drooping.
Lead ... .. „		
Tin Plate ... .. per box		
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	7.75 to 8.25	
do. 2 ... .. „		
do. 3 ... .. „		
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	3.80 to 3.95	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. „	4.75 to 5.00	
do. do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.60 to 3.75	
do. Black ... .. „	nominal	} Stocks small. Some enquiry.
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	15.00 to 15.50	
Kerosine Oil, ... .. 10 Galls., per case.	8.25 to 8.35	

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

SILK.—In the interval since our last, actual transactions have been almost nominal, and prices have suffered little change. The quality of that offered, as we have had occasion to point out for some time past, has been poor, and several bales of very inferior have been returned to the country. The Stock is thus lessened, with advantage to exporters we think, and now stands at less than 500 Bales, but New Silk may be shortly expected ; arrivals of which we hope to be able to report in our next.

TEA.—In our last issue we reported great excitement and an extensive business doing in this article of produce ; this activity has even rather increased than otherwise, and although supplies come in on an extensive scale stocks remain at a low ebb, and are not allowed to accumulate.

The general quality of musters now on view shews rather a falling off in freshness, and many parcels are losing their fragrance.

We hear that a more than ordinary good second crop may be looked for, musters of which we expect about the middle of August.

Our prices continue well maintained, and for really eligible parcels holders require full rates.

Export from Yokohama alone to date, including cargo of the P. M. S. S. *Granada*, to sail to-morrow, equals about 1½ million pounds.

Description.						Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
Silk:—							
Sybashi & Inshiu	Extra	..	nominal	..	..	Nominal.	
	Best	..	do.	..	..		
	Good	..	..	..	..		
	Medium	..	..	..	..		
Shiu Extra	Inferior	..	..	..	..		
	Extra	..	nominal	..	..		
	Best	..	..	..	..		
	Good	..	..	..	..		
Chizen, Medium,	nominal	..	..	..	..		
	Inferior	..	..	..	..		
Matsuki, Inferior to Best		..	..	..	..		
Toshu		..	..	..	..		
Best	..	..	..	..	..		
	Medium	..	..	..	..		
Inferior	..	..	..	..	..		
	Medium	..	nominal	..	..		
Hatchoji—Tussah		..	..	..	..		
Tea:—							
Common,	..	..	nominal	..	..	\$ 34 to 37 per Picul.	
Good Common,	..	..	"	..	..		
Medium	..	..	..	..	..		
Good Medium	..	..	..	..	..		
Fine	..	..	..	..	..		
Finest	..	..	..	..	..		41 to 43 "
Choice	..	..	..	..	..		44 to 47 "
Choicest	..	..	"	..	..		48 to 50 "
Sundries:—							
Wheat,	..	..	nominal	..	..	\$ 1.20 to 1.60 per Picul.	
Rice,	..	..	nominal	..	..		
Seaweed, Fine cut	..	..	..	..	..		2.10 to 2.80 "
" Fine Brown	..	..	..	..	..		1.80 to 2.20 "
" Large Green	..	..	..	..	..		1.00 to 1.40 "
Little Fish,	..	..	..	..	..		10.50 to 11.75 "
Dried Shrimps, ... (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..		14.00 to 16.00 "
Fishrooms,	..	..	..	..	..		35.00 to 40.00 "
Singlass	..	..	..	..	..		25.00 to 45.00 "
Sharks' Fins (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..		22.00 to 42.00 "
Vax, White	..	..	..	..	..		14.00 to 16.00 "
" Bees,	..	..	..	..	..		40.00 to 48.00 "
Ball Nuts	..	..	..	..	..		12.00 to 13.00 "
Sulphur,	..	..	..	..	..		2.20 to 3.00 "
Jinseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	no stock	..	..	..	..		3.50 to 5.50 per catty.
" (100 a 200 " " )	"	..	..	..	..		2.20 to 3.25 "
Cotacoo, common	..	..	..	..	..		6.50 to 10.00 per Picul
Lape Oil, (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..		7.00 to 8.50 "
Shell Fish,	..	..	..	..	..		17.00 to 36.00 "
Amphor,	..	..	..	..	..		15.00 to 16.50 "
Beche de Mer, ...	..	..	..	..	..		30.00 to 60.00 "
Onions	..	..	..	..	..		7.50 to 8.50 per ton.



## ARRIVALS.

June 5, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 2,200, from San Francisco, May 16th, mails and general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 6, Brit. str. *Washi*, Withers, 221, from Amoy, May 29th, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 6, H. B. M. S. S. *Iron Duke*, Capt. Arthur, from Yokoska.  
 June 6, Am. str. *Granada*, Seabury, 2,572, from San Francisco, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 8, Brit. schr. *Trevelan Family*, Sutton, 299, from Taiwanfoo, May 23rd, sugar, to Netherlands Trading Co.  
 June 8, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemaschoffsky, 460, from Hiogo, June 5th, coal and general, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 June 8, *Kiu Shu*, Am. S. S., De Velle, 700 tons, from Shanghai, Ballast, to E. Fischer & Co.  
 June 9, French str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, June 2nd, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 9, *Mary Ann Holman*, Holman, 271, from Taiwanfoo, May 16th, sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 June 10, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai, &c., mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 10, Am. bark *Benefactor*, Hayden, 596, from New York, general, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 June 10, *Pride of the Thames*, Brown, 377, from Nagasaki, June 1st, coal, to E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 June 12, Brit. ship *Chusan*, Hills, 817, from Liverpool, 2nd Feb., general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 12, German str. *Bellona*, Schultz, 707, from Shanghai, 7th June, ballast, to E. Fischer & Co.  
 June 13, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,325, from Hongkong, June 6th, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 June 15, Am. str. *Nevada*, Dearborn, 2,143, from San Francisco, May 23rd, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 16, Brit. ship *John Rennie*, Nicholson, 848, from Sydney, N.S.W., coal, to Captain.  
 June 17, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, &c., mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 17, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 3,836, from Hongkong, June 10th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 18, Russ. Corvete *Bogatyr*, Schaffroff, 800 tons, from Hakodate, June 6th.  
 June 18, Brit. str. *Washi*, Withers, 221, from Kobe, 16th June, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 19, Frch. barq. *Marianne*, Bazelaire, 468, from Wuaung, general, to Order.  
 June 21, Frch. str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, June 14th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 22, Am. str. *Granada*, Seabury, 2,576, from Hongkong, June 15th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

June 4, Brit. barq. *Flying Spur*, Croote, 735, for Manila, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 June 5, Am. str. *Alaska*, Van Sice, 4,011, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 June 7, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 2,200, for Hongkong, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 7, Am. str. *Granada*, Seabury, 2,572, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 June 8, U. S. frigate *Tuscarora*, G. E. Belknap, for San Francisco.  
 June 8, *Acantha*, Brit. str. Young, 653 tons, for Akita.  
 June 8, Brit. ship *Southern Ocean*, Huckstable, 1,260, for Victoria, Vancouver Island ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 June 10, Brit. str. *Nombay*, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 June 10, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 June 10, Brit. str. *Ping On*, Mooney, 695, for West Coast of Japan, ballast, despatched by Fischer & Co.  
 June 11, Brit. brig *Georgina*, Smith, 222, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 June 12, Am. str. *Kiu Shu*, De Velle, 700, for West Coast of Japan, ballast, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.  
 June 14, German str. *Bellona*, Schultz, 707, for West Coast of Japan, ballast, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.  
 June 17, French str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 June 17, Brit. schr. *Trevelan Family*, Sutton, 299, for Amoy, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 June 17, French ship *St. Aubin*, Blouet, 1,162, for West Coast of Japan, ballast, despatched by the Captain.  
 June 18, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai, &c., mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.

June 18, H. M. S. S. *Cadmus*, Capt. Whyte, for Hongkong.  
 June 20, Am. str. *China*, Cobb, 3,836, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 June 20, Brit. barq. *Mary Ann Holman*, Holman, 271, for Foochow, ballast, despatched by Captain.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, for San Francisco :  
 Mrs. N. P. Mitchell, Messrs. E. Lepissier, T. G. Campbell, Dr. Bloodgood, Capt. Calhoun, Mr. J. B. Upham, Miss Harrison, Messrs. A. C. Fuller, A. W. Harrison, Captain C. H. Nelson, F. Brock, H. P. Andrews, Mrs. L. W. Johnson, Mrs. A. Knox.  
 Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, from San Francisco :  
 Messrs. S. Leike, A. Taga, E. Popp, H. C. L'hotel, Rutter; and 205 Chinese in the steerage.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Granada*, from San Francisco :—  
 FOR YOKOHAMA :  
 Yazo Yamamoto, Zizo Yamai, Ikataru Inouge, Teizo Shirane, Shizejiro Okomati, Mrs. Luther A. Hall, Paul Heinemann, F. D. Illinger and wife, Isami Kamamora Mrs. A. E. Luce, Richard Bock, Robert Kirsten, Henry Ferris, B. R. Lewis, Charles Blaney, John W. Griffin, W. Anneke, Mrs. Purcell and 2 infants, Y. Otsuka, Heimonish Spinger, Ganishiro Ishizarora; and 2 Steerage.  
 FOR SHANGHAI :  
 J. R. Morewood, A. E. Luce, Arch, J. Little, and Frank M. Youd.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong :  
 Miss Sikemeyer, Messrs. Wirim, Schoshi, Kagi-sama, Moshi, Gooding, Haro, Motomi, Yamoski, Comita, Matoubara, Nakohie Baron Siebold, Indissim, Ischi, Nakamura Ito, Azakomo, Saito, Tikey, Gosset, Patquemeviletz, and Gosset.  
 Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai :  
 Mr. Struve (Russian Minister), Mrs. Struve, Captain and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Heinemann, Rev. D. Green, Mrs. Grey and 3 children, Judge Goodwin, Felix Goodwin, A. C. Molesworth, A. S. Harvey, Robt. Harvey, E. A. Bird, R. M. Irwin, J. G. Walsh, M. D'Affinède, M. Kinder, 6 Japanese; and 47 in the steerage.

Per P. M. str. *Oregonian*, for Shanghai :—  
 Mr. W. McGregor, Mrs. Martcham, Miss Gray, Mr. & Mrs. Luce, Messrs. J. Gooding, F. C. Christy, F. M. Youd, A. Real, P. Sichel, A. J. Little, J. L. Turner, Mrs. T. Bush and infant, Mrs. T. Cook and children, Messrs. F. Camporeale, E. McKean, A. O. Gay, R. Kirsten, R. Bock, W. Neilson, A. Housel, H. Roberts, C. Wiggins, Toni Nugli, Rev. J. H. Quinley, B. B. Lewis, E. Grosser, H. Ohl, H. Annacka, and J. G. Vassor.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, from Hongkong :  
 Messrs. Iawaski, York; and 7 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, from San Francisco :  
 Dr. P. Davis, wife and infant, J. H. Jones; in the steerage—E. Seckendorf, and one Japanese.

Per French str. *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong :  
 Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, M. Rixail Certon, Madame Ana and child, M. Louis Glénat, M. and Madame Lepissier.

Per *Golden Age*, from Shanghai, &c. :  
 D. D. Field, wife, child and servant, J. Wildman, E. R. Andrews and wife, W. W. Blow, W. Robotham and servant, R. H. Boyce, F. Knoblauch, W. P. Tillman, Rev. T. C. Davison and servant, H. Gribble and servant, C. Wiggins and servant, H. Roberts, R. M. Brown and servant, E. Grosser, H. Ohl and servant, J. Winchler, Miss Templeton and servant, G. Hallcock, L. Polana and servant, A. Winstanley and servant, J. Meldrum.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO :

Captain Rollins, H. A. Howe, Jr., Miss E. A. Dessenett, H. R. Graham, Geo. Ganzert, J. M. Wright, U.S.N., W. D. Spence, H. F. Mackintosh, U.S.N.

## FOR NEW YORK :

Mrs. M. M. Delaue and child.  
 Per Am. str. *China*, from Hongkong :  
 Mr. D. H. Stewart, Miss E. W. Dumont, and Miss Colburn.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO :

Paymaster Guild, wife, and 2 children, Mr. J. Harder; and 993 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai :

W. H. Rawson, T. W. Hinchliff, J. C. Wheatley, Mrs. C. A. Hall, C. H. Haswell, Jr., and 2 Japanese.

## FOR NAGASAKI :

F. S. Jacobs and servant; 4 Japanese.

## FOR KOBE :

2 Japanese.

Per Am. str. *China*, for San Francisco :

Vicomte de Gony, G. Jeannel, Mrs. M. M. Delaue and child, Capt. H. C. Dearborn, L. Polano, Baron Benoist, R. P. Bridgson, Miss Bridgson, Charles F. Guild, Mrs. Guild and 2 children, Major G. Clay, W. Willman, A. Hamonstede, Govt. C. E., Felix Goodwin, J. Harder, Lieut. W. H. Emory and servant, Baron M. von Hippel, C. de Ryschkan, J. M. Wight, H. P. Mackintosh, Geo. Ganzert, Lieut. Fred. Gossett and servant, Victor Meignan, Mrs. Swibjer and child, Mrs. Bendell, H. A. Howe, Miss F. A. Dezenett, C. G. Dunlop, W. D. Spence, Capt. F. M. Rollins, A. S. Harvey, Robert Harvey, Mrs. P. V. Veeder and servant, Miss Jeannie Veeder, and Miss Gussie Veeder.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Vasco de Gama* reports: Left San Francisco 15th May, 1874, at noon. Experienced heavy head seas and strong breeze during first two days of passage, thence strong southerly breezes and fine weather to Yokohama.

The P. M. S. S. *Granada*, 2,572, Capt. Seabury, left San Francisco at 0.15 p.m. 16th May, arrived 1.15 p.m. to-day.

The French gun-boat *Bourayne*, left on Saturday for Hongkong, en route to Europe.

The P. M. S. S. *Granada*, 2,572 tons, Capt. C. P. Seabury, arrived in this harbour at 1.25 p.m. on 16th inst. Reports having left San Francisco at 12.15 p.m. on 15th May. For the first two weeks experienced a succession of westerly gales, with high seas, which was followed by fine weather, with northerly and easterly winds. The whole passage was made under steam alone, the best day's run being 300 miles. This fine steamer was built at Wilmington, Delaware. She is brig-rigged, and her engines are on the compound principle, manufactured by Messrs J. & Co., of Glasgow. Her passenger accommodation is excellent, she having accommodated for 190 saloon passengers and 300 steerage, besides space for 1,800 tons of cargo, and 500 tons of mail. The cabin fittings are very handsome, and quite beyond what is usually found in ocean steamers of any class.

The Am. bark *Benefactor* left New York Feb. 1st. Experienced moderately fine weather throughout passage, light variable winds.

The New York Agent  
FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokai (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokai, in the Japanese language.

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

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# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

We cannot report a profitable trade in exports, but there is a decided movement, the commencement of which we announced in our last. The weather, however, has interfered to a certain extent with business, and has had a slightly depressing effect.

COTTON YARNS have had continued attention and prices are decidedly hardening; SHIRTINGS remain much as before. The heavy stocks act most oppressively. VELVETS have met with a fair demand and prices have been very firm. In WOOLLENS there is no change, but the Autumn and Winter seasons are looked forward to as giving hopes of improvement.

METALS are unchanged. SUGAR very firm, and a good business doing.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.20 to 2.25	} Good business.
8 " do. ... .. "	2.65 to 2.75½	
9 " do. 44 in. ... .. "	3.10 to 2.20	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 36 in. ... .. "	2.20 to 2.40	} No demand.
61 to 72 " do. ... .. "	2.50 to 2.70	
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. "	1.45 to 1.50	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.45 to 0.75	} Nominal.
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.		
do. (Dyed) ... .. "	3.50 to 3.75	
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. "	1.25 to 2.30	} Small enquiry at quotations.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	2.40 to 2.50	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	9.00 to 10.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. "	0.90 to 1.00	
Taffachelass ... .. "	2.40 to 2.85	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.50	} Very fair business.
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	40.00 to 42.00	
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	44.00 to 47.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.		
do. Black do. ... .. "	14.50 to 15.00	
do. Scarlet do. ... .. "	18.00 to 18.50	
Union Camlets (Black) ... .. "		} Demand.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. "	13.00 to 14.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. "	6.00 to 8.00	
Lustras & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. "	4.00 to 5.00	} Enquiry.
do. (plain) do. ... .. "	4.50 to 6.00	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. "	6.50 to 8.00	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		} Small demand
Mousseline de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.16 to 0.19½	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. "		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. "		
Long Ells (assorted) ... .. per piece.		
Blankets ... .. per lb.		
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.50 to 6.00	
" nail rod ... .. "	4.50 to 5.50	
" hoop ... .. "	5.00 to 1.10	
" pig ... .. "		} METALS—Small Nail rod saleable.
" wire ... .. "	12.00 to 13.00	
Steel ... .. "		
Lead ... .. "		} Buyers.
Tin Plate ... .. per box	9.00 to 9.50	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.80 to 9.00	} Nominal.
do. 2 ... .. "	7.95 to 8.05	
do. 3 ... .. "	7.50 to 7.50	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. "	6.80 to 6.85	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. "	5.70 to 5.95	
do. (Swatow) ... .. "		
do. Black ... .. "		
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. "	16.50 to 18.20	

# Yonohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK**—This staple has been pretty brisk since our last; buyers still acting with necessary caution. The settlements have exceeded 1,000 bales.

**SILKWORM EGGS** have come to market very slowly, not one-fifth of the quantity having arrived that had been received to the same time last year. The Government have given a distinct assurance not more than 1,300,000 cards will be offered for export this year. Purchases have as yet been limited, the prices being:—

Joshiu .....	\$3.50 to \$3.90
Bushiu .....	2.50 to 2.80
Oshiu .....	2.65

**TEA**.—In our last issue we reported the Tea market as firm, with a fair amount of business doing, which state of affairs we have now to confirm by present opportunity.

Settlements for the past fortnight are again very liberal and amount to some 4,600 piculs: included in these are several parcels of lower class Teas at from \$21 to \$24 per picul, averaging "fair Good Common"; some sizable purchases have also been made in low class fine at \$35 to \$37 per picul.

Supplies have been rather limited and we believe that the dealers in the interior have a very mistaken notion of how prices must run to promote extensive business, and thus arises the difficulty: stocks are light and mostly of lower class goods.

The *Elta Loring* had despatch from this for New York on the 29th ult., leaving the *Morro Castle* nearly loaded and the *Clausina* on the berth for same destination. Freight continues £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Description.		Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>			
Mybashi & Sinshiu	Extra, none ... ..	\$650.00 to 630.00 per picul	
	Best ... ..		
	Good ... ..		
	Medium ... ..		
	Inferior ... ..	500.00 to 510.00	"
Oshiu Extra	... ..	550.00 to 600.00	"
" Best	... ..		
" Good	... ..		
Echizen, Medium	... ..	430.00	"
" Inferior	... ..		"
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	... ..	480.00	"
Koshiu	... ..		
" Best	... ..		
" Medium	... ..		
" Inferior	... ..		
Sodai Best	... ..		
Hatchoji—Tussah	... ..		
<b>Tea:—</b>			
Common, (in no demand)	... ..		
Good Common,	... ..	\$ 23 to \$ 25	
Medium	... ..	\$ 28 to \$ 30	
Good Medium	... ..	\$ 32 to \$ 34	
Fine	... ..	\$ 35 to \$ 38	
Finest	... ..	\$ 40 to \$ 43	
Choice	... ..	\$ 46 to \$ 54	
Choicest	... ..	\$ 55	
<b>Sundries:—</b>			
Rice,	... ..	nominal per Picul.	
Seaweed, Fine cut	... ..	\$ 1.30 to 4.50	"
" Fine Brown	... ..	2.25 to 3.00	"
" Large Green...	... ..	1.30 to 1.80	"
Cuttle Fish,	... ..	13.00 to 14.00	"
Dried Shrimps, (no stock)	... ..	11.00 to 16.00	"
Mushrooms,	... ..	26.00 to 28.00	"
Isinglass do.	... ..	20.00 to 35.00	"
Starks' Fins	... ..	25.00 to 52.00	"
Wax, White	... ..	14.00 to 16.00	"
" Bees, (no stock)	... ..	40.00 to 50.00	"
Gail Nuts	... ..	—	
Sulphur,	... ..	2.20 to 2.50	"
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty) no stock	... ..	3.25 to 5.00 per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " ) do.	... ..	2.25 to 3.25	"
Tobacco, common	... ..	6.50 to 12.00 per Picul	
Rape Oil,	... ..	—	
Shell Fish,	... ..	23.00 to 40.00	"
Camplor, no stock	... ..	17.00 to 20.00	"
Beche de Mer,	... ..	35.00 to 50.00	"
Coal,	... ..	7.00 to 12.00 per ton.	

## TABLES

## SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To England ... ..	2,247	3,100	2,890	623	2,589	2,440	1,173
"  Marseilles ... ..	873	2,352	1,986	272	940	1,761	1,377
"  United States ... ..	9	104	18	17	56	248	102
"  Other Countries ... ..	248	592	123	—	—	—	—
Total Bales ... ..	3,377	6,058	5,017	912	3,585	4,449	2,652

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
England ... ..	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010	5,463
France ... ..	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156	6,195
America ... ..	172	56	353	260	799	647
Other Countries ... ..	1,375	430	98	—	19	1
Total bales ... ..	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984	12,306

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8.
To New York &c. ... ..	4,092,145	5,359,166	3,771,238	3,782,596	1,606,425	2,471,403	1,809,206
"  San Francisco ... ..	1,043,142	1,199,534	1,041,172	1,059,682	376,694	411,311	141,650
"  England ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	605,753	291,506
"  China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,436
Total pounds ... ..	5,135,287	6,558,700	4,835,410	4,842,278	1,983,119	3,490,267	2,294,798

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA,

	1872-3	1871-2	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9	1867-8
England ... ..	—	—	—	100,003	970,225	772,332
New York ... ..	9,187,785	9,554,908	10,851,180	8,483,491	9,096,438	6,642,294
San Francisco ... ..	2,815,241	1,927,265	2,597,977	1,654,921	1,539,650	911,071
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,800	73,436
Total pounds ... ..	12,003,026	11,482,173	13,449,157	10,238,415	11,608,114	8,399,133

## EXCHANGE.

STERLING.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d.  
 " do. do. ....60 days' si ht.....4s. 2d.  
 " Private do. ....6 months' sight.....4s. 3½d. @ 4s. 2½d.  
 " do. do. ....Documents.....4s. 3½d. @ 4s. 4d.  
 PARIS.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....5.11  
 do .....3 months' sight.....5.38½

Private Paper 6 months' sight.....5.49  
 " 3 " " .....5.43½  
 SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills....on demand.....72½  
 " Private Bills...10 days' sight.....73  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills....on demand.....73  
 " Private Bills...10 days' sight.....73½ cent discount.



## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 22, Am. ship *Endearour*, Warland, 910, from New York, Coals and General, to Wilkin and Robinson.  
 Sept. 25, Chinese steamer *Aden*, Peterson, 587, from Shanghai, Kice, to Captain.  
 Sept. 25, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,350, from San Francisco, Sept. 1st, Mails and general, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Sept. 25, Brit. str. *Aroca*, Andrews, 1,480, from Hongkong, Sept. 16th. Mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 27, Brit. ship *Solent*, from London, general to Cornes & Co.  
 Sept. 28, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 28, Brit. str. *Oxfordshire*, Jones, 1,229, from Shanghai, general, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 28, French Iron-clad, *Belliqueuse*, Libaudiere, 2,500 tons, 18 guns, from Nagasaki.  
 Sept. 30, Am. str. *Relief*, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, Native Produce, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 3, Brit. ship *Jason*, Leslie, 877, from Newport, Coal, to Strachan and Thomas.  
 Oct. 4, Brit. str. *Maud*, Britton, 843, from Hongkong and London general, to Simon Evers & Co.  
 Oct. 4, Am. corvette, *Lackawanna*, McCauley, 1,026, from Hakodate.  
 Oct. 5, H. B. M. Ironclad, *Iron Duke*, W. Arthur, 3,300, from Nambu, Oct., 2nd.  
 Oct. 5, Despatch vessel *Salamis*, Hon. A. C. Littleton, 650, from Nambu, Oct., 2nd.  
 Oct. 5, Gun-boat, *Dwarf*, Bax, 464, from, Nambu, Oct., 2nd.  
 Oct. 6, H. B. M. gun-boat, *Frolic*, Buckle, 462 tons, 4 guns, from Nambu, Oct., 2nd.  
 Oct. 6, H. B. M. gun-boat, *Thistle*, H. A. Digby, 563, from Nambu, Oct., 2nd.  
 Oct. 6, Am. str. *New York*, Wise, 2,119, from Shanghai, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 6, Brit. str. *Quang Se*, McLachlan, 1,759, from Hongkong, general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24, Am. Str. *Colorado*, Dearborn, 3,836, for San Francisco, Mails and general, despatched by P. M. Company.  
 Sept. 25, Fr. steamer *Nil*, Samat, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Sept. 25, Brit. ship *Quorn*, Murphy, 1,225, for San Francisco.  
 Sept. 25, Am. steamer *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 26, H. M.'s S. *Salamis*, Littleton, 650, for Namba.  
 Sept. 27, Am. steamer *Japan*, Freeman, 4,354, for Hongkong, Mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 29, Brit. barq., *Parmenio*, Abbott, 369, for Hakodate, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Sept. 29, Am. barq. *Elta Loring*, Loring, 716, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Sept. 30, Chinese str. *Aden*, Peterson, 587, for Kobe, general, despatched by Chinese.  
 Oct. 1, Am. str. *Ariel*, Newell, 1,836, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 2, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 2, Brit. str. *Benledi*, Buchanan, 990, for Kobe, general, despatched by Macpherson & Marshall.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.  
 Bishop Williams, Messrs. A. M. Moore, C. F. Mayers, W. Steel, J. Sanlin, N. Bachi, W. Guillaume M. Bagwig, J. Nowlan, and 100 Japanese in the steerage.  
 Per Am. Steamer *Colorado*, for San Francisco.—  
 Messrs. W. H. Turner, Mrs. Dearborn and family Madame Lavaude, 19 U. S. seamen in the steerage.  
 FOR NEW YORK.  
 Messrs. S. H. Clark, Miss Farley, T. B. Washington Paymaster G. W. Long, and 37 in the steerage.

## FOR EUROPE.

A. Howell, Esq., Mrs. Howell and family.  
 Per Ch. str. *Aden*, from Shanghai: Messrs. J. A. Triggs, Watts, and Jacobson. One Chinese and three Japanese.  
 Per P. & O. str. *Aroca*, from Hongkong:—  
 Messrs. Abano, Murato, Hoke, Schenus, Stollery, and 6 on d.c.k.

Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*, from San Francisco:—  
FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hon. J. A. Bingham, wife and two daughters, J. A. Iiso, H. P. Andrew, A. Adamson, U. S. N., D. W. Stevens, Mrs. Deniston, Dr. F. Von Haupt, V. Dama, Lt. Com. D. W. Mullen, U. S. N., Mrs. E. T. Doane, Rev. W. B. Wright, Tho. Walsh and servant, Rev. A. C. Shaw, A. W. Unthank, Miss E. Harrison, H. Latham, Rev. J. L. Atkinson, wife and two children, and two in the steerage.

## FOR HIOGO.

Henry Schoning, Rev. C. H. Newman.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Mrs. C. J. Hangsche, F. R. Halsey and wife, General S. J. Bridge and nephew, Miss Lottie Moon, Rev. J. W. Davis, G. W. Painter, Miss A. C. Safford, Mrs. Sheppard and inf., F. Collins and wife, A. R. Margary, Rev. W. S. Holt and wife, Albert Draper, Miss H. L. Winn, C. B. Collins, and nine in the steerage.

## FOR HONGKONG.

Edmund Sharp and wife, R. H. Pye, wife, and servant, H. S. Steine, Mrs. D. Stout, and 254 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. steamer *Costa Rica*,

## FOR HIOGO.

Messrs. R. V. Boyle, J. P. Noel, and servt., G. W. Painter, L. Van der Polder, Ishikawa, and one Japanese Officer, and servt. 58 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

Messrs. W. Emory, Dr. Rotz, Jamaint, Noel, Miss A. G. Saffron, Revd. D. L. Atkinson and wife, Mrs. E. Doane, and 38 in the steerage.

## FOR SHAN HAI.

Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Hayes, W. Cowderoy, W. S. Holt and wife, A. Borel, G. Van der Vlies, Revd. J. W. Davis.

Per Am. steamer *Japan* :

## FOR HONGKONG.

Messrs. A. Hara, M. Barrillies and Shanogich.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.

Mrs. W. P. Mangum, Messrs. A. E. Jones, Joseph and servant, Rev. O. Villion and servant, Hober and servant, Okada and servant, Dr. C. D. Fisher, Rev. R. S. Maclay, W. W. Cargill and servant, E. H. Bird and servant, T. Lopper and servant, six Japanese officers. Steerage.—Mr. S. Morris and wife, Mr. John Ashton, Mrs. Morris, and 57 others.

Per Am. str. *Ariel*, for Hakodate.

Messrs. Haber, Cheshire and George, and 1 Japanese in the cabin, 19 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, for Hiogo.

Mr. C. A. Flanders, 6 Japanese, in the cabin; and 56 in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

Mr. John Maacks, and 67 in the steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Mr. Sheppard and wife, Mr. Halsey and wife, Bishop Williams, Mr. A. R. Morgan, Mr. John Schoning, and 10 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai.

## FOR YOKOHAMA.

M. and Mrs. J. P. Macques and servant, C. H. Oliver, J. A. Primrose, Revd. Dr. C. Vroman, Revd. Midon, Lieut. Ela U. S. N., H. Becker and servant, R. V. Boyle, J. Pinel and servant, W. Wheeler and servant, M. MacLagan and servant, V. E. Braga and servant, M. Mancini and servant, and 84 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Major T. W. Kinder and 3 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Quang Se*, from Hongkong.

Lieut. J. Gorset, R. E., and 2 Chinese in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

95 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The Am. str. *Relief* from Hakodate, reports light head winds during the early part of the passage. Left in Port one English and one German vessel loading for Shanghai. Passed a barque bound in about 18 mile from Hakodate on the Nambu side, and another yesterday near Cape King. The *Vanguard* from London for this Port is reported having put into Shanghai with loss of spars, sails &c.

The American steamer *Japan* reports, left San Francisco Sept. 1st, at noon, had fine weather up to the 23rd. On morning of 23rd experienced strong southerly and westerly gales with Barometer falling rapidly, stood to south for 6 hours; gale increasing fast with a very heavy sea; was obliged to lay the ship to. At 12 m. of 23rd, gale abating proceeded on our course. Experienced a very strong E. N. E. current the last 5 days.

Report of British ship *Solent*, J. Meldrum master, from London to Yokohama, 135 days:—Left the W. I. Docks May 14th and proceeded on with light winds southerly and Easterly. N. E. trades very light weather thick, passed the Equator June 8th, Long 29° 58' W. Heavy S. S. E. squalls in S. E. trades. From thence to the meridian of the Cape, (which was passed July 12th) variable winds light and fine. Usual run of Westerly and N. W. gales in running down Easting, which was done between Lats 39° and 41° South. Only 3 days S. E. trades but light Westerly winds up to Anjer Stra. which were entered August 15th Beached in Java Sea until August 20th, passed through Gaspar Straits, a large ship there three skysails set a head of us. August 23rd, had excessively heavy squalls abreast the Gulf of Siam, which continued till 25th, when it moderated, and wind set in North E. and light until passing through the Bashees on the evening of the 2nd September from thence until September 7th, had fearful heavy sea from S. E. and N. E., and squally weather but no indication of any extraordinary blow. Barometer standing 29.30 steady. On September 9th indications of bad weather, but nothing extraordinary, towards midnight blowing terrific with a cross sea, furling everything except Main Topmast Staysail reefed, and Mizzen Staysail; (Barometer 29.42) and continued blowing, the 13th, when it moderated in Lat. 29°. N., Long. 128°. 30' E. fine weather continued till the 21st, glass steady at 29.80, till 22nd when it commenced to fall down to 29.28 getting squally, with heavy rain and a heavy S. E. and N. E. sea running the same as before, commenced to shorten sail at noon and reduced the ship to Reefed Main Topmast Staysail, and Mizzen Staysail. Blowing terrific from N. N. E. and N. E. Fearful heavy seas running and ship labouring very heavily. Began to moderate on the 23rd September, wind hauling to the N. W. and finer weather, made necessary sail, glass rising steadily. Took the Pilot September 25th, at 6 p.m. N. E. winds and thick rainy weather. During the passage sprung Jib Boom and Lower Main Topsail Yard. Split Jib, Main and Fore Topmast Staysails and Mizzen Topsail.

The Brit. ship *Jason* reports; left Newport, May 26th, and crossed the Equator June 15th; had light N. E. and S. E. trades: with heavy gales running the easting down after passing the Cape, wind from the S. W. with a very heavy sea. Passed Anjer August 30th; carried a light S. W. monsoon through the China sea; cleared the Bashee Channel September 14th; met with a very heavy N. E. swell with a light westerly wind. Bar. down to 29.58 and the weather hazy, passed the Loochoos September 21st still a heavy N. E. swell. Wind light from N. N. E. made Rock Island October 1st having been set into Suruga Gulf: took Pilot on board at 10 a.m. and anchored here October 2nd, at 6 p.m. 129 days from Newport.

The Brit. str. *Maud*, has experienced very severe weather since leaving Hongkong, on the 1st. A circular storm passed over them, about 50 miles East of Van Diemen's Straits, and yesterday, the Captain reports the weather worse than anything he has seen for twenty five years. The Barometer on the 1st fell to 25.50.

The *Quang Se*, 1,778 tons, J. M. Lachlan, Commander, left Hongkong September 27th, at 3.30 p.m., with 97 Passengers, 912 tons of Freight and 5 pkgs. Mails:—Had strong E. N. E. and N. E. winds, with heavy head thick weather and rain to Ochsue Islands; thence till September 30th fresh N. E. winds and clear weather. Same day a very heavy squall from East, and afterwards from E. N. E., N. E. and North, suddenly got up, causing a very confused and turbulent sea and oscillating Barometer, with every indication of a cyclone close to; made all preparations to meet same, and set engine to let it pass. Forenoon of 2nd October, wind N. by W., force 10 and 11, and a very heavy high swell and confused irregular sea—lowest reading of Barometer, 29.38, Mercurial Track, S. W. to N. E.; and travelling slowly. No damage. Thence to port fresh and moderate N. E. winds, arriving at 3.40 p.m., October 6th.

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# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Colorado."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, ~~JUNE~~ <sup>JULY</sup> 20TH, 1874.

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### THE

## "Japan Gazette"

### MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 23RD JUNE TO THE 20TH JULY, 1874.

#### BIRTH.

On the 7th inst., at No. 39, Bluff, Yokohama, Mrs. E. B. Watson of a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

On the 24th ultimo, at No. 211, Bluff, in the presence of Geo. N. Mitchell, Esq., U. S. Vice-Consul, by the Revd. S. R. Brown, D.D., ROBERT MORRISON BROWN, of East Windsor, Connecticut, to MARY AGNES GORDON, only daughter of the late Mortimer Gordon, Esq., of New York.

On the 17th July, at the British Legation, Yokohama, by the Revd. Wm. Ball Wright, in the presence of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., HERBERT WILLIAM GLENDINING PAYNE, only son of the late Capt. William Payne, R.N., to ELIZABETH AMY CATHCART, daughter of Francis Webster, Esq., Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

#### DEATH.

On 17th June, at Sakada, N. W. Coast of Nippon, THOMAS SMITH, Esq., of Yokohama, in his 34th year.

OUR last Mail Summary was published on the 23rd June, and despatched by P. M. S. *Granada*. We are since in receipt of the following Mails:—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
American Mail -	—	June 24th.
English " -	July 1st.	" 29th.
American " -	—	July 7th.
French " -	July 8th.	" 9th.
English " -	" 15th.	" 10th.

Our latest telegrams are to the 4th July; letters dates are to 29th May.

### Summary.

THE GREAT subject of interest still continues to be the Japanese expedition to Formosa; its possibilities and probabilities. During the whole month, the same condition of uncertainty has prevailed, and there appears

to be no likelihood of its being immediately changed. The Japanese force in Formosa has had no human enemy to contend against since the early days of June, but has had to endure the great heat and consequent inconveniences: whilst the government of Japan are placed in a quandary, by the claims of China to the whole island of Formosa, although it is beyond a question that she has repeatedly denied a responsibility for that part of Formosa where the Japanese are. The greatest doubt exists on this point; but the reports that reach this from China point to a determination on the part of that Power to assert its claim to the whole island, and to use force to expel the Japanese unless the fair words hitherto used induce them to withdraw peaceably.

The Japanese have quite succeeded in the primary object of the Expedition, and might retire with a good grace. Indeed, they have nothing else now to do there, unless it be true that they think of colonizing; and that, to all foreigners and to many amongst themselves, appears mere folly. Nothing whatever is known as to the proceedings of the Japanese Envoy Yanagiwara, who was sent to China on this special business. It is a great pity that Soyeshima was not sent. He is the ambassador who declares that the Tsung-li-Yamen told him that aboriginal Formosa did not belong to China; and he is, moreover, a very able, resolute man. Far better would it have been to send him, than a young and not very brilliant man like Yanagiwara. There is a probability of General Le Gendre being dispatched to confer with the Chinese authorities on the matter; but whether in Formosa or at Peking is as yet doubtful.

HIS MAJESTY the Mikado has made no public appearances during the month; but a foreigner has had the honour of attending at the palace and exhibiting some very fine dissolving views in the presence of the Emperor and all the Court.

THE EMPEROR pays out of his privy purse the expense of a foreign doctor to attend the troops in Formosa. Numerous ice machines also have been sent, by his desire, for the use of the sick in that fiercely hot region.

THE GOVERNMENT recently instituted proceedings in the U. S. Consular Court, to recover from the P. M. S. S. Co. a sum of \$10,250, for an alleged breach of charter-party, in consequence of the S. S. *New York* not proceeding on her voyage to Formosa, to convey troops, stores, &c. for the government. Judgment was given for the defendants; but an appeal has since been made to the Circuit Court of California, by the Japanese Government.

THE NEW Temperance Hall was opened on 6th July; Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., occupying the chair.

THE KAISEI GAKKO, and other government schools have been lately holding their examinations, and are now in vacation until the beginning of September.

THE DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY commences its sittings in September.

THERE is a report, that the Japanese have left the Island of Saghalien and gone to Yeso. It has been publicly mentioned for some days, and not contradicted.

THE WOULD-BE assassins of Iwakura, lately the Japanese Ambassador to Foreign Powers, have been decapitated.

REFLECTING MEN among the better classes in Japan generally look with regret on the possibility of their country being drawn into a war with China; but if they entertain any doubts as to the success of their own arms they take care not to show it. On the contrary, they prefer fighting against any odds, to allow themselves to be bullied or coerced. Whatever China may now say as to her sovereignty over Formosa, she is not believed; and the spirit of the people is generally being roused, to uphold the honour of the country at all hazards. In warfare, much depends on the spirit with which the combatants enter upon the conflict; and the Japanese have got it into their heads that one of them is better than several Chinamen. If, therefore, China means fighting, she will find no hesitation on the part of the people, the Army, and Navy of Japan.

THE FORMOSAN Expedition has become so curiously involved that the longest headed politician must find in it a problem impossible to solve. It is, up to this point, exactly as was foreseen. The Chinese, always slow both in Council and in action, although they have known that the expedition was determined upon, almost from its initiation, have not declared themselves respecting it, either one way or the other, until the force sent by Japan is actually landed on the island of Formosa. Then, in reply to a letter from the Japanese General in command, the Viceroy of Fohkien asserts the whole of the island to belong to China; and follows it with another dispatch, addressed to the same commanding officer, reiterating the assertion, and calling for a copy of the written document (which he says there must be, if any agreement was come to between China and Japan), authorizing on the part of the Chinese Government the punishment of the Formosan savages by the Japanese.

In the absence of dates to the dispatches above alluded to, but judging from the fact stated by the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*, which first published the last dispatch, that it had not been published in China prior to the departure of the Mail: we think we are justified in believing that this was not even written before the Japanese had completed the punishment they wished to inflict upon the Boutan and Koolutz tribes. On the 3rd of June, according to the latest telegram published, the Japanese struck a blow at the Boutans which appears to have satiated their desire for vengeance for the present; and gives them the hope that by their success so far the hauds of the Mikado's Envoy to Peking will be greatly strengthened. But now there is another difficulty started. The Viceroy of Fohkien alludes to the circumstances which have led to the invasion of the southern portion of Formosa, in these few words:—"I have to remark that, in the case which concerns the natives of our own tributary country of Loochoo who were murdered when ship-wrecked, I myself have issued strict orders to the local authorities to take the matter into their hands, and it is therefore unnecessary that your country should trouble itself about it."

So that, it appears from this, China actually claims Loochoo as well as Formosa.

It has been perfectly well known that tribute has been paid to China as well as to Japan by Loochoo; but the Loochooans themselves have considered themselves as belonging to Japan; and, under the new arrangements, it is specially made a *han* of Japan, the only one now existing. If China put forth a claim to it, here is another bone of contention.

We cannot too highly extol the dignity and the conciliatory spirit of the Viceroy in his despatches. He demands that Japan shall withdraw her soldiers, but even this in a manner which by no means threatens to disturb amicable relations if uncomplained with; and we are quite satisfied that Japan will not comply. To us it looks as if the Viceroy of Fohkien, taking no steps whatever to prevent the force from going to Formosa, when they purposely visited Amoy, has now seen what foreigners have to say upon the subject, and has rushed in with his tardy despatches to save his own credit with his government. In like manner it seems that the American Consul at Amoy has issued the notification to U. S. citizens altogether too late. It should have been done when they were at Amoy, not when they are in the thick of the enterprise at Formosa. But this is, no doubt, done to save the United States from the appearance of sanctioning any hostilities against

Chinese territory. It ought not, however, to be forgotten how the same savages have been dealt with both by an English man-of-war, the *Cormorant*, and by Admiral Bell of the U.S.N. in 1867, on the occasion of the wreck of the American Barque *Rover*. The savages killed all who escaped from the wreck, with the exception of one Chinaman, who managed to elude them. At that time the U.S. Consul at Amoy, General Le Gendre, went to Formosa and communicated with the Chinese authorities, who promised to punish the murderers, "although the aboriginal region was without the jurisdiction of China." The whole account is given in the *Tokei Journal* of Saturday last of this affair, and it is somewhat inconsistent of those who acted as did the Americans in 1867, undoubtedly with the approbation of all foreigners, to interfere with what Japan is doing now.

The *Tokei Journal*, in giving an account of what had been done from the landing of the Japanese on the 6th May to the 27th May, says, "We shall be prepared to publish such evidence as will show that the Chinese never had any right to it (Southern Formosa), and never, until now, claimed it."

If this can be proved, of course it sets everything at rest; but we fancy that, until now, the Chinese have had, and even now have, very hazy ideas of what constitutes a claim to outlying territory. Corea pays her tribute—but China lays no claim to jurisdiction over her. A translation of an official document copied into the *Far East* of August 1st, 1871, from the *Chinese Repository*, 1845, says "The countries in the four quarters of the world which send Embassies to the Emperor of China and pay tribute are, Corea, Liuchiu, Laos, Cochin China, Siam, Sulu, Holland, Burmah, and those of the Western ocean: all other countries have only intercourse and commerce." \* \* \* "The countries of the Western Ocean (Europe) are Portugal, Italy, and England." Among these, Formosa is not mentioned; which at first sight would lead to the supposition that it is looked upon as an integral part of the Empire. But the Southern point has never been subdued by China, although like Liuchiu (and Holland and England!) the aborigines do pay some kind of tribute—not sending it by special envoy to Peking, but to the Chinese authorities at Taiwan.

Under any circumstances, Japan cannot recede now. We hope it may be proved that she is not in the wrong as regards the non-jurisdiction of China. If she be, the fault lies with China. This statement declared to have been made by the Emperor of China or his government to Soyeshima is not a mere invention newly made for the occasion. It was reported in this paper directly Soyeshima returned, and it has always been understood that sooner or later action would be taken upon it. No doubt the accident of the events in Saga hastened it; but it was resolved upon long before the insurrection in Saga was dreamt of.

The expedition will have its uses, apart from its declared object. If successful, it will once and for ever prevent any such cruelties to shipwrecked people as have been perpetrated by the Boutans occurring again. Further, it will have—it has had—the effect of occupying the minds of the soldiers and the samurai, and will most probably restore the loyalty of both. It may lead to an outcry to be led to Corea, but, at any rate, it gives the ministers breathing time, and will shew them practically the expense of such enterprises; and they will be able to form a better estimate of the cost, and to come to a conclusion whether the game

is worth the candle. But, beyond this, the officers of this expedition have already had practical proof of the necessity of far stricter discipline among the soldiers than has yet been obtained. A great deal has been made of the small affair at Sekimon; but, from private information we have received, and we have good reason to believe that similar information has been officially sent to the government, the impetuosity of the soldiers goes nigh to render nugatory the "best-laid schemes." In the *Tokei Journal* account we read, "It was a victory, but it was at the cost of a plan which must have secured the defeat, if not the annihilation, of all the Boutans. Admiral Akimaru at once ordered the withdrawal of the forces; but now that the soldiers had felt their power it was thought that it was impossible to longer postpone an attack." Every instance of conflict up to that time had arisen through the wilfulness of soldiers going out of camp, against orders. They are far from insubordinate; but as yet they do not recognise the necessity of one head directing all, and every man yielding implicit obedience. Whilst, then, the soldiers rejoice in what they fancy a victory, the commanders complain of its altogether upsetting their plans.

No doubt both the Admiral and the Commander-in-Chief now recognise the necessity of strict discipline; and this small campaign will be valuable if it leads to the introduction of a better state of things in this respect.

We would be glad if these hostilities should be the last in which Japan should have to engage, but we are of opinion that a Corean conflict is a mere question of time. Let those who think otherwise hold their opinion; we are convinced that we shall be found to be correct. It will be a great thing if, when that time comes, the naval and military forces have attained to greater perfection of obedience; and we hope that the government will not again "let loose the dogs of war" until both services approximate in some measure to the foreign models they have selected for their soldiers and their sailors.

AN ARTICLE in the *Japan Mail* of Saturday last taxes Mr. Le Gendre with misrepresenting to Mr. De Long facts, on the strength of which misrepresentation Mr. Le Gendre was endowed "with the rank of Nitokwan, or a position in the second grade of officials, the bestowal of a boundless salary, the presentation of Excalibur at the sacred hands of His Imperial Majesty, &c., &c."

Of General Le Gendre we cannot help observing, that we believe him to be in the right in refraining from noticing such diatribes as this. But we think it is altogether so unfair to attack a man in this way unless he be a very rogue, whose ill-conduct justifies whatever lashing he may receive, that we will tell what we know about the circumstances especially mentioned by the *Mail*. We took occasion for our own information and the better to understand the Formosan affair, to make minute enquiries in a quarter we know to be correctly informed; and which had no object in deceiving us and every reason for giving us correct information.

The *Mail* says, "It is idle to deny that the Formosa expedition would never have been undertaken but for the Saga insurrection, of which it is the direct offspring." We should rather put it that the Saga insurrection was the direct offspring of the refusal of the present ministers to go to war with Corea and to punish the Formosans.

Long before the Saga insurrection, the engagement of General Le Gendre was made by the Japanese government. In November, 1872

—we took care to be thus minute in our enquiries—Mr. De Long first addressed a letter to General Le Gendre, stating that the government of Japan had been making enquiries of him respecting Formosa; and asking him to defer his departure to America over one mail, that he might give the benefit of his information upon Formosa to the government. At this time, we have reason to believe, Mr. De Long and General Le Gendre had never met. General Le Gendre consented to remain, and having placed at the disposal of the government a large quantity of information, obtained after much personal experience of the island and its aborigines, he was requested to remain permanently and take service under the government. For sometime he steadily resisted, saying that he considered himself still in the U. S. service, although he had permanently left China. He also mentioned that the Japanese could hardly offer him the equivalent of what he looked forward to in America, and said that it was impossible for anyone to obtain proper respect in Japan, unless he had rank; and he would not think of entering the Japanese service for that reason, amongst others. He added that he had been nominated by the President as U. S. Minister to Buenos Ayres, although Congress adjourned without having his name presented to them. This was quite understood by the Japanese concerned. General Le Gendre remained here two months, and gave all the information he could to the government, placing at their disposal the while, an amount of information, comprised in his own voluminous notes, a variety of rare and valuable works, and original maps, which it is doubtful if they could have obtained from any other person in the East. He was then going to America by the Mail steamer, steadily refusing to receive any remuneration for the services he had rendered during his stay. It was then that Mr. De Long wrote to General Le Gendre a letter, urging and reiterating his wish that he should accept the appointment the government were so strongly desirous that he should fill; and telling him that the government had conferred upon him the second rank, Nito-kwan, on the condition that he should remain. General Le Gendre had frequently been requested to name his own terms, but always said that this was no object to him. Mr. De Long, however, in his letter, named a sum which the Japanese were willing to pay—and that sum is certainly not entitled to the term 'a boundless salary;' for it is far less than the half of the biggest salary paid by them for foreign services.

At the last moment General Le Gendre yielded to Mr. De Long's earnest representations that he wished it to strengthen the relations between Japan and America.

This much we have learnt, and are sure that in the main it is correct. And we publish it because we do not think that a man who has held the position of American Consul at Amoy for several years with such credit that the President recommends him for promotion, and whom the foreigners of all nationalities, after bidding him farewell, delight further to honour, can be all of a sudden so vile as he is painted. It may not be generally known that, after General Le Gendre's departure from Amoy, a large sum of money was sent from thence to the Chamber of Commerce of (we think) New York, with a request to purchase a service of plate for him. But we are informed that such was the fact.

TO UNDERSTAND those who do not understand themselves is a gift not possessed by most mortals; and the action of the Japanese government now is of that thoroughly

vacillating and uncertain character that "no fellow can understand."

We should like to know, first of all, whether there is a ministry at all in the country. Of course we all know that there are a certain number of Sangi, but whether they all attend to their duties is very uncertain. Rumour assigns to them great resolution one day, and extreme wavering the next; and, whether it be so or not, they get the credit of acting like so many spoilt children, resigning on the slightest pretexts, and holding their offices when a little gentle pressure that flatters their vanity is brought to bear. For instance, we do not believe that any one knows whether Okuma is Finance Minister or not; and we are not sure that he knows himself. And as to the Taiwan Kiyoku, the Department of Formosan Affairs, who is now its chief? We cannot tell.

From good sources we learn that the government, against the advice of foreigners whom they pay well to advise them, are determined to settle a colony on the south-eastern coast of Formosa. It is said that they have laid their case before certain legal functionaries, and have been advised that Japan is perfectly justified in pursuing the course she has taken; and consequently, so far from withdrawing from Formosa, they have made up their minds to establish a colony there. This is surely pure folly; for if she is willing to spend so much money, how far wiser would it be to spend it in her own boundaries. It would go twice as far in the good it would effect, the number of persons it would employ; and in developing resources which have been most loudly declared to exist, but which, now, a good many people view as very doubtful.

The lost efforts of individuals may frequently be a fair subject for sympathy. Disappointment may overtake them in spite of the most constant and persevering exertions. After years of patient striving they may find themselves brought to a stand-still for lack of means to continue. But the Japanese make splendid beginnings; and just when every one thinks that they really are in earnest, and results are likely to arise, they rein up, and the efforts that have produced the admiration of all beholders are utterly wasted and thrown away! And they do not stop for want of funds; for they scatter money freely enough in other directions. There are no less than three departments that we have in our mind's eye, which seem to have come to a standstill in this way. And we feel regret, when we hear of colonizing such a region as that which now occupies attention, while their own people might be well employed on their own soil. Dog-in-the-manger like, they equally refuse to allow foreigners to expend capital in developing their country, or to do it themselves; but they speak of colonizing far-away isles, which, even if they had more men than they knew what to do with, would be of little use to them.

The climate of Japan is exceptionally good. The soil is grateful and the subterranean treasures are abundant. And yet she sends one colony into a region which is half of the year under the snow, and another into a country which is always hot, and generally unhealthy. Were there anything to be gained by it, allowances might be made; but no good end is served by it. We may be told that one colony is to serve as a preventive against Russian occupation of the territory; but if Russia has an idea of possessing it, and the settlements of Japanese are the only obstacles, she will easily find means of surmounting that difficulty. And we may be told that Formosa will be a good outlet for her discontented Samourai, and be a safety-valve against those who would press for a Korean campaign. But if the

Government are content to spend money to keep these men quiet, the best plan would be to provide them with constant occupation.

Nothing makes men good citizens so surely as easy circumstances; and the judicious outlay of capital, or even judiciously facilitating its outlay by private persons in remunerative enterprises, would go far towards allaying the excitement that still exists among the samourai.

THE recent ease in the American Consular Court, in which a claim was made by the Government of Japan, through its Finance Department, upon the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for breach of charter-party, was just what was wanted to give force to recent remarks made in this journal upon the unsatisfactory manner in which the government of this country is now being carried on. Who is at the head of affairs? How is the business of the Empire conducted, and by whom? Of course, we shall be told, by Daijokuan. But who are we to include in Daijokuan? The three Daijins—Daijo, U and Sa—the Sei In and the Sa In. Yes, but of the Daijins how many attend to business? And of the heads of the various departments, the Kiyo, how many attend to their duties. To a foreigner, the manner in which these things are managed here has the appearance of children at play, rather than of men (for we cannot write statesmen) governing an Empire. Okuma is the head of the Finance Department—one would suppose, the most important in the state. But he is appointed at the same time to the charge of the Formosan or Colonization Department; and has to leave his duties at the Okurasho to be done, or left undone, by another. In like manner, Okubo, the Minister for Home Affairs, was made to leave his duties at headquarters in Tokai, to go, first, to put down the Saga rebellion, and then to Nagasaki to quiet the temper of the men who determined to proceed to Formosa, whether with or without imperial orders. So do we see, everyday, men of important position having other duties assigned to them, in addition to those originally held; and often the two duties are of the most opposite character. Take the last that was mentioned, for instance. An officer is required for the judicial department, and, behold, one in the Navy Department is ordered to fulfil the duties, in addition to his former ones.

During the last eight or nine months, that is, ever since the change in the government which took place in October last, the reports of resignations among the higher officers of government have been almost incessant. Yet few real changes have taken place. Sangi have stayed away from office on the plea of illness; but the work of the government has been floundered through somehow—showing that, under certain circumstances, a head is not absolutely essential to vitality. But what a state of incertitude and unpleasantness has been engendered by all this!

The case before the U. S. Consul was in itself a most simple one. The steamer *New York* was chartered by the government to go from Yokohama to Formosa, via Nagasaki. At this last-named port, the charter was broken. Was it by the company or the government? It has been decided that the company was not to blame, and that no damages can therefore be claimed. This is what was generally foreseen. But the extraordinary fact connected with the business is, that an officer of Okurasho, and he not the Kiyo, or responsible minister, should attempt to make it appear that the company had failed in the contract, when there existed a document, said to have been signed by Sanjo Daijin, but at all events



passing through the Foreign Office, which proved the reverse. Surely this could hardly have happened had the Daijokuan been acting in unison, instead of being all in a muddle.

It was recently reported that Okuma had resigned his office of Okurakiyo. It is now said that, having had his sulk out, he has returned to his duty. For the credit of a man whose ability has been very much lauded, we hope that he had no voice in pushing this case into Court—for it is not creditable to the government. It shews at once the sorry picture of a ministry divided against itself, when one department, or a person in highest authority, takes action, and another department attempts to punish those who carry it out. How disgraceful an *exposé* of the absence of concentration of authority is it, that it was necessary to ask such questions of a Japanese witness as, whether the Colonization and Foreign Office Departments are equal in rank; and as to the relative rank of their chiefs. In other words, would the orders of the Chief of the Colonization Department over-ride those of the chief of the Foreign Office; the issue being pared down to so fine a point as to the rank of Mr. Okuma and Mr. Terashima.

We hope that, in future, we shall see no other instance of one department dragging the government through the mud in this way. It is perhaps well for the people of Japan to get a small glance behind the scenes, that they may judge for themselves of the absolute necessity that exists for some reform in the conduct of affairs. Let the Chiho Kaigi or Deliberative Assembly get to work as quickly as possible, and let them resolutely insist on the rectification of such an unfortunate state of affairs. Let them keep ministers up to the mark by shewing them that they must work together, or retire; that there be no disunion in the Imperial Councils, bringing the government into disrepute and causing natives and foreigners alike to regard it with indifference, if not with contempt.

### TREATY LIMITS.

#### A HYPOTHETICAL CASE BEFORE A MODEL CONSUL.

This was an action brought by the Japanese Government against A—B—, described as a merchant resident at this port, in the X— Consular Court, for having exceeded the limits of travel as stipulated in existing treaties between Japan and foreign nations.

Mr. C— appeared as prosecutor, on behalf of the Japanese Government, being accompanied by several officials of the Saibansho.

After taking the evidence for the prosecution from Japanese witnesses, which was clear enough as to the fact that Mr. A—B— had, on a pleasure excursion, proceeded a distance beyond the ten ri, and which, indeed, the accused did not deny, His Honour addressed the prosecutor as follows:—

You prosecute Mr. A—B— for having exceeded Treaty Limits, and he does not deny having done so; but, as there is no penalty specified in the Treaty, it will be incumbent upon you to make it clear to this Court that the Japanese Government has sustained damage by the action of the accused; for the law by which I have to judge Mr. A—B— is the law of his own country—a law which allows every freedom to those subject to it, so long as they do not trespass on private rights or offend against public morality. If you can prove to this Court that the Government of Japan has, as I have before said, sustained damage, and you can likewise prove the extent of that damage and place a money

value on it, it will be my duty to entertain your case, and I decide according to the evidence which may be brought forward on either side. But it appears to me that, forasmuch as by Treaty there are certain limits of travel allowed to foreigners, it is at the option of the Government you represent to place barriers at those limits, to prevent the passage of foreigners beyond them. But, having allowed the passage of a foreigner, the Japanese Government has only the right to arrest such transgressor and bring him before his Consul. Whether the expenses incurred in such arrest and transport would be allowed if claimed in this Court, I shall not decide, before such specific claim is brought before me.

I am aware that one honorable member of the diplomatic body has even argued that, although passing outside the limits is an infringement of the Treaty, the Japanese Government, in sending foreigners for its own purposes beyond those limits, has virtually annulled the clause. But I do not acquiesce with this view of the case, for the reason that the Treaty does not stipulate that foreigners shall not go beyond such limits, but that "within" those limits foreigners "shall be free to go"—these are the actual words. The permission, therefore, or the commands of the Japanese Government, in individual cases, does not, in my opinion, consequently concede the right to other foreigners. It would be different, indeed, had the Japanese Government made such concession to all subjects of any one nation, then the "favoured nation clause" would have conferred equal privileges on all nationalities. I have thought proper to lay before you my views on this subject, because I do not for a moment doubt but that the Government which I have the honour to serve would endorse them; and to shew you that, whatever my private feelings might be on this question, I am bound to administer justice in accordance with the engagement solemnly entered into between the Japanese and my own Government.

There is one doubt, however, in my mind, and it is one on a very serious question—namely, as to whether there is or there is not, at the present moment, any treaty in existence,—the revision having been delayed for two years. And I think it very uncertain whether my government would support me if I were to enforce any penalties under the former treaty; rather, whether—"treaty right" having been allowed on the part of the Japanese Government to become void—I should not be justified in insisting on "natural rights." You will do me a favour by bringing to the notice of the government you represent in this Court, what you well know yourself, that in civilized societies certain laws and customs are recognized as necessary to the existence of society. For instance, in a populous town, chemical works from which nauseous vapours may proceed, are prohibited; private privileges which interfere with municipal governments are broken down; in fact, individuals have to conform to regulations for the general weal of the bulk of the inhabitants. Similarly, in an advanced state of civilization, we now look on the various nations of the world as a society on the grandest scale, and naturally ask why the government of any particular country should be allowed to hedge itself round with a restrictive policy, and prevent free intercourse between its own subjects and citizens of other countries. Nations are gradually assimilating in manners, customs, and ideas, and are in many ways uniting in this grand cosmopolitan association. The mis rule of a government

over its own subjects is jealously watched by the people of other countries, and commensurate cause is made against imperious government. It would be well, therefore, for the rulers of Japan to be alive to this fact, and so remove her institutions as to keep pace with the spirit of the age. For it may otherwise happen that external pressure brought to bear on government in which its own subjects have lost confidence, and which they may have ceased to venerate, may facilitate internal dissensions, and bring about its ruin. I speak in the spirit of friendliness, as the representative in this Court, altho' in no exalted position, of a great country in the van of advancing civilization; and one that would, if it saw Japan trying to advance in the same path, only be too ready to hold out a helping hand.

With these remarks, I dismiss your case. It now stands, with the assurance, which you will please make to the government you represent, that I am ready on all occasions to listen to such representations as it may be inclined to make, either through yourself or otherwise, as may be in accordance with liberty and equity, and based on an enlightened and liberal policy. But I must distinctly say that I shall ever—and I consider it my duty to society in general—set my face against frivolous and vexatious complaints, made in the spirit of hostility which I regret to have noticed seems of late to have influenced the Japanese Government in their dealings with foreigners; and by taking such stand, if I am not greatly mistaken, I shall be doing equal service on the one side as on the other.

### OPENING OF THE NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.

THE FESTIVITIES in connection with the opening of the New Temperance Hall on Lot 56, place last evening (6th inst.), and assumed the form of a tea-meeting, followed by a public singing and musical entertainment, at which Harry Parkes, K. C. B., presided. The Hall, which presents a pleasing appearance, has been erected, under the direction of the Committee, in a very short space of time, the accommodation demanded having been greatly in excess of what was available at the old place on Creek.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night, quite a dense crowd thronged the front in O Street, and the Lodge Room of the "G. Templars" above stairs, and the various dormitories, contained a large number of residents of the Hall and their friends.

At half past 6, the hour appointed for tea, the doors were thrown open, and the dining room, or Hall proper, was quickly filled with representatives of both Services, English and American, forming the majority of those present, although many Civilian well-wishers were present by their presence practically testified their sympathy with its objects. About 180 sat down to tea, and it was fully half past eight before all were provided for, and clearance could be made for the public meeting which was to follow. The room was brilliantly lighted, and draped with the flags of various nations, the British and American occupying the place of honour at the head of the room. Such was the crowd assembled at the hour appointed for the meeting that it was with difficulty that the audience were accommodated; indeed, many had to be content with standing room in the adjacent ante-room and passage-ways.

Sir Harry Parkes, who had kindly consented to preside, took the chair at half-past eight, and a Temperance hymn was given out and sung, to the accompaniment of a piano. The Chairman then addressed the meeting in a few felicitous remarks, and called upon the President, Rev. J. H. Arthur, to give a statement of the affairs of the Hall.

Mr. Arthur said their Temperance Society had been organised last fall with 9 members, and now they had 170 names enrolled as belonging to the Temperance Corps. Since that time, much good had been done, and more especially amongst the Marines now stationed in Yokohama. Mr. Robinson, a great Temperance advocate, and a friend of soldiers, had stated that, in England, amongst the military, only one man in 17 was a total abstainer; here, he has happy to say, they had one in every 8 or 10, amongst the Royal Marines. Their Treasurer, he regretted to say, was at present absent from Yokohama, and he was therefore unable to present their Report and statement of accounts, which would, however, be found in a sheet devoted to the cause of temperance on the East Coast, published in Nagasaki. After the reading of some statistics as to the numerical strength of their body in Yokohama amongst the seamen of the men-of-war now in harbour, the speaker alluded in eulogistic terms to the very great obligations they, as a body, and the community in general, were under, to the ladies of Yokohama, for their exertions, influence, support, and prayers on behalf of those they sought to reach; maintaining that the first step to a higher, a Christian life, was a resolution to adopt the principles they professed. The Rev. speaker concluded by tendering to the Sailors and Soldiers a hearty welcome to the new Hall, which he hoped they would always look upon as their home.

Rev. J. H. Cornell gave an exceedingly interesting account of the objects and operations of the Fraternity of Good Templars, from which it appeared that the Yokohama Lodge, started in October last by 80 Soldiers and Seamen, now numbered 187 members, who had signed the constitution of the lodge and enrolled themselves under the banner of Temperance.

The Chairman said, after hearing the eloquent remarks which had fallen from the two previous speakers, he felt a diffidence in again presenting himself before his audience: who would no doubt attribute that diffidence to the fact of his being neither a total-abstainer nor a *Good Templar* (Laughter). He most heartily agreed with what had been said that evening. Although not a man-of-war himself, circumstances had thrown him much amongst men of both branches of the Service, and he was acquainted with their sterling qualities, their generosity, their simplicity of character; and perhaps none knew better than he their peculiar liability to be led astray, and therefore he more especially could appreciate and admire the efforts that were being made to protect them when they left their ships and came ashore. In these two Societies, the Temperance and the "Good Templars," he saw a safeguard against the temptations and dangers to which the class of men he had referred to were exposed; they had his hearty approval, and it should be a future pleasure to him to examine more carefully into their principles and precepts. The number of grogshops in the community was much too great, and the manner in which they were conducted by no means reflected credit on many of those who kept them. He thought that anything that could be done to raise the moral tone amongst them was highly commendable; that the Eu-

ropean people might be creditably represented to the nation by which they were surrounded. The Institution within whose walls they were then assembled was not so much a Club as a safeguard against the temptations which were thrown in the way of the sailor and the soldier, and he would ask those present, whether total abstainers or otherwise, to give every credit and support to those disinterested men and women who had done so much, and who were doing so much, to assist those to whom all, of whatever nationality, were indebted—the soldiers and the sailors—when cast amongst the snares and temptations which beset "Jack-Ashore."

Rev. E. W. Syle briefly spoke on Church matters, and details connected with the building of the new Hall.

Rev. Mr. Arthur replied, and the Chairman gave out another Temperance hymn, which was sung to the tune of "God Save the Queen," by the audience.

This concluded the formal portion of the proceedings. Selections of vocal and instrumental music, by Messrs. Wylie, Jaquemot, Black, Capt. Fletcher, and others, followed, and were received with great applause; and encores, in most instances, had to be submitted to. Capt. Fletcher was requested by the Chairman to sing an American song, but pleaded he was a Formosan. He, however, sang, with capital effect, an English song, *Tom Bowline*, with a special view to the delectation of the many "Jack Tars" present. Mr. Wylie obtained an encore for his comical Coronation song, and gave that ancient and very pretty ballad, "The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington."

A vote of thanks to the Chair was proposed by Mr. A. J. Wilkin, seconded by Rev. E. W. Syle, and carried by unanimous assent. Three cheers for Sir Harry Parkes, three for the ladies, and three for the singers, brought a most successful evening to a close.

### THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. E. H. HOUSE.

THE following narrative of incidents connected with the first landing of the Japanese force in Formosa is from the correspondence of Mr. E. H. House with a New York journal:—

The steamship *Yuko-maru* entered Liangkiao Bay at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 6th of May, and anchored about 10. Before sunrise on the morning of the 7th, one of the Chinese interpreters went on shore, according to the instructions prepared in Yedo, to seek certain natives of some standing among their fellow-villagers, and bring them on board for a conference. In this, as in other minute details, the formal directions issued by the Japanese Government were of the most explicit character, and were so arranged as, at this stage of proceedings, to regulate every successive step in the movement with scrupulous discretion. This is important to be remembered; as the general course of affairs will show with what caution it was determined to avoid every appearance of aggression, except as a last resource.

Soon after six o'clock, the interpreter returned with the men for whom he had been sent. They were a son and near relations of the "head-man" of the village of Sialiao, who had served General Le Gendre as guides at the time of his visit in 1872. They were at once received by Lieutenant-Commander

Cassell, between whom and the oldest of their number, named Miya, a conversation of much interest ensued. The information to be conveyed to these men had been preconcerted in Yedo, and was imparted as follows:—

They were told that the government of Japan had determined to send an expedition to aboriginal Formosa, to punish the Boutans for the murder of Japanese subjects in December, 1871; that the Sovereign of that Empire was at first greatly incensed at the people of the Liangkiao valley for not having undertaken to chastise the offenders in the same manner as, in conformity with the agreement entered into with the U. S. Consul in 1867, they would have dealt with them if they had molested Americans; that later investigations had shown that the Sialiao people had really not been indifferent to the fate of the shipwrecked Liukiuns, but had aided General Le Gendre in his inquiries concerning their slaughter; in return for which, orders had been given to protect them from all annoyances that they might apprehend in consequence of the presence of a foreign force; that twenty-five thousand soldiers were ready to start for Formosa at the shortest notice, should they ever be needed, but that, if trustworthy assurance of the corporation of the Sialiao communities and the tribes of Tokitok could be obtained, only the advance body, a few thousand in number, would be brought. The native deputation, through Miya, promptly answered that they were ready to afford all the assistance in their power, and to give the troops every facility for landing and encamping. They could not speak for the savage tribes, in regard to which they had no new intelligence to give, except that of the recent death of Tokitok and the succession of his eldest son. These subjects having been disposed of for the moment, an offer was made to engage the services of Miya and one of his companions, as mediums of communication between the Japanese and their own people at the outset, and subsequently the inhabitants of Southern Formosa in general. The proposal was readily accepted, and the interview terminated as satisfactorily as could be desired. It could hardly be otherwise to the islanders, for the sum offered them was not only liberal, but was probably munificent beyond their wildest expectations. It was even a question whether such excessively open-handed treatment might not prove an inconvenient precedent, although the exact terms were laid down by the authorities in Japan.

Before returning to the land, the visitors wandered for a while about the ship, curiously examining its contents and appointments, which they were of course permitted to do as freely as they wished. They, also, were subjected to some scrutiny, but there was little about them to reward prolonged attention, although they were of the family of the chief of the village. Their dress was precisely like that of the lower classes of Amoy—a loose jacket, and wide breeches reaching a little below the knee. They wore light turbans twisted about their heads, and their only ornaments were red cords wound about their long tails, with here and there a bright coin braided in, and rude silver bracelets fastened about their wrists. Though not particularly voluble, their mouths were never inactive. The betel nut furnished continual occupation for their teeth and lips. Their cheeks were distended, to an extent which the most inordinate chewer of tobacco could not rival, by masses of red pulp, from which streams of stained saliva overflowed the gums, discolored the whole interior of the mouth with an unwholesome

pinkish hue. The nuts were sometimes so large as to protrude between the teeth, producing an effect half ghastly, half grotesque, and shedding ruddy fountains upon the cheeks and chin. Except in the persistent indulgence in this habit, there was little to distinguish these men from the Chinese of Amoy. Even their dialect was not materially different. They had a sort of openness and independence of bearing which would not be found in a crowded Chinese city; which is doubtless attributable to their freedom from oppressive authority and their self-reliant ways of life.

At eight o'clock, a few of the higher Japanese officers, with the American attachés, went on shore for the purpose of selecting a suitable site upon which to establish a camp for the expected force of three thousand men. It may be mentioned, as a further proof of the caution with which the Japanese plans were arranged, that the instructions under which Lieut. Commander Cassel acted, required him to ascertain if any objection would be made to his landing, by authority representing the Chinese government; and, in case such objections were offered, to abandon the position and proceed to a point some distance further south. Here, again, he was to make inquiries, and, in the event of a similar result, was once more to seek a remoter place of debarkation. If he should be still opposed, he was this time to effect a landing in spite of resistance, and by force, should that be necessary. This last designated spot being, beyond all question, outside of Chinese jurisdiction, no hesitation was felt as to ordering decisive action. With regard to the other two—as some kind of claim, either genuine or assumed, might possibly be put forward, it was considered both expedient and just to relinquish them, rather than risk the chances of future complication. But no indisposition to receive the troops was shown, and the work went on according to the first intention.

The boat containing the surveying party entered one of the little rivers, which is accessible only at high tide, its mouth being obstructed by a sand bar, and worked its way inland a few rods, to the village over which the father of Miya presides. The first to land was Major Fukusuma, the Japanese officer in command of the small body of marines attached to this part of the expedition. The entire settlement was found to consist of about a dozen houses, the outward appearance of which was truly extraordinary in such a place. They are of one story, and neatly built of cemented stone and fine red brick. The roofs are of compact tiles, and the spaces upon the walls beneath the ridge-lines are decorated with simple bas-reliefs. The interiors are substantial and tolerably clean, and in every conceivable way superior to the quarters of the inhabitants of Chinese coast cities. There is not, for example, a house to be found in all Amoy that can be compared in architectural pretension, convenience, or tidiness, with those of the fishing village of Sialiao. They are generally double edifices, two structures of equal size, perhaps twenty five feet square, standing one behind the other, partially separated by a court-yard of nearly the same dimensions, but connected by narrow passages on each side. In the rear are out-houses, for cooking, etc. The floors of most of the main buildings, and of the yards, are paved with large square bricks or stones. Furniture is not profuse, but what there is of it is solid and serviceable. There are arm-chairs, especially, that would not discredit a New England farm

house. Tables are abundant, but are less elaborate in form and ornamentation. The beds are generally mere shelves, set in recesses, though one or two are of quite a stately fashioning. Many of the panels in the walls are embellished with rough Chinese designs, which show that, although the political authority of China is in no way recognized here, its limited artistic influences to some extent prevail. Against the back wall of the rear house of each establishment stands a Buddhist shrine, with the appropriate tablets and images. The rude weapons of the locality are conspicuously displayed:—old matchlock guns, in as good condition as such instruments can be; short swords in curious wooden scabbards, which are so constructed as to cover only one side of the blade, the other lying exposed; bows and iron-pointed arrows, and variously fashioned spears and lances. The prevalence of these weapons shows, if not a warlike disposition on the part of the inhabitants, a sense of the necessity for familiarity with their use. There was not a native that came in sight during the whole of this first day but was fully armed and ready for hostile action.

In the enclosed spaces about the houses, pigs and chickens are gathered in great numbers. They are regular articles of food, together with fish, rice, millet, and sweet potatoes. The few streets are principally in possession of droves of "water buffaloes," small light-colored animals, with retreating horns, the points of which are in a direct line with their noses. These appear to be the most useful beasts of the neighborhood. They are employed for all sorts of draught purposes, and are not unfrequently ridden as we ride horses. The edges of the streams are filled with ducks, which are valuable for the eggs that they supply.

During this first brief visit to the houses of the chiefs, the populace clustered about in all available strength, inspecting and discussing the strangers with complete freedom from diffidence, and the easiest possible unconsciousness that their close companionship was not a boon. The costume of the better class of the men was that which I have described as belonging to Miya and his associates; that of the inferiors was a waist and loin cloth of the most abbreviated form consistent with decency. The women were clad precisely like the "head men," almost all of them wearing a silver bracelet on each wrist. Their hair was braided into long tails, and wound about with white cords. In some instances it was furthermore adorned with artificial flowers, and two females from the mountains, each of whom, by-the-by, had with her a really beautiful child, were distinguished by heavy gold ear-rings and other glittering trinkets. Few of these women were naturally disagreeable in appearance, and many would have been pleasing but for the slimy erubescence of their mouths. Children were plentiful—apparently too numerous for the supply of raiment on hand. The majority of them, up to the age of seven or eight years, had nothing on but dirt. In the whole village there was just one woman of genuine Chinese aspect, with gum-stiffened and fantastically plaited hair, and stunted feet about four inches long.

In order to obtain a favorable view of the valley, and to fix upon a proper camping ground, it was thought desirable to ascend a small hill, some three hundred feet in height, close to the shore, and overlooking the entire neighborhood. The pathway to the foot of this elevation led through fields of barley and sweet potatoes, and touched upon two or three

hamlets of greatly inferior quality to that at which we had landed. There were no brick houses to be seen amongst them, and the best of the dwellings were mud huts with coarsely-thatched roofs. The whole surface of the plain, excepting where it was under rough cultivation, seemed sterile and sandy. Sagebrush was common enough, but hardly any other kind of shrubbery. Clusters of low palm-trees, so thick as to form an almost impenetrable jungle, were abundant. It was not difficult, while passing through them, to thoroughly understand the hopelessness of any effort at abrupt invasion like that attempted by the "Hartford" expedition. Every rod of the tangled and winding foot-path afforded fresh opportunity for ambuscades, that could not be approached without a perfect knowledge of the country; and even then could not be successfully assaulted by the methods usually at the command of invading armies. The passage up the hill-side was troublesome and fatiguing. The way was narrow and abrupt, through irregular gullies, and over sharp and broken masses of rock, and the heat was excessive. The Japanese officers, who still held to the fur-trimmed jackets of the uniform in which they left Yedo, suffered extremely.

From the top of the hill, the entire Sialiao or Liangkiao valley, about fifteen square miles in extent, was visible. It is surrounded by a range which averages perhaps two thousand feet high. While we stood upon this summit, the report of a gun from below attracted our attention. A procession of twenty or thirty men and women was seen entering the plain from an opening in the hills, all with weapons which glistened in the sunlight, and preceded by a leader bearing a red flag. Three other shots were fired in swift succession, and for a moment it seemed possible that a deputation might have come in from the wild tribes, especially as a red flag was the signal of recognition agreed upon in the old convention with General Le Gendre. But this prospect of diversion from the regular order of proceedings was set aside by the intelligence that the demonstration was nothing more than the ordinary accompaniment of marriage festivals, one of which was now in progress.

After returning to the village, where it was necessary to remain quiet during the heat of noon, a proposition was made by Miya to kill a pig. Nobody wanted pig, and nobody had any sort of desire to see one killed, but, as the offer seemed to imply hospitality, we were disinclined to make any objections. It would have been a pity, all thought, to throw cold water upon the first glow of native goodwill. It turned out, in the sequel, that we need not have given ourselves any concern on this point. Miya, though on kindness bent, had yet a frugal mind. A somewhat hesitating offer of payment, when we left, was accepted without any hesitation whatever. The pig was slaughtered in full view of the visitors, a couple of chickens were arrowed out of existence, and preparations set in for a feast of generous magnitude. Everybody around was invited, or invited himself, and a merry bustle of anticipation spread over the scene which might have touched the Japanese more deeply than it did if they had known that they themselves were the responsible founders of the entertainment.

At noon the meal was served, and was duly disposed of by such as were hungry. A little later, a new tour of investigation was undertaken, with the object of examining more closely the places that had appeared eligible

for camp sites. This labour having been satisfactorily accomplished, the party returned, toward evening, to the ship, where all except the Chinese interpreter passed the night.

The following extracts are from letters of Mr. House to New York, written on the night of the disembarkation of the first troops in Formosa, May 8th.

1.—I look upon the selection of this spot upon the western coast for the base of the movement as another example of the caution and prudence with which the details of the expedition were pre-arranged at Yedo. Here, the inhabitants were known to be, not precisely friendly to strangers, but at least not positively hostile. They were not likely to oppose a landing in any violent way, whereas the people of the eastern side would probably have begun their part of the fighting at the water's edge. The result of such an encounter, even when conducted with the advantage of tactical skill on the side of the invaders, was fatal in the case of the "Hartford" expedition. It would almost certainly have been so in this instance. I do not doubt that the Japanese would have striven manfully, and it is quite possible that they might have continued the struggle until the last man could no longer lift a hand, for that was the way they fought in 1868, as plenty of witnesses can testify; but the odds would have been against them, and a repulse at the outset would have seriously disturbed the calculations of those who projected the enterprise. By landing in the Liangkiao valley several points were gained. It is a score of miles beyond Pongliao, the most southern place at which the Chinese make any attempt to exercise authority, so no conflict with the Chinese officials could reasonably be apprehended; the chances were all in favour of an easy and undisturbed transfer of men and provisions from the ships, and ample time would be afforded for the accumulation of a force the strength of which, being reported to the hostile tribes, might so impress them as to render unnecessary the resort to extremities. On the occasion of the Chinese march against the Koaluts, in 1867, the knowledge that a really powerful body was moving against them first caused the aborigines to make advances which averted the necessity for conflict.

2.—My own speculations, yesterday and to-day, have led to the very strong conviction that, in this part of the island, a stranger travelling and mixing among the natives with obviously no hostile design, would suffer no molestation; for the tribes, though half uncivilized and jealous in temper, have no traditional wrongs to avenge, and are very far from barbarous in their disposition or habits. But in the event of suspicions of injurious intention being aroused, the case would be wholly altered. If these people get it fixed in their minds that this expedition has come with aggressive purposes respecting themselves, they will be difficult to deal with, for they will be under no restraint but that of fear. I believe that the strictest orders have been given to avoid allowing them any fair ground for suspicion, but the difficulty of fulfilling such instructions is only too obvious. Under the best circumstances, the situation cannot be agreeable for the new comers. If they are especially forbearing, their lenience will not be appreciated. If they are arrogant or severe—which, however, I do not anticipate,—the islanders will assuredly retaliate in their own wild way. I look upon the establishment of any trustworthy relations between the Japanese and the Formosans of this neighbourhood as out of the question, for a long time to come; and I will

venture the rashness of a trifling prediction—namely, that, until evidence of overwhelming strength shall have been given, either by some vigorous demonstration or by the quiet planting of an irresistible force here, there will be no safety for the lives of Japanese at any distance from their own encampments.

3.—It should be understood that the piece of land selected for a camp was not forcibly taken possession of, but was occupied under a verbal agreement with the owner, who consented yesterday to surrender it temporarily for a reasonable consideration. The phrase is too elastic, and, I apprehend, may lead to inconvenience, as we have already had one or two examples of the suddenly aroused rapacity of these natives.

4.—The general demeanor of the populace, at the first stage of proceedings, this morning, indicated a genial conviction that the whole affair was a sort of pageant prepared and sent hither for their entertainment. At the outset they viewed it objectively, and as interested spectators, but gradually it occurred to them that it might not be altogether amiss to stroll in and take a hand. So they walked up to the sentries and suggested, in pantomime, that they should like to handle the rifles a little while. When this privilege was denied them, they appeared to interpret the refusal as casting a doubt upon their honesty, and proposed to offer their matchlocks, spears, and bows and arrows in exchange. Nothing, they argued in expressive gesticulation, could be fairer than this. But as the guards still declined, they became highly indignant, and remained so until they caught sight of the Gatling guns, conspicuously planted in front of the tents, when their ire gave way to the liveliest curiosity. I believe that sudden transitions from one extreme of temper to the other are characteristic of all uncultivated races, but I never before saw such frequent exhibitions of the trait. It is impossible to say whether it was the complicated mechanism or only the bright polish of the Gatlings that attracted them, but they were clearly of opinion that a few minutes might be pleasantly passed in inspecting the strange objects. So they started off in a new direction, and of course were stopped again by another set of sentinels. This was a monstrous and intolerable interference with their rights. They had been angry before, but now they were thoroughly infuriated. Why should they not go wherever they wished to go, in the Liangkiao valley? In all ages, nobody had ever questioned their privilege before. On the whole, they thought they would go, in spite of resistance. I must say that the self-restraint of the Japanese authorities, under these embarrassing circumstances, was most praiseworthy. They did not yield—that was out of the question—but they contrived to keep the mob back, without the slightest display of violence, and without allowing themselves to be disturbed for an instant from their good humor by the shrieking abuse bestowed upon them. They treated their assailants as they would have treated a parcel of angry children at home, and the result was, that the natives, finding they could make no impression upon them, withdrew from the lines and held frantic indignation meetings at short distances. One energetic fellow, with a closely-shaved head, was apparently possessed of an idea, which he communicated with immense energy to all who would listen to him. He presently won over a number of followers, whom he led away in haste to the neighbouring village. In a few minutes they all returned, most of them bringing hoes and rakes, and one or two bearing large baskets. The leader

came forward and announced, through an interpreter, that the owner of a small sweet-potato field that formed part of the camp stood by his side; that this landed proprietor had agreed to give up the use of his ground, but had not by any means surrendered his title to the potatoes, and that he insisted on being allowed to come in and gather his produce and carry it away to his own house. To this the Japanese officers replied that he might certainly enter and collect the vegetables, but that they saw no season for admitting the entire population of Southern Formosa. The bald-headed strategist was ready with the answer that such was the invariable custom of the place; when a farmer took in his crop, all the neighbours came forward to help him, and to attempt to break down a time-honored usage like this would be a flagrant outrage. The Japanese laughed and told them to do as they wished, at the same time sending an extra guard to watch over the Gatling guns. Then the whole native party advanced in a state of exultation, and dug strenuously for two minutes, after which they paused to rest, and cast longing eyes upon the unapproachable armament. One would have thought, a little later, that the choicest potatoes of the island grew in the very spot where the guns had been stationed, for they were invested, as clearly as possible, by a circle of delving Sialiaoans. When the pressure became too great, the whole question was finished by an order to wheel the instruments of destruction to another place, where no pretence of potatoes could be alleged. There upon popular disgust—the shaven strategist throwing down his tools and withdrawing, in an inflamed condition of mind; followed by the multitude, all of them alike forgetful of the "time-honored custom" which required an entire village to participate in the harvesting of each field in its vicinity.

May 23rd, 1874.—War against the aborigines is now fairly in progress. The events of the past few days have brought about the necessity for immediate action, and although the direct engagements that have taken place have been of a comparatively trifling character, they are certain to be followed, as speedily as may be, by more serious operations. It is probable that the imprudence of a few individuals, acting without responsibility, has precipitated hostilities; but it is evident, from the promptness of the natives to take advantage of their carelessness, that they were determined upon a conflict, and that no amount of discretion could have long averted one.

On the afternoon of the 17th, a body of about one hundred men was sent out to a distance of about two miles from the camp on the shore of Liangkiao Bay, for some reconnoitring purpose not clearly defined. They saw no particular risk, so long as they remained together and kept clear of the jungle; but it appears that half a dozen of them were seized with the desire to visit a little village, the roofs of which were seen over the shrubbery, less than a quarter of a mile further on. They went there unmolested, and remained awhile. On their way back, they were fired upon from a thicket, by invisible assailants. One man was wounded in the neck, and another, a sergeant of a Satsuma regiment, was shot dead. Having no means of knowing the number or the exact situation of the attacking force, they ran back to the reconnoitring party, all of whom advanced without delay to the spot. They found that the head of the murdered man had been cut off, his body stripped, and his weapons taken away. Of course no trace of the enemy could be discovered. The result



of all inquiries upon the subject showed almost a certainty—afterwards confirmed—that the work was done by members of the very Boutan tribe which slaughtered the Meiako Sima fishermen in 1871, and which the Japanese are now here to call to account.

On the 21st inst., a detachment of twelve men was sent out to the village near which their soldier was killed, to inquire into the circumstances, and discover exactly, if possible, to what tribe the unknown enemies belonged. They found the place deserted, and thought proper to push forward to the next settlement, a couple of miles beyond. When they were perhaps four miles from the camp they were suddenly confronted by a body of probably not less than fifty natives, who fired upon them, severely wounding two of their number. They returned the fire, and killed one of the enemy, whose corpse was afterwards found by the coast villagers, half concealed in the jungle; after which they retreated hastily to the shore. The alarm being given, the entire Japanese force not on guard duty, about 250 altogether, turned out and marched rapidly to the scene of the encounter. They reached it about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, and were greeted by an irregular volley from the bushes, which they could only return at random. They advanced, however, at a double-quick, the troops in the rear showing the greatest impatience, and making every endeavour, even at the expense of discipline, to press forward to the front. But their alacrity was not equal to the speed of the natives, who, from their familiarity with the country, were enabled to retreat without injury, sending a few scattered and ineffectual discharges behind them. As it was growing dark, the Japanese abandoned the pursuit for the night, and divided their force, one half bivouacking near the foot of the mountains, to receive the enemy in case they should attempt to renew the contest, the other returning to the camp.

Both the above-mentioned incidents occurred in localities over which the Boutans exercise no control, and which lie entirely within the possession of the inhabitants of the Liangkiau valley, with all of whom the Japanese had established friendly, or at least perfectly pacific, relations. The aggression was therefore entirely on the side of the savages. There had been no intention even to approach them, for a considerable time to come. But it now seemed needful to meet these assaults in some effective way. Yesterday morning, a company of infantry was sent out to the support of those who had been left behind, and to perform certain duties of observation which did not necessarily involve a conflict on this occasion. But curiosity, or some stronger motive, induced them to push forward to the mountain pass near which the natives had been lost sight of. There, at the entrance of a narrow and precipitous pass, the enemy again rose upon them, and the first genuine engagement ensued. The Boutans were at first estimated to have been two hundred and fifty in number, but this was subsequently found to be a great exaggeration. They were perhaps seventy five—more probably only about fifty. But they had enormous advantages of position, which I shall endeavour to describe more particularly at another time. Although nearly two hundred Japanese had marched to the spot, the difficulties of the situation were such that only about thirty could be actively employed. There was no road, and the fighting was actually done in the middle of a river which runs through the rocky

gateway by which alone the Boutan country can be approached from this direction. The savages were posted behind masses of stone which they had selected beforehand, and the Japanese assumed such stations as they could best find at the moment. The exchange of shots lasted a little over an hour, at the end of which time the natives had all run away—at least such as were able—leaving not one to be seen in any direction. They took their wounded with them, and some of their dead, but sixteen bodies were left behind, the heads of most of which were cut off and brought back into camp. Six Japanese were killed, one of whom was an officer; and nearly a score were wounded, most of them very slightly. Among the Boutan's slain were Alok, the chief of the tribe, and his son. The Japanese soldiers were under the command of Colonel Sakuma, who had already won distinction in the recent contests in Saga.

General Saigo, Commander-in-chief of the expedition, arrived from Nagasaki while this last encounter was going on. Simultaneously with the entrance into harbour of the ship which brought him, two Chinese vessels-of-war sailed in—a frigate and a gunboat—with messages of sympathy and encouragement from the Peking Government. This afternoon, national salutes were exchanged between the Chinese and Japanese ships—a fact which goes further than any argument possibly could, to prove the worthlessness of the industriously circulated reports that China was hostile to the action of the Government of Japan.

The following extracts from a letter of Mr. E. H. House, dated June 5th, give the leading incidents of the march of the Japanese troops into the interior of Southern Formosa, and additional particulars of the engagement of May 22nd, at the post known as Seki Mon—or “Stone Gate”:

The expedition to Boutan and Kusukut began on the 1st June, with the departure of about 500 troops for Hongkang, a settlement some six miles to the north of our present position. The rain was still at its heaviest, and there was much doubt as to whether the full plan of operations could be carried out. The current of the swollen rivers was so violent that, at the first ford, one of the Japanese was carried away and drowned. The rest of the force reached Hongkang in the afternoon, without disaster. No encounter with the natives had been anticipated, for the shore is occupied entirely by the descendants of the Chinese colonists, who look upon the Japanese as their deliverers from the oppressions and cruelties of the savages. The “head-men” of Hongkang long ago came into camp, and urged the officers to make that place a base of operations, as well as Sialiao. Hongkang, it should be understood, is totally independent of China; the authority of which empire extends only as far south as Pongliao, some twenty-five miles distant.

During the night of the 1st, the rain gradually ceased, and the morning was as bright and clear as any we have had—too bright and clear for comfort, for the sun blazed out with an intensity which seemed likely to make rapid compensation for its long irregularities. Soon after dawn, the second party, of about three hundred, started eastward for the “Stone Gate”—the scene of the skirmish of May 22nd. The departure of their advance-guard, which took place the afternoon before, was marked by another fatal accident. A soldier was drowned in almost the same place as that of

the previous day's mishap. This detachment reached its first point at noon, and remained there, or in the neighbourhood, for a few hours.

The third column, numbering four hundred men, left the camp also on the morning of the 2nd, and marched to the south-west toward Chikisia. The general purpose of these combined advances was as follows: The headquarters of the hostile tribes were known to be Boutan and Kusukut. A few tributary settlements in their neighborhood were believed to be held by their men, and it was tolerably well ascertained that the northern roads, as far as Ninai, were in their possession. The duty assigned to the Hongkang force, under General Tani, was to proceed to Ninai, starting before sunrise on the 2nd, and descend as rapidly as possible to Boutan. The Chikisia column, under Admiral Akamatsu, was to move upon Kusukut. The central body, which was led by General Saigo, was to pass over the difficult road from the “Stone Gate” to either Kusukut or Boutan, as might be desirable. This road, which is, in fact, nothing but the roughest kind of a mountain-pass, was known to be not only full of natural impediments, but also to have been artificially obstructed by the enemy; circumstances which account for the greater length of time allowed for it to reach its destination.

For various reasons, the foreign officers attached to the expedition accompanied the last-named detachment. They went, I believe, as spectators only, with no design of sharing in the more active proceedings that might ensue. I chose that route, chiefly from a desire to examine with some closeness the scene of the conflict of the 22nd of May, which I had become familiar with from only one side. The march, from the outset, was such as I almost shrink from even attempting to describe. Before eight o'clock, the sun was at its fiercest, and the hard, stony paths were so heated that the glow could literally be felt through the soles of thick shoes. Fortunately, there were many streams to be forded, and, although they were not passed without difficulty, being at least twice their ordinary depth, they were gladly welcomed whenever encountered. Indeed, we should all have been better pleased to find more of them, for though our clothes were of course drenched through and through at each passage, they were dry and stiff before we had fairly started on our way again. This was partly owing to the utter absence of shelter. The greater part of the Liangkiau valley is destitute of trees, and it is only on approaching the mountains that the healthy vegetation is found.

Some of us speedily discovered that campaigning in a savage country has at least the negative advantage of permitting a very free disregard of personal appearance. After the first few miles, the exterior aspect of any of the trio of observation was such as would have exposed him to popular derision, if not worse, in any trans-Pacific community. I remember that, on entering the village of Sijukei, and coming into the presence of the General-in-Chief, for which meeting I had endeavored to re-adjust myself in some slight degree, I was humorously congratulated by that officer on being able to go to war in my night dress. He spoke but the fact. A suit of thin “pajamas” was all I could possibly support. This, with a straw hat, an umbrella, and a pair of straw sandals, I take to be the proper uniform for a journalist in the tropics. I had learned the value of sandals years before in Japan, but strangely enough forgot my old experience, and trusted here to shoes, with pitiable results. The alternate swelling and shrinking, from soaking and sudden drying, was intolerably

painful; in addition to which, the sharp stones of the hills tore the leather to rags long before the journey was ended. The Japanese soldiers, on excursions of this kind, wear the close-fitting leg-coverings of their own country, from the knee to the ankle, and put nothing on the feet but their thick soft sandals, extra pairs of which they carry suspended from their waists.

As we drew near the circle of hills that marks the limits of the valley, the country began to assume a more agreeable character—that is, to the eye alone. The long-continued rains had freshened the verdure, which, moreover, is of a richer development inland than on the coast. As we slowly ascended, we began to pass by patches of wholesome shrubbery, and presently had opportunities to pause and rest, at distant intervals, under Banyan trees of some magnitude. Clusters of willows were occasionally seen by the river sides; but these reliefs were infrequent, and, as a rule, the face of the country still maintained what would elsewhere be considered a rugged barrenness. The first hills that were really covered with trees were those in the neighbourhood of and just beyond the "Stone Gate," where rough and jagged outlines of the scenery are somewhat softened by warmer colors than those of dark rock and gray sand.

We passed through the gate about noon, and, as I now have had the opportunity of examining this natural fortification from all points, I feel compelled to refer once again to that engagement in which the Japanese forced the Boutans from their chosen position, and destroyed at a single blow all their hopes of ever meeting them with success. I have heretofore spoken too moderately of the spirit and courage displayed on that occasion. Not having seen the commencement of the work, and not knowing the ground which the evening occupied, I could not rightly estimate the difficulties to be overcome or the resolution required to surmount them. I am now persuaded that the taking of the "Stone Gate" by our handful of men—there were not more than forty actually employed, although about one hundred and seventy-five were near at hand—even against its unskilled defenders, was an act of gallantry which any soldiers in the world might justly be proud of. The situation held by the Boutans appears as nearly impregnable as any stronghold possibly can be. The sides of the "Stone Gate" are two rocky acclivities which rise at sharp angles, and often perpendicularly, to a height of about five hundred feet on one side and four hundred and fifty on the other. The distance between them, at the base, is about thirty feet, which is entirely filled by a rapid stream that dashes in foam over rough rocks through the greater length of the pass, and is waist deep at its only fordable point. Except under pressure of the most desperate necessity, no one would ever dream of attempting to scale these heights; and in fact no earthly power could accomplish such a task if any attempt, however feeble, were made to defend them. The crag of the right hand pillar is topped by sharp spires not unlike the needles of the Chamouni valley in form, though of course much smaller, and certainly as forbidding in their defiance to intruders. But over this barrier a score of Japanese marines did actually pass, with the view of assailing the savages from above. Before the action really began, a few shots were fired at the advancing line from a rude fortification that had been thrown up just within the right side of the gate—that is, to the left of the besiegers. Whether this was intended only as an outpost or not I cannot say, but it was hurriedly abandoned on the approach of three of the unattached volunteers of whom I have

spoken; who took possession of it and remained there for some time, quite unconscious that the enemy were lying concealed behind rocks and trees within a few yards of them. It did not suit the purposes of the Boutans to destroy them, which they might easily have done, their place being to lie in wait for a greater number of victims. In course of time, some twenty five other Japanese came into the pass,—carelessly and without precaution, as is their injudicious custom—and began looking about for the ford. When they were all exposed, and for the moment defenceless, they were fired upon from a distance of certainly not more than forty feet, and in some cases less. By this first discharge two or three of the Japanese were killed, and more than half of them were wounded. They immediately sought such concealment as they could find among the rocks which are scattered over the bed of the river. The Boutans held a tolerably regular line of boulders, which creates a sort of fall or rapid just above the ford; and thus, for several minutes, the opposing forces silently confronted each other. In previous reports I have overstated the numbers engaged, not only on our side but also on that of the enemy. Everybody knows the difficulty of reconciling conflicting statements as to the size of armed bodies, even in so slight a matter as a mountain skirmish; but, so far as I can now discover from natives and others, there were really about seventy savages present. Of course the strength of their position gave them advantages equivalent to an infinitely greater superiority of numbers. After the few inactive moments of which I have spoken, other Japanese began to enter the pass and establish themselves, and, at the same time, some of the wounded endeavoured to retire. This was the signal for a second discharge from the Boutans. But, in rising to fire, they partially uncovered their bodies, which was at once taken advantage of by the Japanese, who threw in an effective volley, under cover of which some succeeded in shifting their position to points a little nearer the enemy. This manoeuvre was several times repeated, a soldier rising purposely, in case of need, to draw the fire of the defenders. By these means all the Japanese gradually worked themselves closer, but the progress was so slow and the number of the wounded increased to such an extent that the officer in command, Colonel Sakuma, ordered the bugles to sound a recall. Nobody could misconstrue such a command, coming from Sakuma, his reputation for bravery in action having been long ago established, but as the greatest of English sailors was once blind to a signal for retreat, so these ardent pioneers were deaf to this unwelcome strain. Not to put too fine a point upon it, I suppose I must admit that they disobeyed orders; but I have not heard that anybody has since greatly blamed them for it. I afterwards heard one of these contumacious warriors, when called upon to give his reason for not returning, say that it would have been more dangerous to go back than to advance, and that mere prudence would have kept him where he was. He was reminded, however, that he had been seen to leave his place, rejoin the main body, and then return to the fighting ground; to which he answered, with some embarrassment, that it was true, but he had been compelled to do as he did, as he had a wounded comrade who had been shot, just beside him, in the arm and the stomach, to assist to the rear.

Thus irregularly, and with no directions except those suggested to their own minds by the participants, the contest went on for nearly an hour, the Japanese steadily, though very slowly, getting nearer their opponents. It might

be supposed that a sudden rush would have put an end to the business, as indeed it would have done on dry land, in anything like a fair field. But here the soldiers were up to their waists in a stream, the current of which was so powerful that they could only with great effort force their way against it. The best and only thing they could do was to watch their opportunity and creep from behind one rock to another. At length, Colonel Sakuma conceived the idea that a small body of riflemen might ascend the cliff, to his left, and assist in dislodging the savages by firing upon them from that commanding height. About twenty marines started upon this errand, and, after a severe struggle, reached the summit. By this time the Boutans were closely pressed from below. Some of the attacking party had approached so near them that their boulders no longer afforded them a secure protection. One or two had already turned and fled when the marines appeared over their heads. That sight decided the matter. They broke in a body, and made for the river-banks, leaving sixteen of their number dead behind them. Of those who escaped, fourteen were mortally wounded—among them the leader of the Boutan tribe. Of the number of less-severely wounded we have never had any account. Our own casualties were six killed and thirty wounded, all of the latter of whom will recover, including one whose case was at first considered desperate.

Such was the gallant little skirmish of "Stone Gate," a complete understanding of the difficulties of which cannot be conveyed by words. The place will presumably be photographed, and I hope that a clearer idea of its massive strength may, in due time, be thus imparted. That it was a brilliant affair for the Japanese is doubly fortunate, for they are not likely to have other opportunities of distinguishing themselves. The savages were taught enough, in that single lesson, to keep them from attempting to squarely confront their conquerors in future.

The passage of the "Stone Gate" was not without its hardships, even when no enemy was at hand to dispute the way. The ford was now somewhat hazardous, and a number of men had lost their foothold while attempting to cross, and had been swept down stream,—happily without serious consequences. This had happened before our arrival, and I was therefore surprised to see numbers of officers clambering over an improvised path among the rocks of the left side of the gate—the right as we forced up stream. It seemed the correct thing to do, and I therefore followed, as often on hand and knees as on feet, but discovered, after having gone half way, that it was certainly impracticable for me. So I returned, waded the river at one point, and pushed up to the recrossing ford. I had worked myself half way over, and was filled with self-congratulation, when my attention was attracted by a singular retrogressive movement on the part of the staff, which I paused to contemplate from my half submerged stand-point. Presently the General-in-Chief descended the hill which he had just climbed, and gave rapid orders, in consequence of which coolies came out, like skirmishers, into the river, and an officer of the quartermaster's department, wearing nothing but a most benevolent smile, planted himself in what appeared to me a uselessly uncomfortable and exposed position in the midst of the current. The whole proceeding was utterly obscure, but I saw myself beckoned and recognized the impossibility of waiting to investigate it. So I moved forward, and in three strides found myself in water so deep and so rapid that no strength of mine could stem it for an instant. Before I had time to think, I was in the arms

of a stalwart "coolie," who straightway passed me on to another, and so following until the master of transportation at last lifted me to firm ground. Then I became aware that the operation in question was one in which I was chiefly concerned, that all this stratagetic disposition of inter-fluvial pickets was to preserve me from discomfort, and that the commander of our forces had gone far out of his way to personally superintend the rescue of a stranger who had no conceivable claim upon his attention. The incident is almost too slight to be worth narrating, but I cannot look upon anything as altogether trifling that helps to illustrate the thoughtful kindness of these instinctively warm-hearted people.

Beyond "Stone Gate," the course of the river, which I take to be that which empties into Liangkiao Bay north of Sialiao, runs for nearly a mile through a narrow plain. Our road carried us over about half that distance, after which we turned to the left and began an abrupt ascent. In the level space below we had passed through several deserted villages, belonging, not to the savages, whose territory is farther inland, but to half-castes, or to people of Chinese descent. In one of these a remarkable discovery was made—nothing less than the actual graves of the very Liukians whose murder the Japanese are here to avenge. It struck me as a most surprising coincidence that here, upon the threshold of the entrance to the Boutan country, the troops should be thus strikingly reminded of the cause of their coming. It was a circumstance so totally outside of all expectation that it seemed incredible. The Meïako islanders had been cast ashore upon the opposite coast, six or seven miles away in a direct line, and probably twice as many by the mountain paths. But the inscriptions, which were explicit, left no doubt upon the subject, and abundant confirmation was obtained by subsequent inquiries. The explanation of the mystery—if the intelligence which I can get from the Liangkiao people be trustworthy—is, that the wrecked party, on falling into the hands of the Boutans, were mistaken for Chinese, and were brought across the peninsula to the nearest Chinese-speaking inhabitants, not from motives of humanity but in the hope of getting a reward: that the Chinamen did not recognise the castaways and refused to ransom them: that they were then told that unless they paid one hundred dollars the sailors should be killed on the spot; to which they answered that they did not care, and, according to one story, were ready to assist in the slaughter. It is even stated by some that they did join in the wholesale work of destruction. It is impossible to say to what extent these reports may be trusted, but they are not in themselves unreasonable, and the undoubted fact that the remains of the murdered men are on the spot in question gives a certain weight to them.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the laborious mountain climbing began. We had forded a dozen or more streams before we came to a ledge of rock which had to be scaled in genuine Alpine fashion—to walk up it would have been as impossible as to dance a fandango on a Mansart roof—and which marked the entrance to the real Boutan and Kusukut possessions. I do not know that any purpose could be served by describing in detail the fatigues of the successive ascents. An idea of their general character may be taken from the fact that a steady upward march of four hours—that is, until sundown, carried us only three miles. At five o'clock we passed over a lofty ridge, overlooking a deep valley, on the other side of which puffs of smoke were seen rising, volleys of musketry being heard at the same time. We had

no means of knowing exactly to whom to attribute these demonstrations, but it was obvious enough that some of our friends were concerned in them. Soon after this, we came upon the first of the barricades which the savages had roughly constructed—mainly by felling trees and interlacing their boughs. It was not very difficult to pass through, but if it had been defended, as I suppose there must have been at one time an intention of defending it, the advance would have become an extremely serious matter from that moment. Other obstructions, similar in kind, but far more complicated, followed it in rapid succession. Up to this point, the soldiers had marched, necessarily in single file, but with great alacrity and perseverance. Here, however, they began to slacken a little. According to all previous calculations we should have reached Boutan long before sundown, but now night was falling and we were in the midst of the mountains, surrounded by a stunted wilderness, and with no knowledge of our whereabouts, beyond the general fact that we were somewhere in the heart of Southern Formosa. Finally, close upon seven o'clock, we were confronted by a maze of barricades, compared with which those that had preceded it were like the windings of a pleasure ground. The largest trees I have seen on the island, Banyans and others, were thrown across the path, in such tangled profusion that to pierce through them was an impossible task. It was the work of almost half an hour to clamber over a single pile of trees, and one was no sooner surmounted than another rose to renew the opposition to our progress. Some efforts were made to cut a way through, but this was entirely impracticable at that hour, and so the exhausted soldiers laid themselves down on such bare spots as they could find, without food or water, to sleep in the centre of an abattis. I doubt if a stranger bivouac has ever been heard of. Most of them—probably all of them—were miserable enough, but, in spite of their discomforts, not a sound of complaint was heard from any source. If they had been surrounded by every luxury they could not have been more cheerful or in brighter humor. Here is the real discipline of the Japanese soldier—that which he himself exercises over his own temper, and which enables him,—like his countrymen generally, to show high qualities of endurance and fortitude, not alone in danger, to which he is constitutionally indifferent, but on occasions of personal distress or of grave anxiety and suspense such as few western people can meet with equanimity. He is very far from a finished soldier, according to our strict notions of routine and drill, and in times of peace he has his favorite faults, which foreigners are quick to desecry and exaggerate, but in his self-denying patience and his ready, hearty, willing spirit, he is often a hero even more than in the reckless daring of his actions.

By a curious and sufficiently vexatious fatality, it turned out that the point at which we all gave out—or gave in—was only a quarter of a mile from a village in which water was abundant, and plenty of food, in the form of sweet potatoes, could be had by digging for it. General Saigo and a few companions only reached this favored spot. About eight o'clock he passed to the head of the line, and, as he is a man of powerful frame and less sensitive to fatigue than most others, he made his way onward, supposing that the rest would follow. I do not believe that the general was wholly insensible to the hardships of the situation, for I have heard a legend to the effect that his hunger was so great that he furtively dug a sweet-potato from the field with his own hands, and devoured it raw. However, he was

in better condition than his followers, and he sat wondering why he was not joined by others, until he fell asleep. I suppose if they had known what was awaiting them, the whole body would have revived and nullified that quarter of a mile in the briefest possible time. As it was, they passed a night of mild, yet not too mild, tribulation.

The weather was fortunately clear, though the atmosphere was very chilly, as it always is here after dark. The morning was again painfully bright, threatening another oppressive day. It was still a laborious work to overcome the remaining barricades, but that being accomplished, the way was clear to the village I have mentioned. There we were at ease, at least so far as the satisfaction of our appetites was concerned. A dozen fires were kindled, and bushels of potatoes were dug, cooked, and eaten, before any questions as to where we might be were thought of. And when we found time to ask them they could not be answered. There was not a living thing in the place except a dog, a sow with a litter, and two or three chickens. Our guides from the coast settlements were completely at a loss. If they knew the region at all they were very imperfectly acquainted with it. But they seemed confident that it was neither Boutan nor Kusukut. I learned, later, that it was Amiya, said to be a small dependency of Loput, though situated at considerable distance therefrom. It lies half way between the two savage strongholds, less than a mile from each, and yet, strangely enough, is said to partake of none of the fierce characteristics of those places. I have been assured that the people of Loput and Amiya are suffered to exist among the savages in consequence of their weakness. They are not formidable enough to excite jealousy, and they are compelled to perform a great many menial services for their exacting neighbours. I have seen their chief several times. He is an amusing old fellow, and looks as harmless as a sheep. His ears are not bored, and he speaks Chinese, which facts are just a little in his favour. In all general discussions he seems to be principally occupied in remonstrating with the "head-men" of the savages, and urging a pacific policy upon them in a shrill treble. I am inclined to believe that sufferance, and not intolerance, is the badge of his tribe. If he had been at Amiya to give us a little information I should have liked him still better.

This village commands a view of the sea toward the west, through a series of clefts in the mountains. Without any positive means of estimating, I judge it to be about five miles from the western coast, in a direct line, and four miles from the eastern, and between two and three thousand feet above the ocean-level. It is a place of little importance, containing only a dozen houses, which are all constructed on one simple principle—eight posts are set in the ground, thin straw is plaited over them, and a fragile upper frame supports a thatched roof. In some of these we found packages of dried tobacco, rather neatly prepared, from which, as well as from the presence of the pigs and chickens, it is probable that the evacuation was very hasty, and perhaps was not contemplated at all by the residents, but was forced by the Boutans. In the neighboring fields there was no sign of cultivation, excepting of tobacco and sweet potatoes. The rice must be grown at some little distance.

After a hasty breakfast, two small parties, of about sixty men each, were sent out to reconnoitre in opposite directions—north and south. The first, in the course of an hour, reached a large village, consisting of forty houses built of sun-dried brick and stone, with

atched roofs, which was soon discovered to be Boutan. This place, at least, the guides had means of recognizing. It appeared to be wholly deserted, but, nevertheless, as our soldiers drew near, a number of shots was fired upon them from hills and thickets, and two or three were slightly wounded. A volley in return, though discharged at sundown, silenced the unseen assailants. The place was then burned, and the troops encamped in its immediate vicinity.

The southern detachment had not proceeded far before it was met by messengers from the column commanded by Admiral Akamatsu, which had been on the march, in various directions, during the greater part of the night. This force had reached Kusukut at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd, and, on attempting to enter, it was received, as usual, by a sudden fire from an ambuscade. Three Japanese were killed and two were wounded. The savages were speedily driven from their position, but probably with little or no loss. The houses of Kusukut were destroyed, and, as the situation was untenable, being easily commanded by a circle of hills, a camp was established on an elevation about an eighth of a mile distant. At five o'clock, the bulk of the column started north with the view of joining General Saigo, but the roads soon became difficult and the guides were at odds, the result of which was, that, after travelling until the next morning, the Admiral found himself close to the "Stone Gate." From this point he turned and followed the course of the central body, arriving at Amiya about noon.

Up to this time nothing had been heard from the Hongkong party, which was to have started for the interior before dawn on the 2nd. Small squads were sent out by various northern pathways to get news of it if possible, and also to hold or burn all deserted villages that might be identified with the Boutan or Kusukut interests. The latter part of this work was carried out, but no traces of General Tani's troops were discovered. Messengers who came in from Sialiaou, in the afternoon, were equally ignorant. It was therefore determined to pass another night at Amiya, and await further developments. A partial supply of food had been brought up, and, what was more astonishing, considering the character of the roads, a few tents and a small cohorn mortar. This last was put to use for making signals to the absent column. Several shells were burst in the air, but no response was given until nightfall, when half a dozen soldiers came in, bringing a report that the long road from Ninai to Boutan was so nearly impracticable that several days might be required to force a way through. General Tani had not been able to reach Ninai until the evening of the 2nd. His men, also, had been attacked, but without serious results. They found only a woman and a child in the village, whom they detained with the intention of using them as guides the next day—but the woman escaped, and the child was too young to be of service. The General decided to send the greater part of his force directly to the "Stone Gate," there to await further orders, and to set a small body to the work of clearing the direct path to the centre of the savage region.

The night of the 3rd passed quietly, and, early on the morning of the 4th, General Tani arrived. Upon consultation, it was now determined that, all the savage villages of the interior having been seized and destroyed, and the inhabitants driven into the mountains, sufficient detachments should be left to guard the abandoned stations and to control the principal points of the roadways, while the main body should return to Sialiaou, to prepare for further operations on the eastern coast, where

the Boutans are believed to be upon terms of alliance with one or two settlements, especially with Peigu. This decision, when communicated, was received with customary acquiescence by all excepting the Satsuma men, who petitioned for the privilege of undertaking a little war of extermination on their own plan, which was, to scour the wilderness in parties of two or three, and hunt for the savages until they should be found and put an end to. This proposal not appearing to be dictated by the profoundest wisdom, was negatived, and the return march begun at 9 o'clock. Most of the heavy barricades had been cleared away by a gang of labourers, acting under Hirano, the energetic and industrious quarter-master of the expedition, and the path was comparatively free, although still full of difficulties, enough to send the majority of us into camp almost broken down with fatigue and exhaustion. The last two or three miles were as bitter as any I ever passed over, but I was happily stimulated, at the most depressing point, by a charming little trait of kindness and good feeling. Several wounded soldiers were carried by me in litters, most of them lying at full length and speechless. One, however, was sitting upright, his injuries being such as to make that position the least painful to him. His arm was shattered and the flesh of his breast was torn away. Seeing that I was limping along with an extremely awkward gait, he stopped his carriers and asked what was the matter. I told him that my feet had been bruised and cut, whereupon he insisted that I should throw away my useless shoes and take his cloth socks and sandals. "You see," he said, "I have no use for them now." This was from a man who, while suffering from two dreadful wounds, spoke in the brightest tone, and smiled as cheerfully when he spoke as if he had lain on a bed of roses. For a few moments, certainly as long as he was in sight, I strode erect, and forgot that I had ever felt a smart. This amiable solicitude for the comfort of those whom they think are less capable of enduring hardships than themselves is constantly exhibited by everybody here. I have mentioned how General Saigo conducted a little operation for my benefit, on the outward march. Coming in, he placed me under a new obligation, by offering to have a palanquin put together for me. In truth I was hardly able to stand, but I could not acknowledge myself beaten, and so declined. On the night which we passed in the middle of a barricade, Colonel Sakuma, who never gave a thought to his own hunger, took it into his generous mind that the Americans could not be expected to stand that sort of thing, and sent back to a village, a couple of miles distant, for a bundle of biscuit and some claret, which he laid before us just as we were trying in vain to get to sleep. And I can candidly say that not a day passes without evidences of a delicate courtesy and thoughtfulness on all sides such as I think are not often found in close alliance with the vigors of rough campaigning. At the same time it is all so natural with the Japanese that I dare say not one of them would exactly understand the impulse which irresistibly compels me to record it.

E. H. HOUSE.

THE continued spell of wet weather we have experienced for more than a fortnight culminated between 9 and 10 o'clock last night (10th) in one of the most violent storms of rain and wind which Yokohama has ever experienced. The rain came down in sheets, and the wind which accompanied it was something to be felt. The glass fell rapidly, and touched

a very low point. The U. S. Flagship *Hartford* was prevented proceeding outwards, partly on account of the weather, but mainly because of the inability of the officers who were ashore to get aboard; as no boat, even of considerable size, could have safely ventured on the harbour. The S. S. *Estepona*, also outward bound, had to put back. Main Street and most of those in the Settlement presented the spectacle of uninterrupted sheets of water, and locomotion, in the rare instances where it was necessary, could more easily have been performed by boat than otherwise. The native quarters in all directions around Yokohama as a rule lie very low, and considerable destruction of property must, as a consequence, have taken place. But the most dire catastrophe of the night occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock, at Ishikawa, at a spot immediately under the Bluff, mostly inhabited by very poor coolies. At about the hour named, the huge cliff, sapped and undermined above and below, gave way, and the mass of earth, gravel, rocks, and trees, to the extent of many hundreds of tons, without a moment's warning was precipitated on the hovels below, burying beneath its vast weight the sleeping inmates, who had no time to escape, and must have met, mercifully, an instant death. Gangs of labourers are to-day employed in removing the debris, for the purpose of recovering the bodies, but as yet comparatively little has been done, and we are unable to give full particulars. When our reporter left the scene of the disaster eight bodies had been recovered, but some ten or twelve are known to be missing. Fifteen or twenty houses have been covered by the falling mass. The sky at the moment of writing is serene, and the present state of the weather gives little or no indication of the turbulence of the elements so recently exhibited with such terrible effect.

THE HEAVY fall of rain of last night is now shewing its effects on the low lands between Tsurumi and Kawasaki. The Tsurumi River has risen above its banks in places, and the fields are flooded.

THERE is a rumour, which we believe to be well founded, that there is a strong probability of an arrangement being come to between China and Japan on the subject of the Formosan campaign, which will quite satisfy the *amour propre* of Japan.

THE FUNERAL of the seaman who fell from the rigging of the German frigate *Arcona* yesterday morning (8th) and was taken up dead, took place last evening about half-past 5. The *cortège* having formed at the English Hatoba, where the men landed, proceeded along Main Street to the Cemetery. The brass band of the vessel, playing a slow march, led the van, followed by officers of the vessel; then came the hearse, containing the coffin, which was beautifully decorated with flowers. Other officers in full dress uniform followed, and the comrades of deceased, marching eight abreast, brought up the rear. The services at the grave were exceedingly impressive, the singing being very fine. The smart appearance of the men excited favourable comment on their return towards the ship.

THE JAPANESE Government has appealed to the Circuit Court of California, against the recent decision of Mr. Vice-Consul Mitchell, in the United States Consular Court here, in its action against the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., to recover \$10,250 damages for alleged breach of contract.



THE Rev. Ernest J. Eitel's very interesting book-series of lectures on Buddhism, which was published in Hongkong, has been translated by a Japanese into his own tongue, and is now meeting with a good sale.

Little is to be added, respecting the catastrophe at Ishikawa, to that chronicled by us on Saturday (11th). No more than the eight bodies we spoke of have been recovered, and it is supposed that the tale of victims is complete. Only three houses are said to have been destroyed, but they were more of the nature of long sheds, and each was occupied by many families. The work of uncovering the buried premises continues, but is likely to be a work of time, the immense quantity of fallen *debris* rendering the task a tedious one. Three men (one of them a carpenter), three women, and two children were buried in the landslide. The body of an old woman was found, embracing her dead grandchild, cheek to cheek.

It is to be hoped that the coming week will see the end of "the rainy season," so called. Some persons in Japan look upon "the rainy season" as a myth, or as a sort of meteorological flea that is never present when you think you have it, but yet which you feel, to your grief, frequently and in spots. Dr. Hepburn's tables, however, show that, during the months of June and July, the number of rainy days is greater and the rainfall heavier than during any other two months of the year; though September is the single month in which the most rain falls. No period of the year is more trying to the constitutions of most residents in Japan, especially new-comers, as the month of June and the first half of July. It is the era of moisture and reeking warmth, of mould, mildew, centipedes, and all unclean, crawling creatures that revel in the general solution of all things. What crops of shiny green and snowy mould grow on boots; what a small-pox covers one's gloves; and how one's kids become like young leopards. Everything becomes glue, one's liver seems to be dissolved and floating in the blood. The furniture droops and disintegrates, especially the native-made. As for one's lacquer-work, the legs, and knobs, and partition, drop off as if they had been warranted by the curio-man to do so. One's matting becomes as damp as sheets of paper ready for the printing-press. Books are ruined, clothing is spotted, and some tempers are spoiled. Such is one of the many phases of life in Japan. Dust and wind enough in one month to blind you, choke you, and discolor your countenance, and rain enough the next month not only to wash, but to dissolve you. Grumbling foreigners are apt to think that, in Japan, everything goes by contraries. The fact that when it rains in other countries it is cool, while, in Japan, rainy weather is often hot and steaming, does not tend to dispel the prejudice. A steam bath is a good thing when it lasts only a few minutes, but one that continues for a month is tiresome, and we shall be glad when this damp and warm weather is past, and we have the dry heat.

A TEMPLE has been erected on the site of an old castle in the province of Kodzuke, where Nitta Yoshisada lived 550 years ago, and dedicated to the memory of that celebrated man. The government granted the ground freely, and workmen were engaged from Tokei, that the edifice should be worthy of the man, the fame of whose virtues has descended through so many generations.

ON TUESDAY evening last, (7th.) Mr. E. W. Clark of the Kaisei Gakko had the distinguished honour of presenting before the Emperor at the Palace those beautiful views of many countries which lately he exhibited at the Naval College for the benefit of the pupils, and, not long ago, as will be well in the memory of our readers, at the Gaiety Theatre. The stereopticon, by means of which the pictures are thrown on the screen, was illuminated by the magnesium light, and the effect was perfect. The Imperial party was very numerous, consisting of at least as many ladies as gentlemen, and there was no attempt to conceal the gratification they experienced. The room prepared for the occasion was that ordinarily used for receptions. The Imperial Marine Band was in attendance.

YESTERDAY, (9th) NINE Shizoku of Kochi Ken (Tosa samurai), were beheaded, for the dastardly attack on Iwakura at Kuichigai on the 14th January last. It will be remembered that the U-daijin was leaving the Imperial palace about 9 o'clock that evening in his carriage, when he was set upon and wounded, and one of his bettoes killed. He, himself, only escaped by falling down the embankment into the moat, where he remained a long time before he considered it safe to call for assistance. The judgment delivered by the Shihosho is very short:

"You felt very angry at the abandonment of the Korean Expedition, and formed a conspiracy to agitate the government by treacherously killing Iwakura U-daijin, whom you attacked at Kuichigai on the night of the 14th January. Your sentence is, that you be degraded from the Shizoku class, and suffer death for your crime."

THE "OPENING" of the Sumida-gawa in Tokio, which is fixed for this (Saturday) evening, (4th) promises to be an affair of great interest and brilliancy, fully equalling, if not surpassing, the shows of previous years. Last year, unfortunately, the rain spoiled the exhibition, and to-day many an anxious eye will be upcast to study the "probabilities." All the lantern-makers are in high glee, and are reaping a good harvest, while the candle-dippers are equally busy. As for the boatmen, they will modestly charge at least five times as much as usual, to scull people up the river to see the "flower-fires," or fire-works, as we call them. Should "Old Probabilities," and the Clerk of the Weather, and O'Tento Sama, and O'Tsuki Sama, and Jupiter Pluvius agree on a programme to suit the good folks of Tokio, they will have the heartiest thanks both of foreigners and natives. A programme, in which Jupiter Pluvius is left out entirely, and in which O'Tsuki Sama comes on the stage at about eleven or twelve o'clock, will be the most agreeable to all parties. The fire-works and innumerable lanterns will look best in the dark, but, after the fun is over, bright moonlight will be the best to go home by. If the weather is fine, there will be very few who will go home before morning.

THERE is a rumour current in Yedo that the Japanese inhabitants of the island of Saghalien have all left and retired to the island of Yezo; no public notification has, however, appeared relative to it.

AN EXHIBITION, or Bazaar, is now being held at the Castle of Inuyama, at Owari. It consists principally of ancient articles of *vertu*, all of which are for sale. It closes on the 9th inst.

It is estimated that there are now about eighty Germans living in Tokio.

FRIDAY last (10th), in spite of the rain, was great day at Asakusa temple. From early morning, thousands of devotees wended their way to the temple, to say their prayers and buy amulets of various sorts to protect themselves against all the ills, fancied or real, which flesh is heir to. Asakusa temple has long been known for its standard attractions in the way of good reputed to be specially gracious to suppliant and shrines from which have come the most efficacious influences. The wooden statue which has been rubbed by all true believers until nose and ears and mouth have total disappeared, still enjoys unabated public favour and patronage, but, on Friday of last week, new attractions and pious catch-pennies were offered for sale. These were charms to secure the purchasers from the dangers of thunder! The charms were three-cornered pieces of folded paper, inside which was a slip of paper printed with Sanscrit characters. On the outside were some Chinese characters in black, and some cabalistic marks in red; thousands of these were sold during the day. They are to be put over the doors of dwellings, and the protecting capacity of these bits of paper is supposed to be equivalent to a thousand lightning-rods. Indeed, it is quite possible that the majority of the simple folk who buy the charms are not at all aware that thunder neither strikes nor hurts anybody. In addition to the rich harvest of copper gathered from the sale of the anti-thunder packets, a fat revenue was derived from the coins exchanged for morsels of the rice which had been offered for the gods. Notwithstanding all the mutations of time, the work of foreign influences, and the desperate attempt of zealous Shinto propagators, the old temple of Asakusa,—judging from the dense throng of worshippers present on Friday last, has lost none of its fame or sanctity.

SOME YEARS ago, the Rev. Dr. Martin, of Peking, China, wrote a work on the Evidence of Christianity, expressly for the Chinese, meeting their objections and explaining the peculiar difficulties to the reception of the Christian system of faith which present themselves to the Chinese mind. The work was not only pronounced most excellent by foreign scholars, but has had an immense sale in China. In Japan it is well known, and is steadily. Recently, a Japanese in Tokio had it translated, and has begun the publication of it, simply as a business venture. The book is gotten up in fine Japanese style, the mixed Chinese and Japanese characters, and will be in three volumes, of which one is now out. That a Japanese merchant should think it worth while to invest in the publication of such a work seems to point to a large reading-public, to whom such works are congenial. As far as the intellectual aspects of the struggle for the introduction of Christianity into Japan go, the signs of the time point toward steady triumphs. The recent inflammatory anti-Christian book published in Tokio, part of which was translated in the *Tokei Journal*, seems to have been a sort of boomerang, which has damaged the writer's own cause by creating a recoil in the mind of the Japanese against the user of so violent abuse. It has also called the attention of hundreds to a subject about which they formerly never cared to inquire. One thing seems quite certain, that the day of settling religious questions by mere abuse and misrepresentation is over, and, hereafter, all parties must settle their question by appeal to truth, and by fair argument.

WE BRIEFLY referred, in our issue of 29th ulto., to the steps that were being taken by the Tokio friends of Dr. Wheeler for the presentation to him of a testimonial, as a token of the esteem and regard in which he was held by his numerous well-wishers in the Capital. Yesterday, a deputation waited on him, and handed over the piece of plate which had been selected for presentation. The following address accompanied the testimonial, and the Dr. replied as chronicled below :

To EDWIN WHEELER, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P.,  
L.R.C.S. Ed.

SIR.—We have been deputed by the residents of Tokei to express to you the sincere regret which we have all felt at your removal from among us. During your stay in Tokei, your professional skill and unwearied attention to your patients have won for you the lasting gratitude of many, and the regard and esteem of all of us ; while your frank and manly disposition has made you many friends among those who have never had need of your professional services. We feel that we cannot allow you to leave us without endeavouring in some measure to mark our sense of the obligations which bind us to you, and we have therefore subscribed for the purchase of a piece of plate, which may serve to remind you of the numerous friends and well-wishers you have left behind in Tokei. We assure you that you will always be warmly remembered by us, and that you bear with you our most hearty wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

Signed, for the residents of Tokei,

C. A. McVEAN. A. L. DOUGLAS.  
W. G. ASTON. G. F. VERBECK.  
C. SHEPHERD. H. B. JOYNER.

#### REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most sincerely for the kind words you have spoken of me, and for the handsome gift with which you have accompanied them. It did not require this substantial mark of your regard to occasion me pleasant memories of the time I had the good fortune to spend amongst you in Tokio. It will be impossible for me ever to forget the genuine kindnesses I have experienced and the true friendships I have had the happiness to form with you during my stay there.

To yourselves, personally, and to the many other fellow-residents in the Capital who have joined with you in the manifestation of regard, I beg to tender my warmest thanks.

EDWIN WHEELER.

67, Yokohama, July 14th, 1874.

ABOUT 3 o'clock this morning, the house occupied by Capt. Martin, No. 239, Bluff, was broken into by two Japanese burglars, and a gold watch, brooches, and other trinkets, and property of a miscellaneous character taken. Capt. Martin went after the *dorobo*, but they managed to escape through the gate of the lot owned by Mr. Bridgens, and got clear away. In jumping the fence into the next compound they dropped some of the plunder. Their footsteps were traced towards Omanoma. Complaint was laid at the Saibansho, and, *mirabile dictu*, some of the property has since been recovered. The jewelry, being portable, they managed to stick to.

FROM THE 15th to the 19th June, the photographs of the Mikado and Kogoo (Emperor and Empress) were exhibited to the public in the Custom House, Hakodate. No less than 10,822 people went to see the pictures of their Majesties during those five days.

THE FOLLOWING is an account of the Revenue and Expenditure of Kaigisho during the month of June :—

REVENUE :	
Ground-rent .. .. .	1,565.30.8
Storage of goods .. .. .	50.00.0
Rabbit tax .. .. .	393.50.0
Tax on Geyschas, &c. .. .	5,062.50.0
Repaid money from Hiyaotai } Kuwaisha .. .. .	12.54.5
Interest of deposit money to } Mitsui and Ono.. .. .	5,067.01.6
	<hr/> 12,150.86.9

EXPENDITURE :	
Bridge building .. .. .	1,000.00.0
Road repairing .. .. .	1,000.00.0
Aqueduct .. .. .	1,852.75.0
Repairs of ground .. .. .	523.06.9
Outlay on the city .. .. .	57.70.1
Gas lamps .. .. .	3,396.12.0
Repayment of money appropriated to repairs of roads } Support of the indigent .. .	5,000.00.0
Expenses .. .. .	2,090.71.9
	<hr/> 182.98.2
	<hr/> 15,103.34.1

ON THE night of the 5th inst., a samurai was looking at the fireworks from the Biogoku bridge. Feeling a man's hand in his pocket, in the act of drawing forth property which he objected to have so abstracted, he seized the fellow, and, quick as thought, threw him over into the river. He reported the matter, but to this day it remains uncertain whether the pickpocket was drowned or not.

AT BIZEN-MACHI, Tokei, a shopkeeper named Takahisa possessed a wife who was so idle and lazy that he constantly had to remonstrate with her. A few days ago, he threatened to put her away unless she altered her lazy habits. The woman surprised and horrified at the idea of his separating from her, impulsively seized a knife, and there and then stabbed herself. She died, and the man gave himself up to the police. He was examined, and was ordered to pay a fine of two rios and a half, in satisfaction for his crime !

A COOLIE, digging in the monastery of Hosenji, a few days ago, came upon a *cache* of 107 rios. The head priest, being informed of it, said that the money belonged to him, as he had buried it years ago. But the coolie did not appear to see it, and took the matter before the judicial officers, who, on hearing the case, decided that the money should be divided between the parties, the coolie getting a fair half.

FIVE MEN were digging a deep hole for some purpose in an old mulberry plantation in Tokei, on the 6th instant, when an earthquake occurred which caused the ground to slide in from the top, and they were buried. Fortunately, there were other men engaged, who at once set to work to dig vigorously and all were got out alive, but they were far gone and had a very narrow escape.

THE NUMBER of schools under the jurisdiction of Nato Ken is as follows :—		
Province.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.
Awa,	140	39
Sanoki,	250	10
Awaji,	45	10
	<hr/> 435	<hr/> 59

A WRITER in a native paper says :—" I have much leisure, and frequently stroll through the streets of Tokei. I find that there are seven "ugly" customs existing, amid all our civilization. :—

1st.—At the bridges, squares, and corners of roads, there are a number of boisterous jinrikisha coolies who ask people to ride, after following them a considerable distance, and sometimes, if unsuccessful, ending in abuse.

2.—Many fortune-tellers or physiognomists are seen in every street, dressed in a dirty mantle and loose trowsers, and wearing two swords. Some of them cover their face with a deep Japanese hat. These fellows beguile the superstitious with their false prognostications.

3.—Poems or songs are recited in the streets both of Yedo and Yokohama, speaking ill of the government and its officials.

4.—Young and old men and women sit at the side of the streets, playing on the fiddle or guitar, and begging for money.

5.—The citizens of Tokei form large processions and wander through the city, drumming, and carrying silk and paper banners.

6.—Bettoes, in an ugly dress and with naked feet, ride their masters' horses.

7.—The people have no uniformity in their head-dress or clothing.

I hope the government will issue a strict charge to change these ugly customs, which are a disgrace to our empire."

THE FOLLOWING amusing bit of "sporting intelligence" comes veritably from the Shimané Ken :

About the middle of June, a combat took place between a fox and a snake, at the foot of a maple tree, within the temple grounds of Gishshōji in Soto-naka-wara, Matsuyé. The fight began by the snake rearing its head perpendicularly, to spring at and bite the fox. The fox cunningly dodged, and made a feint for the reptile's head, thus raised. Snake repeated the manœuvre, and fox tried again. Third round, fox got snake's head in chancery ; snake wound his body tightly round fox's neck. Fox shook his neck violently and dislodged him at last. The snake would have been unable to come to time, for it lay half dead, with the bites and the shaking ; but the fox was unwilling to prolong the conflict, for, so soon as he had shaken off the snake, he didn't wait to see the effect, but ignominiously turned tail, and scampered off as fast as possible, leaving, therefore, the snake the master of the situation.

Some years ago, a young bonze belonging to this temple killed a snake ; and, shortly afterwards, the consort of the deceased (!) got an opportunity, bit the young bonze, and strangled him, by winding his body round and round the boy's neck !!!

A FIRE having, in May last, destroyed 216 houses in the village of Karewa, province of Ugo, a rich farmer named Imano has given to all the poor people who could ill afford to rebuild their houses the larger timber necessary for the purpose. The timbers numbered in all over five hundred pieces. The Naimusho, having heard of his timely generosity, have ordered him a reward.

AT THE races at Kudan, on the 5th instant, a horse took fright at some wrestlers, and very seriously injured a betto by knocking him down and trampling on his face, and also threw his rider, who was severely hurt.

THERE RESIDES at Kaniye, Owari, an old woman, 106 years old. She was a seller of tea in the reign of Iyeharu, the tenth Tokugawa Shogun. Her husband died twenty-five years ago, when she was 81 years of age. She is still cheerful and lively, walking firmly as ever, and with hardly any wrinkles on her face. Truly, a remarkable old lady.

A THEATRE has been erected at Kanasugi, Shiba, the performances in which commenced this day (11th). Of course, there are the usual tea-houses on each side of it.

THE CHUJI of Tokei-fu notifies that, from the 7th of this month, the Kaitakushi Gardens at Awoyama are open freely to the people, on their observing the rules providing for good order. They may not, however, enter the glass-houses without permission; but, on application to the proper officers, they may buy plants and vegetables.

A POOR woman in Adzuma, being sick with leprosy, and being assured that she could not recover, and feeling that her state endangered others who might come near her, put an end to her life by hanging. Her deed is highly extolled—as she died to prevent her disease spreading to her neighbours.

ON THE 5th instant, Sasaki Takayuki, Shiho Dayu, was appointed Vice-Speaker of the Deliberative Assembly.

HER HIGHNESS Sei Kan-in no Miya, aunt of the present Emperor, sister of the late Komei Tenno, and widow of Iyemitsu, the 14th Tokugawa Shogun, (the predecessor of Hitotz'-bashi) left Kiyoto on the 26th June, and travelled by the Tokaido to Kanagawa, and thence by train to Shimizu, where she arrived on the 8th instant. Thence she went in an imperial carriage to Azabu, where a new house has recently been built for her.

THE NUMBER of mountains in Japan whose sacred sides were left untrodden by the foot of man, in consequence of the deep-seated superstition of the people, is gradually decreasing. Kinuyama, lying on the boundaries of the provinces of Kōdzūke and Shimotsuke, and at the distance of four ri from Nikko, was one of these. It was known that in this mountain were many swamps, deemed holy, and called Kinu-numa. The sides are also densely covered with forest; and the wild deer and wild swine have had their solitudes to themselves.

At last, a priest summoned up courage and made an ascent. He was rewarded by finding a natural bath, which proves to be medicinal and is declared to cure all diseases—but particularly headache! The swamps of the mountain are the sources of the river Kinugawa, which runs at its foot. High up the mountain, there is a piece of table land, about thirty square cho in extent. There are no less than forty-eight swamps on this plateau, the largest of which is about 700 feet in diameter, the smallest about 30. One peculiarity is, that the water of each differs in colour from the rest. In one place called Yunosawa, there is a hot spring, which has its own special virtues. Many of the people residing in the neighbourhood are still afraid to venture upon the hill side—saying that there is a fearful snake there, whose breath, should he be met with, would be fatal. And many more have refused to ascend until after abstaining from fish, flesh, or fowl for several days.

A NOTIFICATION has been signed by Sanjo Daijin, and sent to Kaitakushi and all the Ken on the sea coast, to the effect that, H. M. S. *Sylvia* having received permission to survey the South-East Coast, no opposition must be offered.

THE FOLLOWING list of names by which representatives of the various nationalities are known to Japanese will prove of interest to students of philology and others:

	Literal names.	Vulgar names.
Englishman	Yei-jin	Igrisu-jin
Frenchman	Futso-jin	France-jin
American	Bey-jin	America-jin
Dutchman	Ran-jin	Oranda-jin
Russian	Ro-jin	Orosia-jin
Chinese	Shina-jin	Nankin-jin
German	Jitsu-jin	Doitsu-jin
Spaniard	Han-jin	Ispania-jin
Portuguese	Ho-jin	Holtogaru-jin
Prussian	Fu-(or, Hai-) jin	

The general connection between the names in common use and the Anglicised mode of pronunciation (barring the inevitable difficulty of mouthing the L and the R) will be sufficiently apparent.

*I-jin* is the name applied indiscriminately to all foreigners, whether European or American, Chinese or Negro; literally, it means foreign, or strange, man.

*To-jin* is applied to Chinese only, and took its name from the *To* dynasty of China (A.D. 600), about which time much improvement in the *belles lettres* took place in Japan, and scholars were sent to China to acquire a knowledge of the arts and sciences. If the term be really applied opprobriously, by the lower-class Japanese, to foreigners, it must be through ignorance of its true meaning. We have heard the translation of the word given as "hairy foreigner."

ON THE 10th inst., a proclamation was signed by Ito Hiro-bumi, Kobukiyo, to the effect, that, hitherto the construction of telegraphs by private persons was not allowed; but now it will be permitted for people to construct branch lines to connect with the official lines, on application being made to the Kobusho.

THE NUMBER of doctors officially reported to be in practice in Tokei is 1090. We suppose this includes all classes of practitioners in the old and the new schools.

EVERY ONE has heard of the celebrated sword Kusanagi, one of the three articles, the possession of which has been handed down from one Mikado to another for many centuries, and which are supposed to confer sovereignty on the possessor. It was originally worn by Yamato dake no Mikoto; and is now in the temple of Atsuta in Owari, where it is an object of worship. It has been notified to the people that this temple shall be held in the same respect as that of Isé, where the Mikado's ancestors are worshipped. The temple has been put in thorough repair, and a most solemn ceremony was performed at its re-dedication.

THE ISLAND of Miyake, near Ōshima, is one of those belonging to Japan attached to Ashigara Ken. On the 1st or 2nd of this month, one of its mountains broke out into eruption. Several houses have been buried and destroyed, and many persons killed. This news is brought by seamen arrived coastwise, but we have our doubts as to the extent to which their imagination may have operated.

THE ARTICLE of fans has become one of considerable export. It is mentioned in a Japanese newspaper that one maker in Horeiyéchi-Nichôme has just completed an order for 80,000, and 25,000 pieces of Santome, for one American house—the amount of the order being 1830 rios. "No prosperity without exporting our productions," says the editor; "even such small things as fans find purchasers abroad."

FLOODS ARE reported during last month in several parts of the country. At Kurumé, the Chikugo river rose more than twenty feet above its ordinary level; and not only are many farms and houses greatly damaged, but several lives have been lost. On the departure of the mail, the waters were not sufficiently abated to obtain a full report of all the damage done.

A NATIVE paper, speaking of the resources of Japan, gives the following as a list of the number of various mines in the Empire, "in proof that it is a rich country."

Gold mines .....	82
Sand Gold .....	4
Silver mines .....	118
Copper .....	300
Iron .....	22
Sand Iron .....	203
Tin .....	6
Lead mines .....	52
Blacklead .....	3
Coal .....	412
Kerosene Oil .....	182
Crystal .....	10
Crystal of purple colour .....	1
Crystal of black colour .....	1
Agate .....	2
Marble .....	10
White Stone .....	1
Spotted Stone .....	2
Flint .....	5
Arsenic .....	2
Brimstone .....	12
Sulphate of Iron (!) .....	8
Alum .....	5

YAMADA, Rikugun Chiushô, was lately appointed to discharge the office of Shiho Shogû at the same time. The first is an office in the Navy Department, the other in the Judicial.

THE OFFICIAL register of people and houses at Kobe last month was: houses, 3,846; population, 8,554. Foreign residents, 332. 67 houses are built on the Foreign Concession.

THE FOLLOWING telegram has been received, in explanation of the interruption to telegraph communication beyond Kobe.

HIROSHIMA, 12th July, 1874.

A typhoon, on evening of 9th and 10th, has stopped line. Poles washed away near Kuga, and road impassable. In some places two to five feet of water; great destruction to crops; post stopped; men in some cases had to save their lives by swimming. Expect to have repairs completed to-day or to-morrow.

The War in Formosa.

Takow, 20th June, 1874.

The Japanese have made considerable progress at Langkiaou, and now seem inclined to rest on their oars for a time. Of the eighteen tribes or villages between Langkiaou and the South Point sixteen have come to some terms, and have been given each a Japanese flag, with an inscription saying that

they are friendly and are not to be molested. The villages of the Bawtans are held by the Japanese. The Bawtans themselves have disappeared entirely, and it is not known what has become of them. The Japanese have occupied Hongkang, the next Chinese village north of Langkiaou, and distant from it about five or six miles. Hongkang is like Langkiaou, a detached village not under regular Chinese Government, and without safe land communication with the north. The inhabitants sent to ask the Japanese to come and protect them against the savages, and offered to find food for the detachment which should take care of them. A camp has been formed on the East Coast, about opposite to Langkiaou. The island is only eight or nine miles broad there, and the men marched to the spot overland. A very small Chinese village at the extreme south of the island has been occupied. The *Della* has lately returned, with a large quantity of stores, from Nagasaki, but with no more troops.

Two Chinese of rank, named Shin and Pan, with Messrs. P. Giquel and Segonzac, have just arrived at Taiwanfoo. Shin bears the rank of *Chin-chai* or Imperial Commissioner, and was formerly connected with the Arsenal at Foochow. These two Chinese officials are said to have been sent to inspect certain fortifications. It was generally understood that they were coming to treat with the Japanese, and very probably they have their credentials in their pockets, to be used as circumstances should require.

There is a general opinion that the Japanese do not intend quietly to give up the land they have occupied. This, however, is only conjecture, as they have not announced their intentions in any way. It is said that they will be willing to retire when they have settled accounts with the savages, if the Chinese will pay the expenses of the expedition. Whether the Chinese will agree to those terms or not is beyond even the limits of guessing. The Japanese ought to be delighted to get away on such conditions. The land must be perfectly worthless to them. What can the value be of a few square miles of hilly ground, with the valleys already occupied, and no decent harbour? To retire without incurring any expenses, after, would, having effected the punishment of the savages, be a most successful termination to a successful undertaking. —*Hongkong Daily Press.*

#### Formosa.

(From a Correspondent H. B. M. S. Dwarf)

Keelung, Formosa,

June 1st, 1874.

H. B. M.'s little gun-boat *Dwarf* arrived in Formosa yesterday morning, May 31st, at 8.30 a.m., after a pleasant trip from Nagasaki. There are three vessels in harbour, two British barques, the *Helda* and *Lizzie*, and the American brig *Vesta*, all of which were busily engaged loading coal.

We found three canoes here belonging to the Pelew Islands, and by what we can glean from them by signs and suchlike demonstrations, (for, as no one here is able to speak to them in their own language we are compelled to use various means for the purpose of obtaining information) they were blown away from their own country by strong winds and lost at sea, and, after a period of 64 days, found their way into Keelung harbour, where they have now been 14 days. These canoes are about 24 feet long and two feet wide, with outriggers,

similar to those used by the natives of the South Sea Islands. Each canoe contained seven men. Four canoes were blown out to sea, but one was not able to make the harbour, and is supposed to be lost, or, what is more than probable, wrecked on the coast of Formosa, and fallen into the hands of the savages; in which case they will doubtless form the concomitants for a meal.

The Pelew Islands are about 1,500 miles from Formosa, and lay about 500 miles east of the southern end of the Philippine Islands.

June 2nd.—Sailed from Keelung at 5.30 this morning and arrived in Tamsui harbour at 30 minutes past ten. Vessels in harbour—H. B. M. S. *Kestrel*, English steamer *Lailon*, a German brig, and a Dutch barque. Have seen nothing of the Japanese yet, and the various reports floating about with regard to their movements are entirely unreliable.—*Rising Sun.*

#### A Japanese on the Formosan Question.

To the Editor of the N.-C. Daily News.

SIR,—During a somewhat protracted residence here, I have been a reader of your and other foreign journals published in China, and also of the papers published in the Chinese language. In all these I have discovered evidence of misapprehension, which may perhaps form a source of mischief, as regards the relations subsisting between my country and China. I beg therefore you will allow me to make a few remarks on the Formosan question in your issue of to-morrow morning.

The Formosan savages have repeatedly inflicted injuries on my countrymen, which have lately been alluded to in your paper. For example, they slaughtered fifty-four Japanese belonging to the district of Yoyeyama, and in 1871 four shipwrecked men belonging to the district of Bitchu were robbed and maltreated, and their junk rifled of everything. Claims for their wrongs have never been investigated by the Chinese Government, although years have elapsed since the occurrence complained of, which proves that the savages were beyond Chinese influence, and over whom their authority did not extend.

I would add, moreover, that Prince Kung and other authorities of the Tsung-li-Yamen discussed this matter last year at Peking with Mr. Soyeshima, and made not the slightest objections to the punishment of the savages by the Japanese Government, leaving them entirely at the disposal of Japan.

Our Government regarded this answer to their remonstrance as decisive, and accordingly decided on the Formosan expedition, which we hold is justified on two grounds—first, the disclaimer of responsibility on the part of the Chinese Government for the conduct of the savages; and, second, their neglect of inflicting punishment. I have no doubt, therefore, that International Law admits that, when a Government demands the punishment of those who have offended its people, and punishment is not inflicted, an expedition may be rightfully fitted out to obtain redress on the spot where the offence was committed.

Besides, the Japanese in this case having first obtained the assent of the Chinese Government to their taking the matter in hand themselves, no further communication was necessary.

Mr. Yanagiwara, the Japanese ambassador to China, is now at Shanghai, and I believe that he is negotiating on the matter with Mr. Pau, a special commissioner from His Majesty the Emperor of China, (together with the Tautai), to place the question on a friendly

footing, which seems quite feasible, seeing that Prince Kung and the other Tsung-li-Yamen authorities will not deny their former acquiescence.

Very truly yours,

MAKOTO.

Shanghai, 2nd July, 1874.

#### Latest Intelligence from Formosa.

The following items have reached us privately to-day, from Taiwan:—

Things in Formosa remain *in statu quo*.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the Chinese Imperial Commissioners, said to have gone from Foochow to settle the difficulty. A Japanese gunboat from Kelung on the 21st had likewise heard nothing of the Chinese Commissioners.

The Chinese at Formosa are very friendly.

A Japanese Minister is on his way to Peking to negotiate for a settlement; and the Japanese Forces have instructions to await advices from Peking previous to leaving the Island. The Chinese Commissioners having instructions to drive the Japanese from Formosa, and missing each other, will probably cause the war each wants to prevent.

The Japanese Force in Formosa is stated to be under three thousand.—*Evening Gazette.*

The less reliance that is placed upon the various rumours which are flying about with respect to the Formosan difficulty, and which are reproduced from day to day in the columns of the press, the less likely are the public to be misled. For instance, an impression prevails that the iron-clad *Stonewall* is in harbour: whereas the truth is that the *Stonewall* is at present in Japanese waters, and the ship which is actually in harbour happens to be built of wood. In all other respects, however, this interesting piece of information is correct. But there is no doubt the Chinese are on the *qui vive*, and are hastily preparing for all emergencies. The action of the Fokien Viceroy, the sudden repairing of the Wosung forts, and, above all, the extensive preparations which we have reason to believe are going on at the Kaouchang-meau Arsenal, are sufficient evidence of this. Whether there is any truth in the report that the Chinese Government are negotiating for the purchase of iron-clads in Europe and America, through Mr. Hart, it is difficult to say. Such a statement must be taken on its merits; but whichever way that may be, it is a well-known fact that the authorities are contracting largely for fire-arms and other "munitions of war." It is, of course, uncertain when the Ambassador goes to Peking, or whether he is able to go at all.—*Idem.*

Chinese rumour states that the Chinese merchant steamer *Haiching* has been chartered by the Chinese Government to convey troops from Tientsin to Formosa. We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement.—*Idem.*

We hear that large contracts for over seven hundred tons of pig iron have been made with the Tientsin and Nankin Arsenals, and that the workmen at both places are busily engaged casting shells.—*Idem.*

AMOY, 22nd June, 1874.

An Amoy Correspondent writes:—"The savages, having apparently fraternised with the Japanese, have sent two headmen to the



Chinese, requesting the assistance of 500 Cantonese to enable them to resist the invaders. The latter are paying the half-castes to build them substantial houses, &c., on which are, in conspicuous characters, "This is Japan," or words to that effect. Six Japanese men-of-war are off the savage coast, two off Keelung, and none off Takao. The comprador says (I don't know his authority) that if the Japanese refuse to leave peaceably, the Chinese will endeavour to concert with the savages (without whose connivance they could not approach by land) a combined land and sea attack, about two months hence, when they imagine that the roughness of the sea will make their enemies sick and give them an advantage, as their vessels are to be manned by Cantonese boatmen, who won't mind a storm (N.B. he is a Cantonese). Also that the Chinese are negotiating for the purchase of a large and powerful war steamer, to be on the spot in about a month.—*China Mail*.

A rumour has been current in the Colony for the last three days, amongst the Chinese, to the effect that a telegram had been received by somebody here intimating that the earthquake of the other day had done great damage at Manila, destroying some two hundred houses. On enquiry, however, we find the report baseless, nobody having received any telegram.—*Idem*.

A report is current among the official circles here that a despatch has been received by the Viceroy of Canton, directing that, in case of war breaking out between China and Japan, Kwangtung must be prepared to contribute part of the sum necessary for the purpose. The whole war expenses are to come from three provinces, viz, Chekiang, Fokien, and Canton.—*Idem*.

The owners of the *Mantoku-maru*, a Japanese junk, brought a suit against the Postal Department to recover the value of their vessel, which was run down by the *Jekai-maru* during the night of 16th March. Though the plaintiffs said they had a light hoisted, which in fact they intended as a tribute to the deity, they knew nothing about being obliged to keep an anchor light up at night. Judgment for defendants, with costs.

The editor gives an account of the taking of a thief, red-handed, on the night of the 28th ultimo. A boatman saw the man enter a godown, and gave information to one of the Custom-house employés, which led to the man being taken on the spot. It is so unusual in our experience for one Japanese to inform upon the illegal irregularities of another, that we cannot help suspecting the existence of some peculiar circumstances in this case, and may be pardoned for venturing a query as to whether it was not a Government godown which was the scene of the capture.

Another editorial note announces the appearance of the Comet in the north-west, giving a rumour which the cloudiness of the recent weather makes it difficult to verify, that it was seen two days before; and mentioning that the Chinese report it to have been seen in Shanghai a fortnight ago.

A writer, signing himself "Osaka Merchants' Companies," complains loudly of the coolies on the native bund. They ask the highest wages, and not only do not work hard enough to earn them, but do not work at all unless asked respectfully. Kobe is a flourishing place, but this kind of thing gives much

trouble, and the writer waxes eloquent about the evils which will arise if the system is not checked by authority, with the aid of the police. Allow us to suggest to this outraged merchant a course of study in the science of political economy.

A man, having come across a parable in a Chinese classic which applies with as much force to the consuming classes in Japan as it did when written to the *litterati* of China, translates it for public information. The quotation points out that as are beams to a house, so are nobles to a country. They are essential to the stability of the fabric, and have one special point in common—that good ones of both are very scarce and only found with difficulty. The difference is, however, marked. If beams are scarce the house is not built, but if nobles of ability are wanting the State totters and falls.—*Hiogo News*.

### Hiogo.

The Formosan Expedition is surrounded with a very hazy atmosphere. There is no doubt from all accounts that the Japanese have severely punished the aboriginal tribe of Boutans and thus avenged the cruel onslaught made by those savages on their countrymen (shipwrecked sailors). But whether these doings will interrupt pacific relations between China and Japan is a problem not yet solved; but it has been elicited from correspondents at Formosa that it is the intention of Japan to colonize that part of the island occupied by the savage tribes, in which case there is very little doubt but that China will wage war with Japan, and it is rumored that the Chinese Government have offered the British Government \$2,000,000 for the iron-clad *Iron Duke*, but whether or no the offer has been taken into consideration has not as yet transpired. It is questionable whether the Chinese have at this present any territorial right of jurisdiction over this specific area of Formosa; that if they once had has it not lapsed by a surrender of right and effluxion of time?

The freedom of foreign travel throughout the length and breadth of Dai Nippon we believe to be nearly if not quite *un fait accompli*; indeed, we have it on good authority that the preliminary arrangements have been settled, and that in three months' time foreigners will be free to exercise the right.

The murderer of Dr. Yamada and family has been arrested, but no particulars have as yet transpired.

Robberies are still of frequent occurrence in the native town, but the native police are certainly more vigilant than they used to be.

The Kobe and Osaka Railway Statements are falling off; the second and third class fares (the latter especially) are too high.

The Hiogo Gas Company are now prepared with fittings for sale, so that the time is approaching when the public will be able to indulge in gas.

A comet was seen from Kobe on the evening of the 7th instant.

A Municipal Meeting was held on the 10th instant; the following is a summary of the business effected: an inexplicable letter from the Kenrei concerning the Recreation Ground; a complaint from Messrs L. Kniffler & Co., about a drain and a piece of ground fronting their compound; the Division Street Drain question is to be referred to the Consuls, with a request that they will enquire of the Kenrei if he has received any answer from Yedo concerning the same; \$2,000 have been placed on deposit at 5 per cent. interest to the credit

of the Police Fund, another \$2,000, will have accrued by the end of the year and be disposed of in like manner. Sergeant Peterson's engagement was renewed for a further term of three years; he was also highly commended.

Professor Vanek has arrived and promises to enliven our community with three entertainments only.

Office hours in the Ken have been altered from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; to commence from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., this has been the case with the hour of teaching in the schools at Kioto and Osaka since the 1st of May last, and we believe the Saibansho is about to follow suit.

Business generally is still debilitated.

The weather to-day is fine, but for many days we have had very wet and squally weather.—*H. and O. Herald*.

By latest advices from Formosa, it appears that the Japanese are determined (so they say it is asserted) not only to have the satisfaction of punishing the aborigines for their barbarous conduct, but to have from the Chinese the amount of sycee necessary to defray the expenses of the expedition, and also a portion of the island ceded to them. Instructions from Peking are, to be very careful but very watchful; *id est*, not to commence hostilities for the present at least, or until further instructions arrive!—*Idem*.

### Shanghai.

We have been favoured by the Agents with some particulars regarding the loss of the *Laptek*, mentioned in our last issue. It appears that, on the 28th ulto., at 9 p.m., while the steamer was on her voyage from Swatow to Shanghai, with sugar, she struck on an unknown and sunken rock, about two miles from the shore, at a spot about eight miles from Keelung. Captain Tough, finding his vessel was settling down by the head, made for the shore, and succeeded in beaching her on a sand bed. The nature of the damage could not be ascertained, as the forehold was full of water and there were no means at hand of pumping it out. The engine-room and afterhold, however, remained dry. The weather was calm and fine in Keelung harbour, though a little foggy outside, and was favourable for making attempts to discover the nature and extent of the damage, but, from the position in which the vessel lies, grave doubts are entertained as to whether this can be accomplished. Though she has not yet been abandoned, it is believed the *Laptek* will be a total wreck. Nearly half the cargo, about 4,000 bags of sugar, has been landed in good condition, but the remainder is reported to be irretrievably damaged. From another source we are told that the steamer struck near the Double Rock, about six miles from Keelung, and that she was run into Ma-sou Bay, about 3 miles off. The *Juryen* brings 36 Chinese, who were passengers by the *Laptek*, but the crew had remained by the vessel.—*N.-China Daily News*.

### Corea.

Our correspondent, writing from Newchwang on the 30th June, says:—The Chinese are again permitted to trade with Corea under certain conditions, but the astute natives in Shanghai seem to have kept the secret long enough to enable them to denude the market of heavy grey shirtings, although a pretty good hint was given some time ago of what might be expected from the more liberal Government re-established since the downfall of the usurping Regent.—*Idem*.

## THE FORMOSAN EXPEDITION.

WE PUBLISH to-day a translation of a letter received by the Government of Japan from the Tsung Li Yamen—the Chinese Foreign Office—and this supports very much what has been written on both sides—i.e. both for and against the Japanese mission to Formosa. We use the word mission, because we perceive that this is the word made use of by the government; and it not only has a more peaceful sound than the word expedition, but according to the instructions given to the General and all who had directions from headquarters, it appears to have been intended that it should be altogether peaceful, if the natives would themselves allow it to be so.

And this was in perfect accordance with the assurance said in the letter to have been given by Soyeshima, "that the intention of Japan with regard to the Formosan savages, in sending a mission to them, was only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their districts, and not in any way to make war upon them."

Now, we all see plainly enough, that the intentions of government were very much interfered with by the circumstances under which the mission went. However peaceable their intentions, they were obliged to send a mission strongly defended. England and America have both had experience of attempting to land for negotiations, with an insufficient force. It was quite right, therefore, to send troops; and this is further proved by the fact that the savages actually did fire on the Japanese, the *Nisshin* was fired on by the Koalutz tribe, and all the land fighting was brought about by the hostile acts of the Boutans.

The interview which was reported at length in the *Tokei Journal*, between the chief and the Japanese, with Capt. Cassel, U.S.N., as their spokesman, most energetically stated the peaceful object of the mission, so far as all the tribes were concerned, except the actual perpetrators of the cruelty that had caused the appearance of Japanese on their territory. The Japanese took nothing by force, and were content to pay for the very land their camp was fixed on. These facts, added to the assurance given by the Japanese that they did not intend a hostile descent on the island, ought to have full weight; and this they will have with all candid reasoners.

We have proof of the impossibility of dealing with the fiercest of the tribes, except with arms in hand, in the manner in which the Chinese and half-castes have rejoiced in the power exhibited by the Japanese. They, at all events, have been well pleased to see their neighbours from the Land of the Rising Sun; and, most likely, so long as their liberal expenditure lasts they will be only too glad to make them welcome.

This letter that we publish distinctly states that "the territories inhabited by these savages are within the jurisdiction of China." But some tell us that it is the first time they have claimed the suzerainty over Southern Formosa; and the letter itself states that they have never restrained the savages, nor established any government over them. If, then, the Chinese government so distinctly acknowledge that they have neglected such obvious duties—duties the necessity of fulfilling which have repeatedly been demonstrated, it is a great stretch of "protection" to put in a protest now. She has left the savages so entirely to themselves that they have always been a terror to mariners on that coast. And it is simple nonsense now to attempt to call Japan to account for taking in hand the pun-

ishment of those who richly deserve it, and whom, by their own shewing, the Chinese have neglected to punish.

With the light thrown upon the whole affair by the narrative of the whole proceedings in Formosa, and the dispatch from the Tsung Li Yamen to the Japanese government, printed below, we come to the conclusion that the Japanese are not so much in the wrong as we at first thought them; that they have precedents (in England and America) to support them; and that the Chinese government, in adopting the non-interference system, have neglected the obligations they owe to the world, and have no right whatever to complain of the proceedings of Japan.

We are by no means authorized to state, but we have a very full assurance that no difficulty between the two governments is at all likely.

DISPATCH FROM the Tsung Li Yamen to the Government of Japan, on the subject of Formosa:

## [TRANSLATION.]

26th day, 3rd month,  
13th year of Tung Che.

To HIS EXCELLENCY

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, JAPAN.

SIR:

Since your country concluded a treaty with China, the obligations of mutual concord and good-will have been fulfilled on both sides, and the sentiments of respect and friendship have been more and more cultivated towards each other. Last year, too, on the occasion of the mission of the Minister Soyeshima to China, we had very friendly consultations with him on several matters.

The same year, in the fifth month, Yanagisawa, an officer attached to the mission, and the interpreter Tei came to our office by special order of the Minister Soyeshima, to ask us questions about three points, the first of which was whether the island of Macao belonged to the jurisdiction of China or to that of Portugal; the second was whether Corea constituted an independent sovereignty or not; and the last related to the question of the proposal to despatch a mission to the savages of Formosa, for the purpose of inquiring into the murder of some Loo-Choo Islanders by them; and in this interview we gave him the accurate and true explanation of these points. Subsequently, it was again said on the part of the Minister Soyeshima, in the words of the interpreter Tei: first, that it being possible for Japan to trade with the island of Macao, she only desired beforehand to establish a basis for future negotiations, by ascertaining whether this island belonged to China or not; second, that, as for the affair of Corea, Japan desired to have the intervention of China to settle the dispute; and, lastly, that the intention of Japan in regard to the Formosan savages in sending a mission to them was only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their district, and not in any way to make war upon them. This was a token of the good relations between China and Japan; all distrust, if any, was at once cleared away on both sides. Afterwards, when, on the occasion of the Minister Soyeshima's taking leave of us, we, shaking hands, said that the two nations must always observe the provisions of the treaty, and forbear to intrude on each other's territory, he answered, that this was the very thing he most desired. Since the departure of the Minister Soyeshima there have elapsed a great number of days, but there has again been no question

put to us concerning the above said three points, nor have we ever made any admissions that could modify the provisions of the treaty; and we thought there could be no reason to apprehend any disturbing causes arising between the two governments. But, now, all the Foreign Ministers residing at Peking inform us that Japan is going to despatch an army to Formosa, to make war upon the savages of that island; and, besides, the newspapers, the intelligences from the sea coast, and the reports from our local officers, all inform us that, in the second month of the present year, a vessel-of-war belonging to your country anchored in the harbour of Amoy, demanding to make use of the drilling ground there for drilling her crew; and also that, to use the words of her commander, she came from Formosa and the Pescadores.

Formosa is an island lying far off amidst the sea, and we have never yet restrained the savages living there by any legislation, nor have we established any government over them, following in this a maxim mentioned in the *Rei Ri*: "Do not change the usages of a people, but allow them to keep their good ones." But the territories inhabited by these savages are truly within the jurisdiction of China; and this is also the case with several savage tribes inhabiting other remote provinces within the jurisdiction of China, and whom China permits to retain their own good customs. We hear now with astonishment that Japan intends to send an expeditionary corps to Formosa, but still we do not firmly believe that this is truly the case. If truly so, why did you not consult with us beforehand about it? For what purpose is the vessel destined that now lies anchored in the harbor of Amoy?

Truly hoping that Your Excellency will reconsider and examine into this matter,

We have the honor to be,

Y. E.'s obedient servants,

(The signature of Prince Kung and nine other General Commissioners of the Foreign Affairs of China, Tsung-li-Yamen).

When the expedition first landed at Liang-kiang it was received in a friendly manner by the natives, who sold some thousand of acres of land for the purpose of erecting our camp on.

The village we attacked shortly after our arrival contained somewhere about 50 savages, 30 of whom fell under the fire of our troops, and amongst that number the head of the tribe. The chief's son was wounded and died from the effects some days afterwards.

Orders were given on the last day of May to prepare for marching against the tribe called Bootans, who inhabit the mountains, and on the following morning at 7 o'clock three regiments left Fukou, the Northern part of our camp, taking with them a mortar. At 10 o'clock three regiments, infantry and artillery, started from Sekinrou, and at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon three other regiments also marched on the track of the others; and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the second two regiments marched from Ohikuska, which is the south eastern part of our camp, taking with them some field-pieces. Orders were given for the various regiments starting from the three different points, to meet at a given spot on the night of the second or morning of the third of June.

The weather during the first days march was exceedingly unpropitious, for the rain descended in torrents. So great was the rainfall that the rivers were flooded and fording

the streams was very dangerous. The difficulty did not deter our commanders from marching. At one of the rivers three of our men were carried away by the force of the current. Two were rescued, the other unfortunate was drowned. The task of carrying over the provisions, ammunition and guns, was hard and hazardous, but after great trouble all were safely landed on the other side of the stream. We were now approaching the region where the fierce tribes of Bootans and Cuscus inhabit. These tribes subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild animals, sweet potatoes and millet which they produce by cultivation. We found the country very difficult to traverse, it being so very rough and mountainous, nevertheless the troops persevered and at night succeeded in reaching the top of a mountain. Pigs and buffalo and sweet potatoes were numerous; numbers of the former were shot, and large quantities of the potatoes unearthed.

The following day our march was continued through the mountains. Some skirmishing took place with the natives, who were concealed from view by bushes and rocks from behind which they fired upon us. Three or four of our men were killed and a few wounded. The natives retreated before us as we advanced; in fact we met no multitude to offer us resistance. The Bootan territory was reached and all the villages were found to be deserted. Our men set fire to these, and captured a native girl about eleven years of age.

I append a list of the different tribes we have come across, as near as I can recollect, with their respective numbers, names of chiefs, &c., which may prove acceptable to your readers.

TABLE OF TRIBES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR POWER.

Name of Tribe.	No.	Name of Chief.	General Character.
Bootans	250	Arock	Extremely fierce
Sabarie	220	Isa	Friendly disposed
Cuscus	190	Isunemot	Wicked & barbarous
Mantits	175	Cartoy	Friendly
Kachirai	165	Foorui	Peacefully inclined
Pattotinpy	160	Ahou	—
Pakarot	155	—	—
Shaporit	142	—	—
Osnanto	130	—	—
Ropot	126	Mamot	—
Chinakia	120	—	—
Lianruan	114	Pinary	Friendly
Bica	90	Singio	Friendly
Putgekin	86	—	Savage
Turasock	74	Tohutock	Friendly
Kanton	60	Asam	Friendly
Teckisha	52	Senrin	Wicked
Kowarts	50	Puarain	do.

REMARKS.—Several of the tribes are composed of Aborigines and Chinese, while others again are natives from different tribes.

The majorities of the tribes seem to be friendly disposed, but the Bootans, Cuscus, Kowarts and others, are very wild and acknowledge no law.—*Rising Sun*.

FORMOSAN ARMS.—The Formosans, fortunately for the Japanese, are but indifferently armed. The specimen of their fire-arms has been on view at the Custom House during the week. The stock is short and roughly constructed, while the barrel is about four feet in length, with a small bore. The weapon is indeed harmless when put in comparison with the rifles of the present day. Had the Formosans good rifles the loss of life on

the side of the Japanese would be greatly increased, as they fire from under cover.—*Idem*.

FEMALE PRISONER.—Amongst other things brought by the steamer *Sailio-Maru* was a Formosan girl, captured by the troops on their march through the mountains. She is apparently about eleven years of age, with deeply set eyes, one of which is blind. Her nose is flat and cheekbones high and her general appearance has a closer resemblance to the natives of the South Seas than to the Chinese. Her place of confinement was been the Custom House at Nagasaki where she has been honoured with visitors hailing from various Climes. The beggar is equal to the prince in her eye for she takes as much notice of one as another. On Monday night she was sent to Tokio in a Japanese steamer. She was kindly treated and toys placed at her disposal, and she seemed apparently contented with the turn the wheel of fortune of war has taken in her young life. We are not aware of the intentions of the Japanese towards the little creature but presume she will be well cared for. An old woman was also captured at the same time but proved too slippery to hold as she made a bolt of it and got clean away.—*Idem*.

“UNDINE” FROM FORMOSA.—Yesterday the steamship *Undine*, arrived from Formosa with a number of sick soldiers. One of the number, an officer, died during the passage, and the vessel came into port with her flag flying half-mast high. The Captain reports things quiet when he left, and cannot tell whether any fighting is going on or not as the officials don't seem inclined to inform Europeans on the subject. The Chinese are apparently satisfied with the state of affairs. Only one Chinese gunboat was there when the *Undine* left. Fish is plentiful, and also buffalo flesh, the latter being scarcely fit for consumption.—*Idem*.

(From the *N.-C. Daily News*.)

A break occurs again in the news of the Japanese expedition. By way of Taiwanfoo, we hear that, at the 5th inst., all the Japanese vessels had left Liangkiau, and that the troops had advanced into the country in savage occupation. There were rumours at Taiwan that China intended adding considerably to her force at that place.

We have no very definite news from Formosa, except that the Japanese are clearing the sea coast of aborigines, which rather contrasts with a statement we saw lately in a Japan paper that General Le Gendre had made treaties with all the tribes except one, and that the latter would inevitably come in.—What is more important than Japanese proceedings against the savages, who can of course not stand for a moment against breech-loaders, is what the Chinese mean to do. They are undoubtedly very angry at the expedition, and would much like to expel the Japanese. The question is, whether they have pluck to try.

A Tientsin correspondent writes, under date of the 11th June:—The Japanese question is kept very quiet here, but, from a circumstance that has come to my notice, I suspect the Chinese have made up their mind to fight. As the present state of matters is entirely due to the undecided course pursued by the Chinese in the beginning, the Japanese will make a mistake if they retire from Formosa without receiving from the Chinese Go-

vernment an amount equal to the expenses of the expedition. There cannot be a doubt that, until quite recently, the Chinese disclaimed sovereignty over the eastern half of the island; so that if the Japanese were to content themselves with the reimbursement of the cost they have been at, their demand could not, by Foreign powers, be considered as otherwise than exceedingly moderate. As little can the power of the Japanese to resist be doubted, provided they make good use of their ironclads to prevent the Chinese from landing any more troops on the island.

Another correspondent writes, on the 16th. (as will be seen from our Tientsin letter) that 40,000 men of Li Hung-chang's army are under orders for Formosa. This is, as yet, only report, but it is not unlikely in the present temper of the Chinese that they may purpose hostilities. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese war-vessels would be able to prevent them landing.—In connexion with these statements, it is worth while to mention a rumour that the Chinese think of bidding \$2,000,000 for the *Iron Duke*!—*Idem*.

The barque *Eaglet*, which arrived late on Sunday, having left Taiwanfoo on the 12th, brings some news of the movements of vessels and other matters connected with the Japanese expedition. H. M. S. *Dwarf* had left for the seat of operations, Liang-kiau bay, to relieve the *Hornet*; and the *Thalia* had called on her way to Nagasaki. The *Thalia* brought news of the fight already reported, in which three stockades were taken and 28 men killed. Further encounters seem to have been rendered impossible for the time being, by the savages retiring into the fastnesses of the hill country. Between the 5th and 10th June, three Chinese war-vessels had arrived from Foochow, and the last, a corvette, brought news that the Chinese Imperial Commissioner might be expected by one which arrived just as the *Eaglet* left port. It was reported that M. Prosper Giquel, late director of the Foochow Arsenal, would accompany the Commissioner, and that the latter was empowered to request the Japanese to retire, on the understanding that the China Government would reimburse them for all the expenses of the expedition. The fact that a Tientsin correspondent, whose letter we published yesterday (June 22nd), makes the same statement, at the same time that it appears to have become rumoured in the South, is a coincidence which leads to the belief that it is well founded. The land forces at Taiwan, which had lately been despatched by the Governor of Fohkien to quell a local disturbance (as a correspondent informed us a fortnight ago), were said to be by no means eager to engage the Japanese. There can be no doubt that the China Japan question is at a critical stage. From the North we hear rumours of a large force being under orders for Formosa; and, at the open ports of the island itself, a collision is believed to be imminent.—*Idem*.

We have been favoured with the following translation of the last despatch known to have been addressed by the Viceroy of Fohkien to the Commander of the Japanese troops in Formosa prior to the departure of the last mail from China, up to which time, so far as we know, the despatch, which will be read with high interest, had not been made public in China.

A despatch addressed to the Japanese Commander of the Central Army.  
Li, the Governor-General of Fohkien and Cheb Kiang makes the following communication.

From your despatch of the other day I have learnt that you had received orders to conduct your troops to Formosa for the punishment of the wild aborigines. I had then already referred to International Laws in support of the request I made you to send back your troops and to observe the Treaty. My communication is preserved in the archives.

I have now, on the 27th of May, a report from the Military Commander and the Tantai of the Taiwanfoo stating that you had, at the head of your troops, erected a fortified camp in the neighbourhood of the fortified town of the Liangkiao belonging to our district of Fung-shan, and that you had fought with the aborigines residing there.

I had already sent Tshon Tshin Pang, the Military Commander of Anping, to instruct the Vice President of Taitang Foo-li and others to proceed in haste to the place to confer with you on the 23rd May, and to inquire from you personally if you had received my communication or not. You replied that you had received it. You therefore declared to the Military and Civil officials I had sent that your envoy Fukujima (Soyejima) had last year made arrangements with the Tsung-li-yamen about an expedition against the wild aborigines, and further that, as an Envoy had been sent to Peking on this special business, you would await an answer or until information arrived from Peking, but that you could not immediately withdraw the troops.

It has further been reported to me that I-zo the Secretary of your Consul at Amoy, K. Fukushima, had declared on the 22nd of May, during the visit he paid to before-mentioned Military Commander and the Tantai of Taiwan, that he would proceed himself to Liangkiao to see what was going on, and that it was not admissible that men-of-war of his country should seek a quarrel with Chinese subjects. When he came to pay his visit as a proof of his love of peace, the Military Commander and the Tantai asked him why this expedition was undertaken, and he replied that it was only to make an example by the punishment of the wild aborigines, and that nobody would dare to molest any Chinese settlements or inflict harm on any of them.

After all these different reports had reached me I was well informed of all the circumstances, and felt very much obliged to your Government for the faithfulness and truth with which they endeavoured through their benevolence to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

And when I finally heard that you had received the high commands (of your Emperor) and were desirous to show your good will and great benevolence, and for the sake of peace to destroy every suspicion, I felt highly rejoiced and satisfied.

It is not long ago that your country concluded a treaty with China, from which it is hoped that both countries will unceasingly maintain the most friendly relations. It is perhaps owing to accident that I have not received any instruction from the Tsung-li-yamen how to act in this matter. But when you received the order to invade at the head of your troops a territory belonging to China and to carry a military expedition to a place under my administration, you attached faith to frivolous talebearers who told you falsely that the wild aborigines were not under Chinese dominion, and the result of it is that the last acts of your Government and of yourself constitute an infraction of International Law, and of the Treaty, which must be condemned both by China and by foreign countries.

In addition, therefore, to what I stated in my former communication, I feel that I must once more explain to you more fully what proofs I have for this assertion.

There are clear proofs dating from ancient times that the persons, the property, and the sites of the village of the aborigines of Liangkiao are under the administration of China.

The eighteen villages of the 3rd Southern division of Liangkiao belong to the district of Fungshan, and pay a yearly tribute of two thousand taels, as is written in the descriptions of Taiwanfoo. This is the first proof.

At Taiwan there resides an official who is charged with the administration of the aborigines in the Southern and Northern Districts. Every year this official goes into the mountains, gives rewards to the aborigines, visits the markets, etc. This is the second proof.

At the fortified town Tshai-Tshang, called also Fuanshi, there has existed from the commencement of this dynasty a monument and temple of the Chinese Minister Fukangau. This is the 3rd proof, one which has been engraved upon a stone for many centuries.

In the third Article of our Treaty it is stated that each of the two governments shall have the sole administration of their respective territories, and that

neither shall interfere with the administration of the other. To cross the territory, is, therefore, wholly inadmissible.

The first article says clearly and distinctly that the two empires have to assist each other; and the 14th observes that certain ports have been designated in China for the Japanese to visit, and that the Japanese shall not be allowed to fight with other nations in the Chinese waters. How then can the Japanese fight on our territory?

It is therefore in opposition to the Treaty that you have without premission landed at Liangkiao, erected a camp there, and fought with the aborigines who pay taxes to us. Would not the Japanese hold responsible those who, in imitation of the example which the Japanese have set, should send, without permission, a general and an army into the Japanese Empire?

The Military Commander and the Tantai of Taiwan have reported that you and the Consul Fukujima had both said that the Japanese envoy had declared (arranged?) last year at Peking that the wild aborigines were not under the administration of China, and that you had come because this question had been settled long ago.

Now, treaties between countries are concluded by the orders of their respective sovereigns, and a special article stipulates that the Plenipotentiaries sign and seal them only provisionally. As soon as the Imperial ratification has been obtained in both countries the Treaties are published in print.

What you and your country's consul now tell me about what the envoy had arranged last year with the Tsung-li-Yamen, is it in accordance with the Chinese laws and the Treaty, or is it not? Or, if we admit the possibility of an arrangement having taken place, some official record must have been signed, or both countries must have published a notification, or despatches must have been exchanged in evidence of the transaction.

I have received no communication whatever on this subject from the Tsung-li-Yamen, but your Excellency, who, in obedience to supreme commands, has come from so far, will doubtless be acquainted with all the details of the transaction. If, at the time referred to, any written arrangement was entered into, I request you to furnish me with a copy of the original text agreed to by both parties, and I shall then, with due deference to your Excellency, act according to the agreement.

But if at the time named no written agreement was entered into, I request you to send home the troops, as, if the stipulations of the Treaty are to be observed, foreign troops cannot be allowed to remain any longer in a territory belonging to China.

I believe that it is only because the wild aborigines in the two cases mentioned killed some shipwrecked people that your Government has ordered one of their generals to enter at the head of an army into the territory of the aborigines and to punish their chiefs in order to prevent a repetition of these misdeeds.

I have to remark that in the case which concerns the natives of our own tributary country of Loohoo who were murdered when shipwrecked, I myself have issued strict orders to the local authorities to take the matter into their hands, and it is therefore unnecessary that your country should trouble itself about it.

In the other case the four shipwrecked natives from the Japanese province of Bishia, Lipa and companions were not murdered but only robbed. According to Article VIII of the Treaty, which refers to robbery, it is my duty to have the culprits traced through the local authorities, and to have them prosecuted and punished. The treaty strictly enjoins on the local authorities the duties of prosecution and punishment. I have no intention to make any difference between Chinese and Foreigners, and the powers conferred upon the local authorities are such that they will not cause any delay. There exists no necessity for you to send troops to Formosa, to cause for a long period trouble to your army and to spend large quantities of provisions.

It is out of consideration for the good relations between the two countries, which are highly appreciated, that I write to you so explicitly, and that I enter into the question of proofs and draw your attention to the Treaty.

At present the Representatives of all the Powers at the Capital above us, together with all the people of China and Foreign Countries below us, are agreed that your country is wrong on this point.

I believe that, while acting with a noble regard for the interests of your country, you will certainly be able to change your plans and to send the troops home immediately. By this course you will avoid

the condemnation of the whole world, and will also preserve eternal peace between the two Empires,—an advantage which Your Excellency will certainly keep in view. A necessary communication.—*Japan Mail.*

### AMOY.

Nothing very special or striking has occurred in connection with the Japanese expedition since I last wrote you. H. M. S. *Hornet*, which arrived here yesterday from the seat of war, reports that the Japanese have cleared the whole of the Eastern side of the island, and fairly driven the savages into the mountains. Their system has been to steadily advance in large bodies over the districts occupied by the enemy, and to destroy completely the villages that lay in their way. In this way they have cleared the whole of what may be termed the open country, and have cooped up the savages within their mountain strongholds. Though they have accomplished so much, the greater difficult part of their task still remains to be accomplished. The mountains occupied by the aborigines are exceedingly high and difficult of access. They are, moreover, of so wide an area, and contain so many places where they may shelter themselves from a pursuing enemy, that it will take the comparatively small force of the Japanese a long time to follow them into all their recesses. Still, they have unquestionably accomplished a great deal in having been able to occupy the sea-board, and in confining them to the mountains; and possibly more may follow from this than at first sight seems likely. The natives depended very much upon the sea for getting supplies from the outer world, and, it can thus be seen, an important blow has thus been struck by the Japanese, and disastrous it may in the end prove to the poor savages. On the landward side their source of supply is much more limited, owing to the chronic state of war that exists between them and the Chinese. The occupation of the eastern shore involves another danger, which may prove even still more fatal to them. It is well known that the savages are divided into a great number of tribes, nearly all mutually hostile to each other. Each of them has its own particular locality, in which it resides, and over which its chief reigns supreme. Now, the late successes of the Japanese mean, that the coast-lying tribes have been driven beyond the limits of their own district into those belonging to others, and, unless they lay aside their old animosities and combine to fight for the general safety, they are likely to perish by the hands of each other.

As I hinted in my last letter, the Chinese authorities are in a great state of excitement on account of the expedition. Some time ago, one of the Consuls in Amoy got a despatch from what purported to be a Foreign Board in Foochow. In this document, which was a very lengthy one, the whole subject was gone into very fully. It stated how the Japanese had appealed to Peking for redress in the cases of two or three vessels that had been wrecked on the East Coast of Formosa. It showed how, by landing a body of troops there, they had violated international law on this subject, and it appealed to various foreign writers on international law to sustain them in their argument. It then wound up by asking the Consul to endeavour to restrain those under his authority from selling the Japanese coals or any other materials of war, and it requested him to ask such as might be in their service to at once withdraw from it. The most amusing and most thoroughly Chinese part of the whole document, however, was where it stated that the Consul was desired to carry out the request of the Board not in an official way,



but in whatever other manner might seem in his wisdom the best. To issue a proclamation on the subject, it said, would be tantamount to declaring that a state of war existed between China and Japan. By doing so, foreigners would be prevented from supplying not only the Japanese, but the Chinese too.

There are rumours that come to us from the North, that the Chinese authorities are about to declare war against Japan. It seems to me that if both parties are left to themselves, and are not hampered by foreign interference, the Chinese would stand but a poor chance of beating the Japanese. From what we see and hear of the last, they seem to be a most determined lot, and to be most enthusiastic in their desire for a scrimmage. Last week, the Taotai, it is said, sent an officer on board a small Japanese gun-boat, at present lying in the harbour, requesting the commander to clear out, as his room was more agreeable than his company. He replied that he should do nothing of the kind, and politely requested the Taotai to come and try and put him out. He, at the same time, got his ship ready for action, and, having double-shotted his guns, waited for the coming of His Excellency. This was not mere bravado, as a Chinese gun-boat, considerably larger than his own, lay within a hundred yards of him. The Taotai has decided not to add to his laurels by the capture of the gun-boat, and, since then, the Chinese man-of-war has left for parts unknown.

We hear by a steamer just in from Hong-kong, that six Chinese gun-boats have left that port for the seat of war.—*Shanghai Evening Courier*.

At the meeting of the Yokohama Race Club, held this afternoon (June 29th,) at 4 o'clock p.m., the following members were present, viz: Messrs. Melhuish, E. Abbott, J. A. Fraser, T. Wallace, J. Davidson, J. H. Sandwith, Buckle, W. M. Strachan, E. J. Geoghegan, J. F. Pinn, F. A. Cope.

Mr. Melhuish was voted to the Chair.

Owing to the few members present at the last meeting, it had been adjourned till today. The object of the meeting was the passing of the accounts of the last half year, a statement of which was then read by the Secretary:

#### RECEIPTS.

To Balance from late Treasurer	2,778.11
„ Entries for Spring Meeting	1,455.00
„ Yearly and Half-Yearly subscriptions	590.00
„ Subscriptions for presentation cups	893.00
„ Tickets sold at Meeting	1,041.89
„ Received for Rent of Stalls and Bettoes	330.00
„ Tickets, &c.	15.00
„ Penalties	7,103.00

#### EXPENDITURE.

By paid for advertising, printing, &c.	74.09
„ Lane, Crawford & Co., balance of Store-keepers Cup, Autumn Meeting	32.80
„ Expenses of Meeting, maintenance of course, including Momban's wages...	571.45
„ Prizes	2,377.89
„ Temporary Grand Stand, Spring Meeting	271.98
Balance	3,774.79

7,103.00

Dependencies: Ground rent for 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Abbott proposed, and Dr. Buckle seconded, that the accounts as read be approved and passed. Carried.

At the last General Meeting it was stated that the Committee had tendered payment of the Ground Rent at the rate of \$1200 a year; since then there was nothing further to report, as no reply had yet been received from the Japanese government. The Secretary then read a proposal from the Committee to encourage the entries of Japanese ponies, particulars of

which will be duly advertised in the newspapers. The amount received for the sale of tickets last Meeting exceeded that of any previous meeting.

The usual vote to the Chair brought the proceedings to a close.

#### CRICKET.

THE CRICKET Match on Saturday—RESIDENTS vs. VISITORS, was brought to a premature conclusion on account of the weather.

The RESIDENTS won the toss and went in first, but, soon after, the rain came down so heavily that the stumps were drawn.

The following is the score:

RESIDENTS.	
E. Wallace.....	not out..... 23
G. Hamilton.....	b. Hughes..... 0
J. Dodds.....	b. Lambert..... 14
J. H. Symonds.....	not out..... 6
E. Wheeler.....	
Private Smith.....	
Captain Hill.....	
Lieut. Drury.....	
„ Hungerford.....	
J. J. Dare.....	
H. F. Abell.....	

Byes.....	2
Wides.....	14
	59

#### YOKOHAMA v. UNITED SERVICES.

Play commenced shortly before 11 o'clock this morning, and Yokohama, winning the toss, sent in Messrs. Dodds and Hamilton, who made a good stand; the latter gentleman was well caught by the wicket keeper. Messrs. Wood's and Abell's scores were made by some very good play. The fielding on the part of The Services was very loose. The innings closed at 2 o'clock for a total of 125 runs.

After a short delay, The Services sent in Lieut. Hungerford and Private Burnett, to the bowling of Messrs. Abbott and Wheeler; they, however, soon retired. Mr. Humphreys was the only one who succeeded in making a stand; he played very carefully. The innings closed at 3.30 p.m. for a total of 39, thus leaving the victory with the Yokohama team, the match being decided on the first innings. The ground was in very good order.

The Services followed their Innings, and at 5.15 p.m. seven wickets had fallen for 97 Runs; Private Smith scoring 38.

The *Iron Duke's* band reached the ground at 5 o'clock. Play continues as we go to press.

YOKOHAMA.	
J. Dodds.....	b Burnett..... 22
G. Hamilton.....	c Carpenter..... b Smith... 23
E. Wallace.....	b Smith..... 17
E. Abbott.....	b Smith..... 2
E. Wheeler.....	run out..... 1
J. Leckie.....	b Smith..... 1
A. Wood.....	thrown out..... 11
J. J. Dare.....	b Smith..... 15
J. Hudson.....	b Smith..... 1
H. F. Abell.....	not out..... 21
— Symonds.....	run out..... 1
Leg Byes.....	2
Wides.....	8
Total.....	125

#### UNITED SERVICES.

Lt. Hungerford, R.M.	c. Hudson b. Wheeler..... 1
Pte. Burnett, R.M.	c. Wheeler b. Abbott..... 2
Lt. Carpenter, R.M.	b. Abbott..... 0
Pte. Smith, R.M.	b. Abbott..... 2
Capt. Hill, R.M.	b. Wheeler..... 3
Lt. Lambert, R.M.A.	l. b. w., b. Wheeler..... 0
Mr. Wall, R.N.	b. Wheeler..... 0
Mr. Humphreys, R.N.	c. Dodds b. Abbott..... 17
Mr. Bone, R.N.	b. Wheeler..... 2
Mr. Hughes, R.N.	b. Abbott..... 4
Lt. Drury, R.M.	not out..... 0
Byes.....	6
Leg-Byes.....	1
Wides.....	1

#### HAKODADI.

June 28th, 1874.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A ridiculous case of puppyism occurred the other day at Awomori. The Telegraph Department steamer *Denshin-maru* and the Japanese gun-boat *Ho-sho-kan* were lying there, when the *Maetsu-maru* (late *Maple-Lauder*), commanded by Captain John Will, and bound from Hakodadi with passengers and mails, approaching that port, sighted a foreign pulling-boat, making for the same place. Captain Will, thinking they would be glad of a tow, altered the course of the steamer so as to pass close to the boat, which he then discovered was a man-of-war boat. The officer in it declined the offer, and Captain Will proceeded on his way to the anchorage.

The same evening, Captain Will was summoned from on board the *Denshin-maru*, where he was paying a visit, to the gun-boat *Ho-sho-kan*, and, when there, was informed that he had—by offering to tow the boat—insulted the officer in charge and the Japanese Naval Service. He, of course, explained what motive had induced him to make the offer; but argument could not appease offended dignity, and he was ordered to make an ample apology and money payment for the supposed insult; and in language not of the most polite kind, of course he indignantly refused to comply with these demands, but offered to refer the case to the Japanese Admiral at Hakodadi.

He, subsequently, intending to visit the *Ho-sho-kan* with Mr. Morris of the Telegraph Department, who had kindly offered to act as interpreter, was proceeding in a boat toward the starboard gangway of the gun-boat, when the boat was waved off by the sentry (acting under orders of an officer on deck) to go to the port side. Captain Will and Mr. Morris wisely decided not to do so, and returned from whence they came.

The gun-boat having to proceed to sea next day, the matter was left in the hands of the local Ken officials, with a request from the naval officers that they would not grant the *Maetsu-maru* a clearance. Owing to this she was detained the greater part of a day,—notwithstanding that the passengers and mails were ready for embarkation—until the Ken officials, having satisfied themselves that the complaint was foolish and vexatious, decided to let her leave, on the Japanese supercargo, or bante, giving a document to the effect that he would put in an appearance at any time required, to answer to any complaint against the steamer.

It appears that the officer who was in the boat, and who made the complaint, is Yamasaki Kanginori, commander of H. I. J. M. S. *Ho-sho-kan*. It is fortunate that we have been able to obtain his name and publish it in connection with this piece of coxcombry, as we are inclined to believe he must be an exception among his brother officers, and trust the higher officials of the Navy Department will not overlook this overbearing and high-flown conduct. For we may be assured that, as he acted in this way toward a vessel in command of a foreigner, he would have been still more imperious in his conduct toward Japanese.

One thing we are glad to be able to add, that this coxcomb had to make a very ample apology to the Chief Commissioner of Telegraphs, for not permitting the boat in which Mr. Morris of the Department was seated to come to the starboard gangway of his vessel.

THE TELEGRAPH lines to Sapporo and Hooku-yama are nearly completed and communication is expected to be opened this year.

At PRESENT, native trade is far from flourishing, but we look forward to better times.

MISSIONARIES from Russia have opened a place of worship according to the rites of the Greek Church, and about two hundred Japanese attend every Sunday.

ON THE 1st inst., three steamers, the *Tsukuba-maru*, the *Nishin-maru*, and the *Osaka-maru*, which were in harbour here, started together. It is reported that they were bound for Saghalien, and that the *Osaka-maru* was to convey settlers thither.

THE STEAMERS *Komio-maru* and *Meysin-maru* trade between here and Awo-mori, leaving each port daily.

### THE CAPITAL OF YEZO.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

At the meeting of the Geographical Society on 23rd March, Mr. R. G. Watson, late *Chargé d'Affaires*, is stated to have advocated the removal of the capital of Yezo from Hakodadi to Edomo (Mororan). It would be interesting to learn on what grounds he bases his argument. Mr. Watson must, however, have been aware that the official capital is, under the Kaitakushi régime, neither Hakodadi nor Mororan, but Sapporo. That this is the pet scheme, and that the millions spent in the last three years have been disbursed with this one idea. In fact it may be said to be the Kaitakushi "platform." Hakodadi, the natural seat of government, commerce, and defensive or offensive war, has been entirely ignored. Yet, notwithstanding, Hakodadi continues to increase very rapidly in population and trade; and it is not too much to predict that it must rise to be one of the most important places in Japan. It is true the foreign trade at present is meagre, the import portion being *nil*, but the reason of this may be plainly seen in the want of population on the island, and the coast produce being mostly of a kind which is consumed in Japan.

It is understood that the Naval Department has wisely decided on making Hakodadi their northern "station," and that they propose to apply for an appropriation for the purpose of establishing a small dock-yard there. The Kaitakushi, it is said, endeavoured to induce them to select Mororan, but the inferiority of the harbour in comparison with that of Hakodadi, together with the natural strength and strategic position of the latter place,—it being in the middle of the strait connecting the Sea of Japan with the Pacific, and all vessels passing out of one sea into the other being consequently forced to come almost under its guns,—caused them to make a fortunate selection.

The very considerable junk trade of Yezo centres at Hakodadi; it is equally distant from the West and South-East coasts, whence the great bulk of produce comes; it is the nearest port to the great rice producing districts of Tsugaru, Akita, and Echigo; while its local fisheries are by no means insignificant. Unlimited supplies of timber—the very best in Japan for ship-building purposes—within a radius of a few miles, and house-building materials in any quantity on the southern side of the strait of Tsugaru; to say nothing of the amount of available agricultural and grazing land in its immediate vicinity. These considerations, coupled with its capacious and excellent harbour accommodation, ought to be sufficient to convince anyone not wedded to an idea, that Hakodadi is the natural capital; and, do whatever the government may in forced colonization, it must always retain its superiority.

What has led to these remarks is a feeling of disappointment that a gentleman of Mr. Watson's capabilities should have committed so great a blunder, and that he should have thought proper to proclaim it to the world through so respected a channel as the Geographical Society. He may be excused on the ground of his having paid but a flying visit to Yezo, but that does not exonerate him from talking with authority about what he had not sufficiently studied. With this protest Mr. Watson may be allowed to "stand over" till his paper can be seen *in extenso*.

MATSUMAI.

14th June, 1874.

ON SATURDAY morning last, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, a passenger from Marseilles to Yokohama, named Marcus Laiyon, disappeared from on board the French Mail Steamer *Volga* whilst on her passage hither from Hongkong, and the natural supposition is that he jumped or fell overboard and was drowned. Deceased, who was well-known in Yokohama, was formerly in the employ of Messrs. G. Domoney & Co. By birth he was a Russian Jew, but a passport or similar document issued by Ottoman authorities at Constantinople was found amongst his effects. Fifty-four Sovereigns, 80 Mexican, a gold watch and chain, and a quantity of clothing remain on board to be claimed by his Consul, whoever he may turn out to be. Deceased had a sunstroke in the Red Sea, but a fellow-passenger informs us that he was suffering from the effects of excessive doses of mercury, and that he was really *non compos mentis* for three or four days before the affair happened; and that the officers of the vessel were aware of this. The last that was seen of him was at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, Saturday, when he went below to his berth, and then returned on deck, minus his outer garments but wearing a pair of elaborately worked slippers, evidently a present. He was missed at 4 o'clock, and it is supposed that he jumped overboard, although he was so weak that he must have had some difficulty in climbing over the rail. We are told that he spoke ten different languages.

IT HAS been rumoured that the Government intend opening the country to foreigners in three months. Upon enquiry we find that no such resolution has been arrived at, but we learn that a conference of the Japanese Ministers and the Foreign Representatives is being held to-day, with the object of discussing the opening of the country.

THE NAMES of 33 Japanese gentlemen, connected directly or indirectly with the Formosan Expedition, who have just returned from the seat of war, will be found in the passenger list of the *New York* from Nagasaki. They reached the latter port from Formosa per steamer *Undine*.

"TAKASAGO-MARU."—This steamer returned from Formosa on Saturday last, but brought no news of importance. The latest intelligence relative to the movements of the Japanese at Formosa is, that the troops are now waiting for orders from the Government, and fighting will not be resumed at present, and there is a possibility of the troops being shortly withdrawn. It is difficult to arrive at correct conclusions relative to the negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese, as the majority of the reports are entirely unreliable and conflicting.

ON SATURDAY last, one of the native papers published in Tokei, had this paragraph.

"There is no difference between the Roman Catholic and Christian (Protestant) religion, except in their style and ceremonies. The former sets up a wooden idol, and shows many magic arts. The latter shows nothing and has no idols. The old Testament says that 5868 years ago, Jehovah created heaven, earth, sun, moon, stars, grass, tree, and animals in five days, and a pair of human beings on the sixth day. We call him, therefore, the Creator or Father; and we call our father 'small father in this world.' But Shikiyo says, 'There is nothing which does not belong to the Emperor.' When we say, according to the Testament, that 'The Creator makes our bodies and gives us being,' it contradicts Kô-kiyo, which tells us, 'We receive our bodies, arms, and hair from our parents.' In a word, the Testament disregards and treats as of no consequence our lords, masters, or parents. There is no difference between lord and servant, or parent and child. By this teaching our Empire would receive a very great injury.

"There are ten commandments in the Old Testament. The first says that there is no god except Jehovah. So, the foolish and wicked people of Urakami-mura, Nagasaki, burned the charms of Tenshio Daijin, Kasuga-Hachiman, and other Kamis, or threw them into cess-pools. The 8th commandment says, 'do not take what belongs to others.' But the Christians seize and subjugate other countries on very slight pretext."

"The New Testament mentions the events which happened in the interval between Christ's birth and his death. He was very poor in his birth, and in his fifteenth year was driven from his native country. Wandered over many lands for many years, and learned the magic art; by which he did many wonderful things. Thus he gained the favour of the people. At length, he intended to seize the Kingdom of Judah, by slaying its King. But he was unfortunately discovered in his plan, and crucified as his crime deserved. But the Christians, fearing that people will not believe in him in future ages, invented a story that Christ had died in order to make satisfaction for thousands, and that he ascended to Heaven three days after his death; of course this is not true. So Europe produces no pious or faithful men, because the Europeans believe in this religion. They foolishly suppose that if they love only their God they will go to Heaven, even although they have been disobedient to their parents in this world. Among them, there is no example of obedience to parents or faithfulness to the lord or master. If this bad religion should be introduced into our Empire, our foolish people, like those of Urakami, may believe it, and they will violate the good and excellent rules of fidelity and piety. We cannot, therefore, avoid telling this story to the people of our Empire, in the hopes that they will not be deluded by that religion.

THE RIÖGOKU river (Sumida-gawa), Tokei, has been much swollen by the late rains, and should the weather continue rainy it is expected to rise much higher.

ON FRIDAY last, the little Formosan girl, lately spoken of as captured and brought to Japan, arrived in Tokei. On Saturday, she was taken to Sei In.

ONE of the Yedo bankers has offered to Tokei Fu the sum of \$1,500, towards the expenses of the stone bridge now being erected in place of the old Kaiun-bashi.

ON THE 11th June, Takeoka Toshiyoshi, a Jijiu (attendant of the Emperor), was despatched to Formosa on special business.

UMESAWA SHORY, who resides at No. 102, Nogé, has made a suggestion to Kanagawa Ken which smacks of common-sense. He points out that the Chinese characters now used in the written language of Nippon are much too numerous, and sometimes a single letter has a great variety of meanings, which renders the true one difficult to be grasped. And it is thus that the proclamations of government are so frequently misunderstood by the people. To amend this abuse, which has prevailed for many hundreds of years, it would be better, he says, to pick out from these multitudinous characters 3,000 (or so) which are in most common usage at present, and an explanatory dictionary could be afterwards published. In concluding his address to the Kencho, he remarks, "Surely, it would produce an easier way to learning, and a quicker to understanding."

THE TELEGRAPH line between Hakodate and Morimura is finished, and was opened on the 19th June. It is eleven and a half ri in length.

AN OLD lady named Nobu residing in Asakusa, a very devout disciple of the religion of Nichiren, was eager to put up two gates or Tori-i at the Minobu mountain, where is a celebrated idol. To this end she desired to raise a subscription from 10,000 persons at one rio each; and it is reported that she has actually succeeded. This gives some idea of the firmness of the Tokai people towards their old faith.

THE *Tai-o-maru*, a large Japanese steamer with hurricane deck, was totally lost during a storm on the 15th inst. She was driven ashore on the bank of the Akita River, on the West Coast, near Niigata. Of the crew, twenty-seven were lost; the passengers and the remainder of the hands managed to reach shore. There were no Europeans on board.

THERE is a temple of Rotohira on the top of a steep hill at Totigi, Kotsuke. As the place is so solitary and difficult of access, but few persons visit it. At the foot of the hill lived a gambler, upon whom Fortune frowned, and at last he was deprived of everything and became entirely destitute. So he went up to the temple and prayed, promising that if the God would grant him luck, he would rebuild the temple with great splendour. After this prayer luck changed, and he was successful every game. Thus he became very rich, but forgot what he had sworn before the temple, and did not even visit it. Wherefore, he became mad, and spent all the money he had gained and was at a loss how to subsist. Fortunately, a few friends came to his assistance, and brought him before the temple; and, kneeling down, offered some money, confessing his sins in his stead. Soon after, his sickness was miraculously cured, and he repented heartily of his wickedness and became faithful to Rotohira. Many who saw or heard of this miracle assembled and prayed at the temple that they might become rich. The tidings spread very widely, and the number of people who flocked to the temple, at last accounts, was increasing day by day. Last May, they were commencing to rebuild the temple and an arched gate.

This simple little tale, for which we are indebted to a native paper, commends itself to the notice of the impecunious of Yokohama; the moral contained in it being obvious.

A SAMOURAI of Yamaguchi-ken, Oishi Riohei, invented a machine for cleaning rice, but, as it was not quite perfect in its construction, Osaki, a samurai of Aichi-ken, improved upon it and had it brought into use. It is called Shitenki (instrument worked by one hand) because the work done on it by one pair of hands is equal to that of five men. It may be worked by the blind, the lame or the dumb (!) and as much as three koku of rice per day can be cleaned by it.

ON THE 6th June, an American Mail steamer arriving in Hakodate harbour ran into a junk, laden with rice, and sunk her. A claim was put in by the owners of the junk and her cargo for 10,000 yen; but it was decided that the fault lay entirely with the junk, as she exhibited no light.

A LETTER received from Kuwata, Surgeon attached to the troops in Formosa, has been published, and gives a few facts of interest:—

"On the 1st of June, our troops made a furious attack upon the Boutans, and had to march over steep roads and mountains. The enemy availed themselves of the inequality of the ground for shelter. They had posted every here and there some 20 or 30 huts, from which they fired upon our men, but as we advanced they retreated. They fired upon us also from the covert of the woods, but never shewed the shape of their body to us. We returned to the principal camp, leaving a small force in the neighbourhood.

Our wounded men are not numerous, nor have we many sick in hospital. All the surgeons exercise great vigilance over the food of the troops. But a kind of malignant fever has prevailed, which carries off a good many of those attacked.

The construction of camps is still incomplete, and the men live in tents. A temporary hospital, with a rush roof, was built, and is now occupied by about ninety men: of whom nine are sick, and the remainder are wounded men.

The Boutans are not much more than 300 in number. They are very vicious and cruel, and extremely active on the mountains. They carry a single sword. They go quite naked, and appear devoid of humanity. It causes one to speculate for what purpose such beings are produced in the world."

KAGA AND the adjacent provinces are suffering from the severe heat, and the thermometer constantly stands over 90° Fahr. If they have not rain soon the crops will be destroyed, as they are already suffering.

THE WIFE of a farmer at Sanoki has brought forth three male children at a birth; all strong and healthy. According to the law notified last year, five rios were given them by the Kencho.

THE LITTLE Formosan girl who was brought to Japan is being taken every care of, and will be restored to her parents as soon as it can be discovered who and where they are. We saw her yesterday at the residence of Mr. Okura, and she looked quite happy. Although many go to see her, she does not exhibit the slightest fear, shyness, or even dislike of being interviewed. She does not know one word of Japanese, nor do those who have her in charge know one word of her language: all communications are by signs. She repeats any words spoken to her, showing both quickness of hearing and intelligence.

The following note was received by Mr. Okura, in receiving her from the authorities: To Okura Kinachiro,

When the Boutan tribes were attacked, there was found a girl, who had been lost by them. She was accompanied to head-quarters of the army. But it is inconvenient to allow a female to live in a camp, even though it be but a very young girl. She will therefore be sent into our Empire, where she shall stop until her place of abode is known. She must be committed to your charge: so you will take good care for her food, and furnish her with all proper accommodation. All expenses which will be paid for her may be informed to Jimu Kiyoku, by which Formosan affairs are managed.

HANCHO JIMU KIYOKU.

27th June, 1874.

Ozawa Chiukitchi will be sent presently to arrange about her board.

The following description of the girl captured by the Japanese in Formosa is taken from the *Nisshin Shinjishi*:—

"When our troops marched against the Boutan tribes they found all their houses vacant, and met none of them save a young girl, who was hiding behind a tree, having lost her way in the general flight. She was taken to head-quarters, where she was asked her name and place of abode; but it seemed impossible to understand her speech. She remained at the Camp some days, and was sent on to Japan in charge of officers returning from the expedition. By them she handed over to Hanchi-jimu-kiyoku, which office has remitted her to the care of Okura Kinachiro, as stated in the notification. She is in her eleventh or twelfth year; her features are small, though her face is very plump. Her complexion is of a deep bronze colour, the nose flat, the cheek bones high, the eyes very sharp, and the head short. She curls her hair with linen, in which feathers are stuck, and wears two red balls in each of her ears, and a ring on each hand. She is clothed in a dress of dark blue cotton, with long sleeves, and wears also a sort of apron which covers the loins. She wears no covering for the feet. She has no rules of propriety or politeness, and is very fond of fish. In short, her countenance is very ugly, and resembles much that of our Yezo people, or the African race. But she is a very fortunate girl, because she has escaped the troubles of the battle-field, and receives our kind favours."

EVERY ONE knows the superstitions connected with cats among European sailors. It appears that similar ones are held in Japan. Yesterday, one of the papers said, "In Japan, a tom-cat of three colours (qu: tortoiseshell) called mi-ke, is highly valued by sailors, because it is believed that it lets them know of a coming storm or violent wind. Sometimes as high as twenty or thirty rios are paid for one; for they are rare in Japan. In a shop at Chiba-cho, in Shimosa, where foreign articles are sold, there is one. It is like a tiger in appearance, and has a voice like one. It never sleeps at night, but only in the day; but there is no mouse or rat in its neighbourhood. Every morning, it rouses the inmates by its cries; and it is so docile that it never eats anything belonging to the house but what is given it. It seems to watch and attend carefully, and to hear and understand all that is said."

WE LEARN that the Saibansho, Yokohama, which has hitherto been held at the Kencho, is to be removed to Yoshida Chōja-machi, where a suitable building will be erected for it.

UP NORTH, in the province of Rikuchō, after an unceasing fall of rain for three days, all the rivers and streams, especially the Kitakami river, were so swollen as to flood the low lands and do an immense deal of damage; carrying away houses, bridges, &c. No injury has been done to human beings.

NAKAYAMA, the Japanese Minister to Italy, in a letter to Gaimushō, observes:—"In Italy, the Japanese language is now being learned by many persons. There is a school at Venice where the language is taught, and Tanaka Kenzaburō has been engaged as its teacher. Many Italians and Austrians are able to speak Japanese.

THREE NAGAYASUS (long-built houses, external to the yashikis) in Asakusa, suddenly fell down on the 20th instant. Fortunately no one was hurt.

A HORSE, which was waiting at the railway station, Shinbashi, carelessly attended by a betto, got away, and running madly through the streets, nearly reached the Kaisei Gakko before he was captured. He knocked over one man at the gate of Hibiya, but otherwise the only sufferer was the unfortunate betto, who most perseveringly followed him, and ultimately caught him. The fellow will probably take a lesson; but it is a great wonder to us that accidents are not frequent from runaways, for both saddle horses and horses in traps are frequently seen waiting at the station almost entirely unwatched.

THE paragraph in the *Herald* of last evening, with regard to the rumour that China had declared war against Japan, has raised among the well-to-do Chinese of Yokohama, we are informed, an unusual state of excitement, as they apprehend the Japanese Government will order them to leave the country, in the event of war being declared.

A LETTER from Hokkaidō, in a Yedo paper, says:—"All is prosperous in Hokkaidō. More than 300 junks are anchored in Odaru harbour. Each of them is loaded rapidly with produce. The price of everything, therefore, has become very high. Much rice arrives from Noto and Yechigo.

CAN ANY one give any positive information as to the probability of the Yokohama streets being lit with gas, by the next Autumn or Winter? Is there any likelihood of the improvements in the harbour that were spoken of lately, being carried out? And is it likely that in any minor wants of the settlement which the Government may be willing to undertake, the opinions of or the convenience of the community for whom they are supposed to be made, will be considered.

The gas will, when supplied at all, be laid on in a well understood and established plan, and the householders will have to pay for it themselves. The harbour works, if ever undertaken, will be on the designs of experienced civil engineers; but the plans would be none the less likely to be useful to the public, if they were submitted for general inspection before they are commenced, and had the advantage of suggestions from those most interested. But it may be long ere it is determined to take these in hand. Well! there are some things that have been already begun, which might have been better calculated for their uses if some attention had been paid to the wishes of the foreign residents.

As one instance we mention, the bridge which we suppose is intended to replace Yato-

bashi, at a mouth of the canal. The new structure crosses the river straight from the foot of the Camp hill, and joins the road in the settlement side at right angles, where there is no road to continue it, but all vehicles must turn sharp round either to the right hand or to the left, in a manner, which, if traffic increases, as it undoubtedly will, may become very inconvenient.

It would perhaps have been less sightly, but far more convenient, if it had been built askew; from the foot of the hill to the entrance to Water Street, and it would have been no more troublesome in construction than it is now.

But why will not the authorities put a handsome iron bridge in that locality? One that would last for a century perhaps! It would be an ornament to the Settlement, and it would be no more expensive in the long run. The wooden structure now being erected may be called the fourth, (counting some very extensive repairs, at various times as one) within fifteen years. The mistake made by the Yokohama rulers in doing their public works by halves is well exemplified in that bridge, and in the embouchure of the canal. They were well warned, when they deepened the canal, that they were wasting money in merely digging out the bottom to four feet at low water, unless they went further, and dredged the bar for a long distance out. But they disregarded all remonstrances, and now what is the consequence? The entrance of the Creek has become so silted up, that it is as bad as ever it was; and in the course of another twelve-months, if it continues to fill up as it has done, there will be a bank high and dry at low water. Had they used the dredges they are said to possess, it might not have become so bad for twenty years; and if they could only be induced to keep the dredgers at work there periodically, it would never have become so bad again.

Our present governor, we look upon as the most intelligent we have had for years, and we should be glad to see him look to this matter himself. He would see at a glance the necessities of the canal traffic, and could easily obtain from Mr. Brunton (whose advice to previous governors has repeatedly been for the benefit of the municipality), practical information as to the best method of remedying the fast growing evil. It will be a feather in his cap, if when Mr. Nakayama is promoted from his present post, he is able to look back, and say that he had succeeded in doing well whatever it was his duty to do for the good of Yokohama.

A TOKAI paper says:—"During the reigns of the Shoguns there were dogs which were trained to visit Isé every few years. They were called Isé-mairi. They are now rarely seen. Money being tied on their necks, they would start off, unaccompanied, turning neither to the right or to the left among all the crowds on the Tokaidō, and without noticing the barking or the salutations of other dogs, direct to a temple in Isé, at which an ancestor of the Mikados is worshipped. On arrival, the money was taken, and in its place a charm was tied around the neck, with which the dogs trotted off, and stopped not, until they reached their destination in Yedo.

The editor says, "there are many such strange matters in Japan. We shall be glad if foreigners will let us know whether they exist elsewhere also."

CAPT. CASSEL, U.S.N., now in the service of the Japanese government, has been recalled. He had a year's leave of absence for the purpose of accepting office under Japan, but that leave has now been withdrawn.

MR. HATAKEYAMA Yoshinari, an officer of the 5th class in Sei-In, has been promoted to Shojo of Mombushō.

MR. ANDO TARO has been appointed Vice-Consul for Japan at Hongkong.

THE EXAMINATIONS at the Kaisei Gakko are now being vigorously proceeded with. They commenced on the 22nd instant, and will continue until about the 15th proximo.

THE GREAT firework exhibition on the Sumidagawa, Tokei, will take place on the 5th instant.

A BOY, aged 15, a servant of one Koraishia, in Honcho, Tokio, was entrusted with the sum of 200 yen, to be conveyed to a merchant named Shimada Sinhichiro. On arriving at the house of the latter, however, he found he was absent, and thereupon conceived the idea of annexing the money and visiting Ise and Sinano, where he had lived when "quite a youth." With this resolution, he bade adieu to the Capital and started on his journey. Reaching Kawasaki, he put up at an eating house, and spent money so profusely in dainty food that it aroused the proprietor's suspicions, and, information having been given to the police, he was arrested and relegated to his master. This occurred in April last, and, on the 11th inst., says the native paper, "the young thief was condemned to work hard for ten years." There is a fine sarcasm involved in this latter sentence; most white folk have to work hard all their lives.

AT 6.25, this morning, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama.

WE LEARN that the negotiations between China and Japan are of a perfectly satisfactory character, and that there need be no apprehensions of any evil between the two countries arising out of the proceedings in Formosa.

THE CEREMONY of opening the shrines of Shiba-Yama-Kuwanon and Furukawa-Yakushi were celebrated at Yeko-in, Riogoku, Tokei, on the 2nd April, and the ceremonies were kept up until the 10th inst. The Sai-sen (offerings of copper cash to the temples, either cast into a huge box or on the floor) and the proceeds of the exhibition of "side shows" during the 69 days amounted to the sums stated below:—

	yen.
Sai-sen of Kuwanon-Sama .. .. .	2,150
„ „ Yakushi-Sama .. .. .	280
Kuwanon (or Canon) is a Goddess, whilst Yakushi belongs to the opposite sex; which probably accounts for the large discrepancy in the amount of cash thrown.	
Exhibitions, (from a native paper):—	
	yen. sen.
Fine work of Clams .. .. .	1,881.10
Large statue of Momotaro .. .. .	430.14
Polite accomplishments, which were shewn by a bear .. .. .	299.33
Fine pictures, which were seen through spectacles (lenses) .. .. .	290.98
Iki-ningio, or living image (wax-figures). .. .. .	265.89
Acrobatic feats of monkey .. .. .	250.14
Fine picture of Iki-ningio .. .. .	225.50
Image of Ghost .. .. .	213.95
Feats of strength or dexterity .. .. .	217.35
Feats of monkey, which imitated others .. .. .	134.54
Exhibition of beasts .. .. .	18.15
Total proceeds of the heathen show, \$6657.07. Item for evangelists.	



A MEETING has been called for Thursday, 2nd July, of the subscribers to a testimonial that is to be presented to Dr. Wheeler by his Yodo friends, to determine on the form it shall take.

AN OFFICE has been prepared at the Naimusho, called Gaikoku Joyaku-kaisei Kiyoku, especially for the consultation on the Revisions of the Treaty. Sugiura Yudzuré, the Naimu Daijō, and Sakurai Tsutome have been appointed to manage the discussions on behalf of the government.

DR. STEINBERGER, we are given to understand, left for Formosa towards the end of last week. His salary is to be paid out of the privy purse of H. M. the Mikado.

A REPORTER for one of the country native papers waxes scientific in his description of a fire which occurred recently in his Ken. He says:

"On the 1st inst., a fire broke out in the house of Kanoya, situate at Chiku-machi. San-chome, Ida, Inagori, Shinshiu, in the jurisdiction of Chikuma-ken, Shinano, (Japanese reporters are always so precise in their information) and the residents of that house were extraordinarily alarmed. They threw the furniture into the well, because they had no time to carry it out into other places. After the fire had been extinguished they desired to recover the furniture, and a man was sent down into the well for the purpose. After descending the ladder about 6 feet he became dizzy and, falling to the bottom, died immediately. Another then descended and met the same fate; a third died in a similar manner. As it was known that the three died from the effects of bad gas, vinegar was sprinkled in the well, and others then descended and recovered the dead bodies and furniture. The accident was caused by excess of carbon, the well being full of it; the oxygen was burned up for the fire. It was known from old time that vinegar was sprinkled into old wells, caves, &c., because these inclosed carbon fully; thus such accidents would not be caused, unless light was brought there.

"Take care that everyone avoids such an accident."

THE FOLLOWING amusing paragraph appears in the *Shun-pao*, a Chinese paper published in Shanghai. The Chinese have such a wholesome dread of Sir Harry that they believe him capable of any extreme of villainy. It seems "he has sent Japanese soldiers to invade Formosa." The Chinese and certain rampant Californians will now be able to join issue as to the altogether despotic power wielded by the representative of the British Lion in Japan; and it would appear that the poor Japanese have undoubtedly been driven into this impertinent venture quite against their wills. But we fancy the Chinese will not dare to do more than lie down and whine at them.

"There is an Ambassador now living in Japan, whose name is Parkes. He is very clever, and on intimate terms with the Tenuo. The Tenuo frequently consults with him, and the present Japanese war with Formosa is all Parkes's doing. It is therefore generally remarked: Why does Parkes disturb the tranquility of China?"

About ten years ago, a battle took place between Chinese and the English at Peking. Parkes was then stationed there as Interpreter, and when the war was being waged he took an official despatch to the Chinese camp; but

they caught him and inflicted deserved punishment upon him, and very nearly put him to death.

The Chinese magistrate wanting him to write a letter, Parkes wrote half in English and half in Hindostani, so that the Chinese interpreter was unable to read it, not being acquainted with Hindostani.

The Governor of the English saw this letter, and understood it well enough; and he sent soldiers who brought him back. Now, the Queen of England would not allow him to hold office any more in China; so she sent him to Japan, where he has been an Ambassador ever since. But he always hated China, and so he has sent Japanese soldiers to invade Formosa."

Captain Harris of the P.M.S.S. *Oregonian* has received from the Governor of Hiogo the following acknowledgment of his humane attempt to rescue from drowning a Japanese passenger who fell overboard on the last trip of the steamer southwards:

AGENCY OFFICE,  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,  
Hiogo, June 28th, 1874.

C. R. HARRIS, Esq.,

Commanding S. S. *Oregonian*.

DEAR SIR.—It gives me great pleasure to hand you herewith a translation of a letter received from Mr. Kanda Takahira, Kami of Hiogo Ken, tendering the thanks of himself and companions to your good-self, your officers, and crew, for the kind and humane efforts made in trying to save the life and recover the body of the late Mr. Higo Mori, a passenger who fell overboard and was drowned during the last trip of your ship from Yokohama to this port.

Yours truly,

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

(Translation.)

Kobe (Hiogo), 24th of 6th month, 7th year of Meiji.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to request that you will please communicate to the Captain and Officers of P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, tendering them the sincere thanks of myself and companions of the deceased, for their kindness which were given the valuable exertions in various ways in order to take up the corpse of a Japanese named Higo Mori Yoshi, who jumped overboard and was drowned at "Kumano Ori," province of Kisin, on the 11th ultimo, during his passage from Yokohama to this port.

I remain, with due respects,

KANDA TANAHIRA,

Kami of Hiogo Ken.

To Superintendent of Pacific Mail  
Steam Ship Company.

—Mail.

THE APPEARANCE of the Comet in the northern heavens is looked upon by the Japanese as a favourable omen in connection with the war in Formosa.

To-day being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, the ships in harbour, without distinction of nationality, were gaily dressed with bunting, and at noon the usual salutes were exchanged. The festivities will close this evening with a ball at the U. S. Consulate.

### ROYAL MARINE BATTALION RIFLE MATCHES.

THE ANNUAL Shooting of the Battalion R. M. L. I., for prizes provided out of the Commissariat funds, commenced on the 17th inst., but owing to the heavy rain which set in after one squad only had fired it had to be postponed till the following day.

On the 18th a strong wind was blowing down the Range from the Butts, causing considerable inconvenience at the standing distances. On the 19th, also, the wind blew in the same direction; until the afternoon, when the Consolation Stakes were being shot for. On the whole, however, notwithstanding the disadvantages we have spoken of the shooting was a decided improvement on that of former years. The scores made by the Battalion take a foremost place in the annual lists officially published shewing the relative shooting of the different branches of the service.

This year, the winning scores in Classes A, B, C, and for the Sergeant's Cup, were higher than those of last year. The shooting for the Consolation Stakes was the best of the meeting, and the winning score, 25, (the same as last year) out of a possible 25, must be taken as excellent. The shooting for the second and lower prizes was much better this year than last.

The Committee, consisting of Capt. Walsh and Capt. Hill, with Lieut.-Instructor Heseltine as Umpire, are to be commended for the excellent arrangements of the Meeting. Sergt.-Instructor Saunders is also deserving of praise in view of the high character of the shooting. In the absence of Col. Richards, the prizes were presented, on the ground, by Capt. Walsh. The number of civilian spectators was not large.

The following shews the results of each event:

#### CLASS A.

200 and 400 yards; 5 rounds at each distance.

	Points.	Prizes
Pte. John Townsend .....	35	\$7
" Henry Mitchell .....	31	5
" Mark Carson .....	31	3
" John Russell .....	31	2
" Wm. Daw .....	30	2
" Joseph Culley .....	30	1
" James Cooksley .....	29	1
" Jesse Scaife .....	29	1
" Frank Gilben .....	29	1
" Henry Millingchip .....	29	1

#### CLASS B.

300, 500, and 700 yards; 5 rounds at each distance.

	Points.	Prizes
Pte. W. H. Hall .....	38	\$10
" Joseph Culley .....	35	5
" Thos. Saul .....	33	3
" Robt. Hanna .....	30	2
" Francis Counter .....	29	2
" Jesse Scaife .....	29	1
Corpl. T. D. Whiteman .....	29	1
Sergt. Robt. Carpenter .....	28	1

#### CLASS C.

400 and 500 yards, any position; 5 rounds at each distance.

	Points.	Prizes
Priv. John Russell .....	29	\$7
Sergt. Chas. Smith .....	29	4
Priv. Thos. Burnett .....	24	3
" John Bishop .....	24	2
Provost-Sergt. E. Sperring .....	24	1
Priv. T. Mapp .....	23	1

#### SERGEANT'S CUP. (PRESENTED.)

200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each distance.

	Points.
Sergt.-Instructor Saunders .....	25
Paymaster-Sergt. Waters .....	23

#### CONSOLATION STAKES.

200 yards, 7 rounds.

	Points.	Prizes
Sergt. F. Chester .....	25	\$5
Priv. George Foster .....	24	3
" Thos. Godfrey .....	23	2
" Edwd. Merry .....	23	2
Corpl. Thos. Causley .....	23	1
Priv. John Gibbons .....	23	1

## In the United States Consular Court.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Vice-Consul.

Monday, June 22nd, 1874.

J. H. HALL v. H. W. DENISON, U. S. Marshal.

*Motion for Injunction to Restrain the sale of certain Goods.*

This was a petition that an injunction be granted by the Court, restraining the said H. W. Denison from selling 4,100 cases of kerosene oil (stored on the premises of Walsh, Hall & Co.), in order to satisfy certain judgments obtained by parties against the plaintiff in the present petition.

Mr. F. W. Marks appeared for plaintiff, and, in opening the case, said that he applied for an order restraining the sale of the oil. The oil, as it would appear in evidence, was the property of Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co., of Philadelphia, and plaintiff was only their agent for its sale on usual commission. He would produce letters showing this conclusively. After further remarks, the learned counsel called

J. H. Hall, sworn:—When in America he called on Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co., of Philadelphia. He was in America from the 21st March, 1873, until the 22nd March, 1874. When he saw Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co., he solicited a consignment from them, and they consented to make one of 6,000 cases of kerosene oil, and 250 cases of gasoline; but shipped only 194 or 191 of the latter article. The 6,000 cases of oil duly arrived in Yokohama, and when he arrived here he found the bill of lading, invoice, and the oil, in the possession of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. He believed the said oil was in their possession at the present moment. He would swear that the oil did not belong to him, or any part of it; but to Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co. He simply received it as their agent, to sell it on their account on the usual commission. He had no other interest whatever in the oil than as consignee and agent. He recognised the letters from Warden, Frew & Co., handed to him by his counsel; one he received whilst in New York, the other by last mail. To the best of his knowledge and belief, the signatures were those of Warden Frew & Co.

Mr. Marks desired to hand them into Court as evidence.

Mr. Denison objected to their reception, as Mr. Hall had not proved the signature of Warden, Frew & Co.

The Court asked to see them. [Handed in.]

Mr. Marks said, in regard to Mr. Denison's objection, that it was impossible to further prove, by affidavit of Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co., the authenticity of the signature the letters bore, at a moment's notice. He called the Court's attention to the fact that they both bore the printed heading of Warden, Frew & Co., and the envelopes the U. S. postage stamps and Post Office date stamps. If that would not be considered sufficient evidence of their genuineness, he should pray the Court to perpetuate the injunction until such time as the affidavits of Warden, Frew & Co. could be obtained, as to whether the signatures of the letters in question were theirs or not.

The Court said it could not accept such letters as evidence without the present witness (J. H. Hall) would swear that the signatures were genuine.

Mr. Marks said that he then would advise witness to swear to that effect.

J. H. Hall said that he would swear that they were, as he knew them to be so without doubt.

Mr. Denison still objected to their being received, as one letter was signed Warner, Frew & Co., per a Mr. Davis.

J. H. Hall said that he had received other letters from Warner, Frew & Co.

Mr. Marks remarked that if there still remained any question as to the genuineness of the letters, Warner, Frew & Co. could be telegraphed to, and thus save the case from being adjourned so long.

The Court said it could not adjourn the case for such a length of time, and that the letter signed by Davis, per Warner, Frew & Co. could not be admitted as evidence.

J. H. Hall, examined by Mr. Marks:—He made an agreement with Warner, Frew & Co. that if they would ship 10,000 cases of oil, instead of 6,000, he would raise for them 30 per cent. of the value of oil. He saw one of the partners of the firm in Philadelphia, also Mr. Davis of the firm, about it. Had the letter signed by Davis with him at the time. Warner, Frew & Co. shipped only 6,000 cases in the end. In his letter-book there are copies of letters mentioning the oil as a consignment. The following is an extract from one of the said letters written by Mr. Gardner, as a partner of the firm of J. H. Hall & Co., to Warner, Frew & Co.:—"We will handle your oil to the best advantage, though the outlook is bad."

Cross-examined by defendant.—He was to receive the usual commission for the sale of the oil, and defray all expenses—such as freight, duty, insurance, storage, etc.—out of the proceeds. Five per cent was the commission he would have received. He had no agreement to charge that amount. He advanced \$4,000 on the oil; that was one-third of the invoice value. He borrowed money on the oil here to pay freight, duty, insurance, storage, etc. The \$4,000 was obtained from Walsh, Hall & Co. It was sent to Warner, Frew & Co. to induce them to ship 10,000 cases instead of 6,000. Walsh, Hall & Co. held the oil as security. Afterwards he tried to get more money advanced on the oil, but Walsh, Hall & Co. refused to lend it. He did not remember telling Walsh, Hall & Co. that he was agent for Warner, Frew & Co. He did not know who signed the letters (personally); knew that the signature was the genuine one of Warner, Frew & Co.

W. Cheshire sworn:—Is a public accountant in Yokohama. He had to do with J. H. Hall & Co.'s books. Has seen all their books; made certain entries in them with regard to the oil. Thought from the books and the instructions he had received that the oil belonged to Warner, Frew & Co. Thought from the books that J. H. Hall & Co. were only agents, to whom the oil was consigned. Received most of his instructions from the arbitrators in the late case between plaintiff and his partner, Mr. Gardner. He received no special instructions from Mr. Gardner. He received instructions from Mr. Hall to enter all the goods as consignments.

Mr. Marks asked the Court to grant the injunction petitioned for, till instructions could be received from Warner, Frew & Co. as to how the oil was to be disposed of, and that if the signature of the letters was doubted, to make the injunction perpetual till Warner, Frew & Co.'s affidavit could be got.

The Court decided to proceed with the case.

F. W. Gardner, sworn:—He was a partner of J. H. Hall till the 15th April last. He bought oil whilst a member of the firm. The invoice price of the oil was 23 cents per gallon. 30 per cent. was paid on it to Warner, Frew & Co. He borrowed the money of Walsh, Hall & Co. They were to store, insure, and pay freight and duty on it when it arrived here. He borrowed this

money in the name of J. H. Hall & Co. He offered to take the oil off Hall's hands, but Hall told him he wanted to "get the cream of the thing that was going to yield the most profit." The oil market about this time suddenly fell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks:—He did not negotiate the purchase of the oil, or sale, or consigning of it. Hall did so in America. Considered the 30 per cent. as a draft on the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. It came through the Deutsche Bank. Did not know whether one firm, in a first transaction with another, would require an advance before they consigned goods to be disposed of to the other firm. Did not know anything about business outside his own firm. He thought that 30 per cent. was a good advance for such a firm as J. H. Hall & Co. to make. Did not know if any promissory note had been given for the remaining 70 per cent. The reason that he said in the letter that they would do their best in disposing of the oil, but that the outlook was very bad, was this: the oil market suddenly fell in America to 18 cents per gallon, and that was a great difference in price from 23 cents, and by thus writing he hoped to induce Warner, Frew & Co. to make a reduction in the invoice price of their oil. He never had a claim for \$500 against Hall. The reason that he offered to take the oil off Hall's hands was that he could have made over \$1,000 on it. He thought when Hall refused to let him have it, that he (Hall) had probably thought that he could make a good thing out of it. Hall was offered \$3.25 per case for it. The invoice bore the printed heading, "Bought of Warden, Frew & Co."

John Walsh, sworn:—He made an advance to Hall, on the oil in dispute. He (Hall) said nothing about Warner, Frew & Co., at the time. Hall had the Documents with him, and a bill of lading being a negotiable document, he advanced the money on the security of the oil. It did not matter to him to whom the oil belonged. He advanced the money to meet the bill drawn from New York, through the Deutsche Bank, on the oil. He was to make a further advance as soon as the oil arrived, to pay freight and other expenses, and to finally get possession of the oil. He told Hall that, after those advances had been made, he would make no further ones. Hall came to him afterwards, and told him that he was in trouble about certain judgments which had been given against him. He refused to lend any further sums on the oil, as he had been put to sufficient trouble already about it.

Mr. Marks called the attention of the Court to the fact that the invoice did not bear the printed heading "Bought of" Warner, Frew & Co., sworn to by Mr. Gardner.

Witness resumed:—He had asked Hall about the oil. Hall had telegraphed to Warner, Frew & Co. about it (he wrote the telegram in witness' office), and Warner, Frew & Co. had telegraphed back, authorising Walsh, Hall & Co. to protect the oil, and that it was a consignment; they used the word "consignment" in their telegram.

To Court:—Do not remember Hall asking for another advance of \$1,000. A Mr. Merri-man, on behalf of Hall, came to him and wanted to sell the oil. If the oil had not been attached he might have bought it. Knew that Hall tried, through Merriman, to sell the oil to E. C. Kirby & Co. He could not remember if Hall or Merriman asked him to pay judgments on the security of the oil, or when Hall first came. Hall never said he was the agent of Warner, Frew & Co.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison:—He understood by the word "consignment" in the telegram from Warner, Frew & Co., that the oil belonged to them. He considered all goods received from parties (when not actually purchased) as consignments, and they were sold as such.

By Court:—The present market value of the oil is about \$3.25 or \$3.30.

J. H. Hall, re-called, examined by Mr. Marks:—He calculated that if the oil had been sold he would have been able, out of his commission and the difference in exchange (which would have been in his favour), to pay off the judgments given against him.

J. Walsh, re-called:—He advanced \$9,000 on the oil.

The Court said that, from the evidence given, it could not grant the injunction. The plaintiff (J. H. Hall) had apparently obtained advances on the oil, not as the agent of Warner, Frew & Co., but simply as if he was borrowing the money for himself. The oil would be sold tomorrow.

Mr. Marks said that if the Court decided to that effect, he could, of course, only regret the fact; he would, however, give notice of appeal.

The Court asked for security to be lodged, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. Marks said he would offer the security of the oil.

After some discussion, the Court refused the security offered, as it was not in the possession of the Court.

Mr. Marks said that he could urge nothing more. If the Court were determined to sell property that did not belong to the defendant, he could not stop them from so doing. He had done everything in his power to protect the property of Messrs. Warner, Frew & Co., and he could do no more.

The Court said that certainly Mr. Marks had done everything that was possible.

Injunction refused.—*Herald.*

*Tuesday, June 23rd, 1874.*

H. W. DENISON *vs.* JOSIAH H. HALL.

Claim for \$100, for money lent. Defendant did not appear.

F. W. Gardner, sworn:—In the month of March I was a partner in the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. Plaintiff lent that firm \$100, in a cheque payable to their order, and endorsed by them; that money has not been repaid. It was used for firm purposes; for payment of a draft of \$200 on the firm, drawn by Mr. Hall in San Francisco.

To Court:—It was drawn through the Anglo-Californian Bank in San Francisco, sometime in March; I do not remember the exact day. To my knowledge, it has not been paid. I borrowed it in the name of the firm.

H. W. Denison, sworn:—I lent the firm of J. H. Hall & Co., on the 23rd March, 1874, the sum of \$100. I handed it to Mr. Gardner; he borrowed it in the name of the firm. I gave him a cheque, payable to the order of the firm. It has never been repaid me.

Judgment for plaintiff, by default; \$100, with costs.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, Esq., *Vice-Consul*,  
And

Messrs. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, JNR. }  
And } *Assessors.*  
GEO. L. MONTGOMERY. }

*Monday, June 29th, 1874.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT (OKURASHO), BY ITS AGENT,  
YOSHIDA D'JIRO,

*vs.*

P. M. S. S. COMPANY; A. CENTER,—AGENT.

Claim for \$10,250, for breach of contract.

Mr. G. W. Hill, Legal Adviser to the Saibansho, appeared to represent the Government.

Mr. F. V. Dickens for the P. M. S. S. Co.

The particulars of the claim, as contained in the petition of the Japanese Government, are as follows:—

1st.—That the above-named defendant is a corporation subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

2nd.—That, on or about the 1st day of April, A.D. 1874, the Plaintiff and Defendant agreed by charter-party that the Defendant's ship called *New York*, then on the high seas or in the waters of China or Japan, and being shortly later than that date due at Yokohama, should, on the 14th day of April, A.D. 1874, with all convenient speed sail from the said harbor of Yokohama, in Japan, to the port of Nagasaki in Japan, and there load from the Plaintiff, any stores, troops or baggage that might there be put on board by the Government of Japan, which she should carry to the southern part of the island of Formosa, and there land the same without delay, at any one point to be designated by an officer of the Government accompanying the same, on the payment by the said Plaintiff of the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred Dollars (\$16,500.00), Mexican; one half of that amount being paid to the Defendant at the execution of said charter-party, and the balance, to wit, eight thousand two hundred and fifty Dollars (\$8,250.00) to be paid on the return of the ship to the port of Yokohama.

3rd.—That, on or about the 14th day of April, 1874, the Plaintiff and Defendant made a further agreement that the Defendant would allow the said ship to remain, if desired, at the port of Yokohama as late as 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 17th day of April aforesaid, and that the Plaintiff would, in consideration thereof, pay to the Defendant the sum of Two thousand Dollars (\$2,000), Mexican; one half of which last-named sum should be returned to the Plaintiff if the said ship could have such dispatch as would enable her to reach Shanghai in China in time to leave that port on her voyage for Yokohama for the defendant on the 5th or the 6th day of May, 1874; and further that for each and every day of detention of the said ship at the ports of Yokohama or Nagasaki or at Formosa, beyond the time provided for in the charter-party and in said agreement of the 14th April, demurrage should be paid by the Plaintiff at the rate of Five hundred Dollars (\$500) per day.

4th.—That the Plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said charter-party and the said agreement on his part.

5th.—That the said ship did sail on her said voyage, and proceeded from Yokohama to Nagasaki aforesaid; but that, at the last-named port, the Defendant caused the said ship to deviate from her said voyage and abandon the same, to the Plaintiff's damage Ten thousand two hundred and fifty Dollars (\$10,250).

Wherefore the Plaintiff prays Judgment against the Defendant, for the said sum of Ten thousand, two hundred and fifty Dollars (\$10,250), and interest thereon from the dates on which the same was advanced, and for costs; and for such other and further relief as may be just.

G. W. HILL,

*Counsel for Plaintiff.*

Yokohama, May 29th, 1874.

Defendant's Counsel answered as follows, viz:

1.—The statement contained in the 1st paragraph of the plaintiff's petition is true.

2.—A written charter-party between the parties, and generally to the effect alleged and set forth in the 2nd paragraph of the said petition, was entered into on or about the date in the said paragraph mentioned, but the Defendant craves to refer to the said charter-party when produced at the hearing of this cause.

3.—A written agreement to the effect generally set forth in the 3rd paragraph of the said petition was entered into between the parties, and on or about the date in the said paragraph mentioned, But the steamer *New York*, being the vessel referred to in the said charter-party and agreement, did not arrive in Shanghai, owing to the Plaintiff's default, or that of his government or their agents, until the 6th day of May last, and could not consequently leave that port until the 8th day of the same month.

4.—The said steamer *New York* duly arrived at Nagasaki on or about the 21st April last, and was ready to continue her voyage according to the said charter-party, but the Plaintiff's government themselves stopped the further prosecution of her voyage under the said charter-party and abandoned the same, in consequence of which abandonment the Defendant's company claimed compensation from the Plaintiff or his government, and negotiations commenced between the Plaintiff and Defendant, with a view of settling the amount of the compensation so claimed: aforesaid, in the course of, and also subsequently to which negotiations the Plaintiff fully and expressly admitted the abandonment of the said charter-party by his government; and further, that the only question ever pending between his government and the Defendant's company was the question of compensation.

5.—The aforesaid negotiations resulted in an agreement, entered into on the 30th April last, between the parties to this suit, by which the party Plaintiff agreed to pay, and the party Defendant to accept, the sum of \$7,750 as the total of compensation due in respect of such abandonment of the said charter-party by the Plaintiff's government as aforesaid.

6.—Nevertheless, no part of the said sum of \$7,750 has hitherto been tendered to the Defendant or on behalf of the Plaintiff, although the latter has been requested by the defendant to pay, or cause to be paid, the said sum, in accordance with the said agreement of the 30th April last. In lieu of performing such agreement, the Plaintiff has instituted the present action.

7.—Under the circumstances hereinbefore set forth, and under the provisions contained in the regulations of this Court, the Defendant contends that the Plaintiff's petition ought to be dismissed, with costs, and prays that Judgment may be given against the Plaintiff for the said sum of \$7,750, with interest thereon from the said 30th day of April last, and that such further and other relief may be afforded to the Defendant as the premises as justice and the nature of the case may require.

F. V. DICKINS,

*Defendant's Counsel.*

Mr. Dickens said he had a preliminary objection to make to the pleading before the Court. The petition was filed by the Okurasho Department of the Government of Japan. He would like Counsel for the other side to state whether the Plaintiffs were, really, the Government of Japan, or merely a Department of it. If the latter, he must ask that the case be dismissed, as, in that event, the Court would be incompetent to try it.

Mr. Hill contended that, in the answer which had been filed, no such objection had been made, as required by the Rules of Procedure of the Court.

Mr. Dickens replied to this objection. If the Government of Japan were really the Plaintiffs, he should ask the Court that the petition be amended, and the name of the Government placed on the records as Plaintiffs in the action, instead of that of the Okurasho, as stated. Counsel for Plaintiff concurring, His Honour made an order for the amending of the petition accordingly.

Mr. Hill presented written acceptance of the rule and order of the Court in such case.

An objection was raised by Mr. Dickens that certain documentary evidence in possession of Plaintiffs, which he had called for, had not been produced.

His Honour said a portion of the evidence referred to had only been asked for on Thursday last, and there had not, consequently, been time to produce it.

Mr. Dickens did not refer to that particular evidence, but to certain documentary evidence known to be in the possession of the Japanese government which was essential to the case. They had been called upon to produce it, and had not done so.

Mr. Hill, addressing Court, stated the case. The action was one on a contract of Charter-Party, and the question at issue simply was whether the parties to it had performed their respective parts of it. The facts of the case were all stated in the petition, which he would read to Court. (Counsel here read the petition—a copy of which is given above—and the Charter-Party, the basis of the action.) The facts in both petition and answer had been sworn to by the respective Counsel, and it would be for the Assessors to weigh these statements, and decide accordingly. On the 14th (April), an additional agreement was made. (Counsel here read the second agreement, granting an extension of lay days at Yokohama, in consideration of the payment of a further sum of \$2,000, as set forth in the 3rd paragraph of the petition.) Next he would read the depositions of W. G. Furber and John Puckering, the Master and the Purser, respectively, of the *New York*, which had been sworn to and admitted by the other side. (The depositions, taken by consent, on the 25th June, on its being shewn that the deponents would be absent on trial of the cause, were here read; they were as follows), viz:—

Wm. G. Furber, sworn:—Am Master of S.S. *New York*; was in April last. I receive my orders from Agents of the Company at the various ports. Know of the Charter-party made between the Finance Department and Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co., last April. Have had Charter-Parties which involved a deviation from our route. After the Charter was made, the ship left Yokohama, Friday, 17th April, 1874. The ship was to go from Yokohama to Formosa, via Nagasaki. My orders on leaving here, from the Agent, were, to proceed in conformance with the Charter. A copy of the Charter-Party was furnished me on the ship. On referring to my log, I find I reached Nagasaki 20th April. On arrival, we anchored, awaiting orders from the Japanese. The Purser has charge of the Ship's Papers; I did not enter the ship. We usually take our orders on the ship; we received no written orders in this case. W. P. Tillman was the Agent of the Company at Nagasaki at that time. On referring to my log, I find we remained in Nagasaki until Monday, May 4th; 14 days. The Agent told me that the ship was detained there until further orders from Yokohama; this was verbal. The Agent did not shew me any orders or telegrams from Yokohama. Cannot tell the date when the Agent told me this. The Agent only mentioned this once. Impossible for me to fix the date; it may have been about one week after arrival. The Japanese were putting on and taking off the stores from the first, up to a certain time, but cannot tell when. The ship was at their disposal all the time, with exception of the officers. Can't tell who the officer was that was placed on board. Heard one was there, but never was introduced to me, nor did I see him. Do not know who had charge of the loading and unloading. Took no steps in any way after Agent told me he was awaiting orders. The Log states, "Friday, May 1st, commenced discharging Japanese Government stores." Can't say where they went. They went into small boats and lighters. Received the usual order to proceed to Shanghai, on the 4th day of May. The Japanese officers who went from Yokohama to Nagasaki with us, upon arrival at that port left us, with their effects. I came to the determination to leave port when I got orders, which I think were given verbally by Mr. Tillman on 3rd May. Can give

no reason for the change. All stores loaded at Yokohama were unloaded at Nagasaki. I am positive, while in port of Nagasaki, that I never received any writing from anyone, in regard to the movements of the ship. In port, I am under orders of the Agent; at sea, if the Charter-Party puts me under any one in the ship I am subject to his orders. Know Le Gendre. Know Okuma, by his being a passenger with me. Heard of Hiri by name. Mr. Center was Agent in Yokohama when we left port. When he gave me the Charter he gave no orders. I understood the officer who was to be placed on board was to designate some port for me to land in Formosa, after leaving Nagasaki. Know Lane's signature. My Charter-Party was a copy. Know Center's signature. I know of a contract made 14th April. Know nothing about lay days. Reached Shanghai May 6th, at 4.10 A.M. Was to leave under charter April 14th, but did not leave until 17th April. We generally remain in port 8 days, when on regular route. We were due at Shanghai April 29th. We can load the ship in 36 hours; load and discharge in 48 hours, if everything was favourable. At that time, it was mixed; the weather being not unfavourable. In the log is noticed, April 22nd, "Received on board, Japanese Government stores." Think the reason that was put down was because it was the first work of the kind since arrival. The 1st Officer is the man who supervises the loading of the ship; in this case it was Mr. Cooper.

Cross-examined:—We remained in Shanghai until Friday, 8th May, 3 o'clock A.M. That was as soon as we could get away. We generally remain six or eight days. No Japanese officer ever brought me a letter of instructions in regard to himself. No demands were made between Yokohama and Nagasaki by any officer in the Japanese service. I understood Mr. Tillman's orders came from the head office in Yokohama. Previous Charters have been made with the Japanese Government where we have deviated from our route. Our orders in port are received from the Agent, and no one else. In this case the Agent at Yokohama did not order me to disobey any Agent at other ports.

(Signed) WM. G. FURBER.

John R. Puckering, sworn:—I am Purser of the S. S. *New York*. On or about the 20th April, on arrival of that steamship at Nagasaki, I was Purser. I entered the ship and delivered the papers at the U. S. Consulate. I cleared the ship when she left. Nothing was among the ship's papers showing where the ship was intending going. It is part of my duty as Purser to enter the ship. After we commenced to discharge the Japanese freight, I went and asked the Consul what time mails were to close. I understood we were going to Shanghai. I would look to the Agent at Nagasaki for instructions to clear the ship. I understood the ship was chartered for Formosa. I heard, two days before we left for Shanghai, that we were not to go. Saw the freight taken out; don't know where it went to.

(Signed) JOHN R. PUCKERING.

Capt. W. G. Furber, recalled:—I was not called upon while in Nagasaki by any one except General Le Gendre; he came and asked me if the ship could not go on. I said it could not, as I was in the hands of the Agent.

(Signed) WM. G. FURBER.

Alexr. Center, Agent, Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, sworn:—The contracts I have just heard read I know to be the true

contracts that were signed. Capt. Furber is at present absent from Yokohama; also Mr. Puckering. Telegrams and copies of same now produced I admit. The contract in question was for the *New York* to proceed to Nagasaki and Formosa. She only proceeded as far as Nagasaki, because she was detached by the Japanese Government, by document from the Foreign Office to the U. S. Minister, which prevented her proceeding further. The Japanese Government prevented her going any further. The Minister (U.S.) informed me that the ship had been detached by such a document from the Japanese Government. I saw a copy of that despatch, and have heard an extract from it read by the United States Minister. I then telegraphed to Nagasaki, on the 22nd, as follows: "Keep *New York* at Nagasaki until further orders; tell no one but the Captain. Answer." I do not know the precise date when it reached the Agent; I think about the 24th. (Several telegrams between Center and Tillman, the Agent at Nagasaki, were here read.) I sent a special telegram on the 26th, confirming that of the 22nd. The telegrams and replies got mixed up on the way. The *Golden Age* sailed from here on the afternoon of the 29th April. After receiving those telegrams I went to Yedo, to ask why the ship was not detached from the expedition, and why they still required her to go to sea. I was told that further orders would go by *Golden Age*, and that an officer would also go. I was told that by Mr. Bingham, after he had had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I do not know that such orders went; I know that Mr. Okuma went. I do not know that any such orders were issued or sent. I only know that orders had been issued, from hearing the despatch read. My orders caused the ship to remain at Nagasaki after she had been detached. The owners of the *New York* were to look to the officers mentioned in the Charter-Party, whilst at sea, accompanying the ship. Mr. Hirai was one, Mr. Iwahashi was another. I signed the second contract in question; there was no money received on that occasion. I did not see or hear the purport of the orders that went forward by the *Golden Age*. When I went to Yedo, after receiving the disquieting telegrams from Mr. Tillman, I went to see the U. S. Minister; because he had informed me that the ship was detached. The information contained in the despatch referred to, respecting the detachment of the *New York*, was brought to me; I did not seek it. It was on the 22nd, at Tokei. The telegrams sent by me to Nagasaki respecting the detachment was dated 22nd, the date of the despatch. On the 21st, Mr. Bingham informed me, verbally, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had detached the ship, and that he was going to put it in writing. It was the despatch received by Mr. Bingham on the 22nd which occasioned my sending the telegram on the 22nd. The telegram was based on the information I received on the 21st from Mr. Bingham. I was in receipt of information respecting it before that time (21st), and went to Yedo to see about it. When I received the disquieting telegrams from Nagasaki, did not go to the Minister of the Finance Department. I went there on one occasion. It was considerably later than that; say the 28th or 29th. I went to ask Mr. Yoshida what they were going to do about it. The contract was made with the Government; I had no direct relations with them; only with the Charterer. I consider the contract as between the Government and the P. M. S. S. Company. Nothing was done respecting the



Charter excepting through Mr. Yoshida. I supposed Mr. Yoshida knew the ship was detached; that was my reason for not going near him. I thought he could not help knowing that the ship was detached. There was no special reason for my not going until the 28th or 29th. I merely wanted to see if he knew what the movements of the ship were to be; whether she was likely to be detained long at Nagasaki. I considered her on demurrage under the charter. Although she did not go to Formosa she was held by the Japanese, and had stores and troops on board. No person other than an Agent (unless someone authorised by him) could clear the ship. She had 5 or 600 tons of freight on board, and until that was discharged I considered her held by them, and under demurrage. The Government were only in possession of the ship as far as the freight and passengers were concerned. On the 19th, Mr. Bingham wrote me a note, saying he would like to see me. I went to Yedo on the 20th (Monday). Government, I was told, had sent orders by steamer and telegraph, on the 21st, detaching the ship. When the *New York* left here I gave the Captain his usual sailing orders, to proceed to Nagasaki and thence to Formosa. There is a book published by the Company, intended for the direction of the Captain and officers of each ship, and its proper discipline. The purpose of it is to shew the different duties of the officers on board each ship. I received a final report from the Agent at Nagasaki, apprising me of the final unloading of the ship. I received the information from Mr. Tillman, on the 2nd May, that the *New York* was completely unloaded on the morning of the 2nd. I gave orders referring to the promises made to Mr. Yoshida in my letters to him of April 6th and 7th, respecting meals of officers, &c. It was in the Captain's sailing orders. (Letters from Center to Yoshida, respecting the non-payment of the \$2,000, and other matters, were read).

Court adjourned.

Court resumed at half-past one o'clock.

Mr. Center produced press-copy of his sailing orders to the Master of the *New York*, dated April 13th, on the voyage in question, which, at the request of Counsel, he read to Court. Through Mr. Hill, he handed in the Book of Rules and Regulations for the guidance of officers in the P. M. S. S. Co.'s service, with particular reference to the duties of Captains and Purser's.

A. Center, examination resumed:—Mr. Bingham was aware the *New York* was chartered to proceed to Formosa, but I cannot say the exact date when he became aware of it.

By Mr. Dickens:—The charter was broken by the Japanese Government, by document on the 22nd. The document was the despatch to the U. S. Minister. It emanated from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Prior to the despatch of my telegram to Mr. Tillman, Nagasaki, Mr. Bingham informed me, on the 20th or 21st, that orders had been given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the detachment; and in accordance with that I gave orders to stop the ship until further orders. I think it was on the 22nd Mr. Bingham informed me that he had a written communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to that effect. After that, no circumstance or intimation occurred from Mr. Yoshida to lead me to suppose that he still required the Charter to be carried out. I think I only saw Mr. Yoshida once, and then I wanted to know what their object was with

relation to the movements of the ship. I don't remember, during my negotiations with Mr. Yoshida, touching on the matter of the detention of the ship. (Letter, 22nd April, from Yoshida to Center, and answer, dated 23rd, handed in.) Mr. Yoshida never objected to anything except compensation, and that was fixed prior to his letter of the 30th. Up to 22nd April, I had been willing to carry out the Charter-Party, and had carried it out. A few days before the 30th (28th or 29th) Mr. Yoshida came and wished to know the terms, in case the ship were turned over at once. On the 30th, he came again and stated that the terms were satisfactory, and were accepted; and he wished me to put them in writing. The telegraph line, about 30th, being out of order, I requested him to forward my telegram himself, as it would no doubt go quicker. I wrote the telegram, addressed to Tillman, in the office, handed it to Mr. Yoshida, read it carefully, and sent it to the office. This was on the 30th; to the effect that the *New York* was handed over. Mr. Yoshida, accompanied by our interpreter, took it to the office. The terms therein contained were reduced to writing in the form of a letter, a copy of which, in Japanese, was sent to Nagasaki by Mr. Yoshida. Since then, I have not seen or had any conversation with Mr. Yoshida on this matter. I know nothing of any despatches having been sent per *Golden Age* by Mr. Yoshida. Mr. Bingham informed me they were sent. No letter was ever sent me by the Okurasho, appointing Mr. Hirai and Mr. Kawasaki in command of the affair. Mr. Yoshida handed me, in the office, a slip of paper containing their names. I do not think there was any letter from the authorities on the subject. Mr. Hirai did not exhibit to me any formal letter defining his powers. I was introduced to him on board; he spoke English. I have not seen or heard of any written request whatever, from either of those officers, for the sending on of the vessel. I was not told which of the officers, Hirai and Kawasaki, was to act superior to the other. The *New York* missed one regular voyage down on account of the abandonment of her Charter-Party. During the whole of my negotiations with Mr. Yoshida he never, on any occasion, raised any objection to the Charter-Party; other than to my demand for compensation.

General Le Gendre, sworn:—I accompanied the *New York* on this Charter-Party, on the 1st April last. I was employed in the service of the Japanese Government. I do not exactly remember the day when we reached Nagasaki. It was about the 20th April. I was moderately conversant with the demands and requirements of the Japanese Government in connection with the *New York*. On our arrival at Nagasaki we were waiting the arrival of another ship, which had been sent from Yokohama after our departure. She arrived, I believe, on the 25th. The *New York* should have left Nagasaki on that same evening, so far as I know; General Saigo, the Chief-Commissioner of the Mission, told me so. It was decided amongst Genl. Saigo, Mr. Okuma, and myself (on the 25th) that I should go to the Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co., requesting the steamer's departure on that evening (25th). I went to the Agent and told him that it was desirable that the ship should be ready to leave that same evening. I said, as it was late, she could leave next morning. The Agent particularly asked me if I wished her to leave that evening. He appeared to be astonished, and said she couldn't leave, as he had no instructions. I asked him for an ex-

planation. He replied that he could not give me any. I at once notified Mr. Saigo, and I was informed that he would communicate with Mr. Okuma. Next morning was the 26th, and I believe both Mr. Saigo and Mr. Okuma made enquires in Nagasaki as to the probability of being able to charter other vessels. I believe Capt. Brown was instructed to endeavour to do so. Two or three days after, Capt. Brown came and told me that Mr. Saigo had chartered two vessels. On the 27th, as I was very anxious that the *New York* should go, I wrote Mr. Tillman; I did not, however, see him. (Letter produced.) I received a reply (produced, April 27th.) Nothing further official occurred between us. After writing Mr. Tillman on the 27th I had no further communication with him. The vessel for whose arrival we were waiting arrived in Nagasaki on the 25th, with Capt. Cassel. He was a passenger. General Saigo understood from me that we would have to forego the use of the *New York*, on the 27th. If Mr. Okuma could have bought the *New York* at a fair price he would have done so; so much was he in want of vessels. I do not know into what vessel the stores *et cetera* *New York* were trans-shipped. I don't think Mr. Tillman ever gave me any reason for the non-leaving of the *New York*. He said he was unable to give me any reason. The reason Mr. Okuma, Mr. Saigo, and myself were so anxious that the *New York* should proceed at once was, that the *Hokai-maru*, which should have preceded us as the pioneer ship, became disabled, and, after survey, was declared unable to proceed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—My position in the service of the Government of Japan lies in the Department of Colonization. Any duties in that department are assigned to me. That Department has to do with any colonies of Japan; such as Yezo, Saghalien, Lew Chew. I object to particularly state what colonies are referred to as coming under the jurisdiction of the Colonization Department; and whether it deals only with colonies already established, or with those intended to be established. I was appointed to serve on the Mission sent to Formosa. I received my orders from the Prime Minister. I was authorised by the Chief of the Okurasho, Mr. Okuma, to act. I have my commission as Chief Assistant to Mr. Okuma. The *Hokai-maru* brought me a despatch from Mr. Bingham. I don't believe that any official despatches came from the Government by the *Hokai-maru*. No demand on the Agent of the *New York* was made until after the arrival of the *Hokai-maru*. The Captain understood that he was to proceed to Formosa. No orders were transmitted through Hirai or Kawasaki, the two officers mentioned in the Charter-Party, at Nagasaki. I received my orders from Mr. Saigo. I could receive no orders from any except Mr. Saigo or the head of my department. Certain powers were delegated to Mr. Okuma by the Prime Minister, to act at Nagasaki, and that is why I took instructions from him. These instructions were in writing. Mr. Okuma holds two portfolios. He is also Minister for Colonization. I am aware that the expedition was intended to redress wrongs inflicted by Formosans on Lew-Chewans. Lew-Chew belongs to Japan. I am aware that America recognised Lew-Chew as belonging to China. I had no special written authority to communicate with Mr. Tillman respecting the charter of the *New York*. I have general authority from the Government. I would not like to produce it without their authority. I am not aware that the Govern-

ment have been called upon to produce those authorities, and that they have refused to do so. Whilst in Nagasaki I received no official communication whatever from any person in Yedo or Yokohama.

Mr. Hill objected to allow the remark to pass, about the demand upon the Government of Japan to produce the authorities having been refused. Until the action of Court this morning, he represented only the Okurasho; now, it seemed, he represented the Government, and he had not been called upon to produce, on behalf of the Government, the authorities in question.

Mr. Hirai, cautioned:—I went to Nagasaki per *New York*, in the capacity of Secretary to the Mission. General Le Gendre accompanied us; he was attached to the Mission. We arrived at Nagasaki on 20th April. I do not exactly remember the date when the stores were commenced to be taken out of the *New York*. They were first put into the Custom House, and afterwards loaded on board several chartered ships; four or five. They were chartered by the Japanese Government. The reason of their being chartered was the refusal of the P. M. S. S. Co. to allow the *New York* to proceed to Formosa. It was about the 28th or 29th April when they were chartered. I do not remember the earliest date. I made no negotiations as to the non-despatch of the *New York*, but I am informed that General Le Gendre did so. General Saigo was the Commander of the Mission. He had a general power, naval and military. He is a General. I was his Secretary.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—The Mission was sent by the Japanese Government. I don't think it was a Military Mission. It was sent by the Central Government, Saigo was formerly in a Military capacity; but he was formally appointed as High Commissioner to the Mission. I understand the Constitution of the Empire of Japan. Mr. Kawasaki, who went with me in the *New York*, held equal rank with me. We might have chanced to give contrary instructions; no provision was made for that. Mr. Iwahashi had to do with money matters on board. I don't think he or any one else paid the Captain of the *New York* \$2,000. I never gave the Captain any orders to proceed to any particular port in Formosa. I could not give such orders of my own responsibility. I do not know whether Mr. Kawasaki gave such orders. Had he done so he would have informed me. My duties terminated when the *New York* refused to proceed to Formosa. I have read the Charter-Party; I don't think there is anything said about any one else obeying any orders except mine or Mr. Kawasaki's. I held no communication with the Agent of the P.M.S.S. Co. at Nagasaki. The Colonization and Foreign Office Departments are the same in rank. Terashima and Mr. Okuma are equal in rank; Mr. Okuma is the senior in rank.

W. P. Tillman, sworn:—I was Agent at Nagasaki for the P. M. S. S. Company at the time of the existence of the Charter-Party of the *New York*. The Agent of the Company has supreme control of the movements of the Company's vessel's while in Nagasaki. It is customary for the Captain to report to the Agent on the vessel's arrival. I was not placed in possession, or made aware of the existence, of the Charter-Party, prior to the arrival of the *New York*. It was shewn to me by the Captain on his arrival. In the absence of any instructions to the contrary from the Agent in Yokohama, I should have allowed the ship to go on, if telegraphic or other communication were interrupted. I received

a telegram, dated 22nd April, to detain the *New York* until further instructions. I think I received it on the 24th. She had then been there 3 days. I answered the telegram at once. I made the Captain aware of the contents of that telegram. The information contained in the telegram was conveyed by me to other than the Captain, but not to the Japanese. I cannot say whether the Japanese became aware of it. I did convey it to General Le Gendre on 1st May, after receiving another telegram from Mr. Center. I saw Mr. Mangum, the U. S. Consul, several times. He said he had received no orders about the ship, and that if I wanted her to go at any time he would not detain her. On the morning of 1st May the Japanese officers notified me that they were going to unload the ship. I know of nothing they did to retard the departure of the ship. I saw nothing in the conduct of the Japanese whilst at Nagasaki calculated to interfere with the movements of the *New York*, or the abandonment of the charter. In my negotiations with General Le Gendre, who, I understood, was one of the officers of the expedition, I never saw any authority he held; nor any of Iwahashi.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—Mr. Iwahashi, so far as I know, has never paid the \$2,000 referred to. Mr. Hirai or Mr. Kawasaki never approached me on business matters. Had her cargo been released, the *New York* would have gone on to Shanghai.

Mr. Hill said he was under the impression that the \$2,000 had been paid over by the Government, but now found it was not so. Their claim, therefore, was for \$2,000 too much, but he hoped that would not prejudice their claim with the Court.

This concluded Plaintiff's case.

D. W. Stevens, sworn:—I am Secretary to the U.S. Legation. I have a commission to produce a document from Mr. Terashima of the Okurasho to Mr. Bingham. The letter now read, dated April 20th, 1874, is the letter referred to, from Mr. Terashima to Mr. Bingham, which I produce by permission. Mr. Bingham addressed the Gaim'sho last week, asking for the production of certain documents; which were promised yesterday, but are not yet to hand.

Mr. Dickens said, with the exception of that of Mr. Stevens, he had no evidence to call. Counsel then addressed Court with a *resumé* of the facts of the case, and commented at some length on them. In conclusion, he said that, according to Sections 14 and 17, Rules of Procedure in that Court, in cases where the subject-matter was the same, a counter-claim might be included in the reply of defendant, without going anew over the evidence. That counter-claim was for \$8,250, and in addition to asking His Honour to dismiss the case against his clients, he would request him to express an opinion that the Japanese Government should be held liable for, and be called upon to pay, the amount of that counter-claim.

Mr. Hill replied.

Judgment reserved.

Tuesday, July 7th, 1874.

Judgment in this case was delivered this morning by Mr. Mitchell, supported by his co-adjutors, Messrs. G. L. Montgomery and Gustavus Farley, Jr., Assessors; as follows, viz:

This cause came on to be heard, upon the petition of the plaintiffs as amended. The answer thereto of the Defendant and the

testimony was argued by Counsel; and the Court being fully advised in the premises doth find:

1.—That the written Charter-Party and Agreement mentioned in the Plaintiff's Petition were entered into and made by the Government of Japan and the Defendant, through their respective agents, duly authorised.

2.—That the Defendant did not cause the said *S. S. New York* to deviate from her voyage and abandon the same, as charged in Plaintiff's Petition.

3.—That after said *S. S. New York* had made the voyage in pursuance of said Charter-Party and Agreement, from Yokohama to Nagasaki, and was ready to continue her voyage to Formosa according to the condition of said Charter-Party and Agreement, the said Plaintiff prevented the further prosecution by said *S. S. New York*, of her voyage under said Charter-Party and Agreement, and abandoned the same, and ordered said *S. S. New York* to be discharged of her cargo and surrendered to Defendant; and that by reason of said order of said Plaintiff said *S. S. New York* did not proceed further on said voyage.

Wherefore, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the Plaintiff has no cause of action in the premises against the Defendant; and that the Plaintiff's petition herein be, and the same is hereby, dismissed, without prejudice to any claim of the Defendant for compensation under said Charter-Party and Agreement.

Dated July 6th, 1874.

(Signed) GEO. N. MITCHELL,  
U. S. Vice-Consul.

We concur and assent to the foregoing Findings and Judgment.

(Signed) G. L. MONTGOMERY, } Assessors.  
" GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr. }

In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assist. Judge,  
AND A JURY OF FIVE.

Wednesday, July 1st, 1874.

REGINA vs. ALFRED EDWIN LYNE.

Alfred Edwin Lyne, who was committed for trial on two separate charges of embezzling certain stores, the property of the Control Department of the British Government, whilst acting as Foreman of the Military Store Godowns in September 1870, was put upon his trial.

Mr. Hiram S. Wilkinson prosecuted on behalf of Government.

Mr. G. P. Ness appeared for accused.

Mr. J. C. Hall, Clerk of the Court, read the indictment, charging prisoner with having embezzled the following stores placed under his charge, the property of H. M.'s Government, viz: 60 qtr. Bbls., 20 Bags, 60,000 Cartridges; and 54 Bales, 1250 Blankets, 200 pair Socks, 50 Flannel Shirts, 50 Blue Jerseys. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Jury, viz: Messrs. Robert Page, Alexr. Milne, Ernest Amaden, Frank Walker, G. M. Dare.

Mr. Wilkinson addressed the Jury, and said the case might be summed up in two charges; the first, of having embezzled a quantity of ammunition, between the 16th and 22nd September, 1870; and the second of having similarly mis-appropriated 54 Bales Blankets and other stores on the 23rd Sept., 1870. Mr.

Wilkinson explained to the Jury the full extent of the charge against prisoner, and directed them as to their duty in the finding of the verdict.

Claude John Gardner, sworn:—In the year 1870 I was employed as Control Clerk in the service of the Government. I know Alfred Lyne. He was Foreman of the Military Store Branch of the Control Department. Prisoner at the Bar is Alfred Lyne. His duties were to receive and issue the Military Stores, and to have charge of the working parties employed in the Store Godowns. Document exhibited is a copy of the Local Regulations of the Command, in force at the time. (Read extract referring to Lyne's appointment; put in.) Military equipments of various kinds, blankets, clothing, kits, &c., were stored in the Godowns under Lyne's charge. The Foreman of the Stores, Lyne at that time, had charge of the Magazine. He acted as such from March, 1868, to about 15th September, 1870. I fix on March, as that was the date of my arrival. The 15th September, as nearly as I recollect, was the last day on which I saw him in Yokohama. On that day I went away from Yokohama on leave. At that time Lyne had not resigned his appointment; had he done so I should have known of it. There was nothing to my knowledge which released him from his appointment, up to or after the 15th September. It was his duty to receive and examine the ammunition received into the Magazine; to keep its contents in order; and to see to its ventilation. Stores could only be sold by authority of the Control Officer in Charge; at that time, Commissary Buchanan. Government Stores would be sold by public auction, under the authority of the Control Officer in Charge, or by tender. The tender accepted would receive the approval of the Military Officer Commanding. If any sales had taken place about that time they would be known to me; they would be advertised. Ammunition is not saleable except by special authority of the Secretary of State for War. It would be very unusual to sell ammunition. I know of no authority arriving about that time to sell ammunition. The cartridge cases being of copper, were of some value; and an allowance was made to the men for collecting them. These were repacked, and sent on to Hongkong; with the view, I suppose, of having them refilled at some future time. It was Lyne's duty to receive those empty cartridges. I should have known had any money come into the Military Chest for stores sold. No payments were made into the Military Chest for stores of the description represented in the indictment. Lyne had to keep Store Journals, containing an account of his receipts and issues. The book now produced is the Store Official Journal, kept by the Foreman of Stores. Referring to the month of September, 1870, I find entries signed by Lyne. That is the last one in his handwriting. About the date referred to, I find entries of the issue of goods, similar to those mentioned in the indictment, to the various branches of the service, but no entries of any such goods sold. Had there been any such issued it would have been Lyne's duty to enter them. Service ammunition is contained in small packages similar to that exhibited, and packed in small barrels, such as that produced. Deputy-Commissary Oxley was above Lyne in charge of the Military Store Department at that time. It is well known to everybody connected with the Service that Lyne was not at liberty to sell such stores. The first time I think I saw Lyne after the time

referred to was in the month of January in this year, when he came here in the *Vasco de Gama*. I was not aware until after that steamer left again that he was the man. I reported the arrival of Lyne here to the Controller at Hongkong. He forwarded me instructions to confer with H. M.'s Consul, as to the steps which should be taken in the event of Lyne's re-appearance here. It was in consequence of those instructions that he was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I was examined in this case in March last, and gave evidence. I believe it was not in consequence of that evidence that Lyne was committed for trial. On the 21st March I said in this Court that about the 20th September, 1870, Lyne removed about 56 Bales of Blankets, and that he afterwards absconded. I was in the country on the date mentioned. I did not know of my own knowledge that Lyne had carried away those goods. I did not see Lyne take the goods. In Sept., 1870, only Lyne had charge of the Godowns. In addition there was one Storeman and several coolies employed. They were not always in the Godown with Lyne; he might send them elsewhere. There is always a guard at the gate leading out of the Godown; there was no other guard in 1870. There was not a sentry inside the Compound. There was a Court of Enquiry held in Sept., 1870. I was not present; it was not my duty. I believe the general result of that enquiry was to fix the blame on Lyne. I believe there has been one case of deficiency in the stores since 1870; I remember hearing of one only. The Assist. Foreman's name was Curthos; I cannot say where he is now. There are none of the coolies employed now that were there then. The packages of ammunition were packed, in 1870, similar to the one now produced. They bore no distinguishing mark. Similar cartridges are imported into Yokohama. There is no mark on the Government cartridges to distinguish them from those imported.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkinson:—The book produced is the Transport Account, which was kept by myself. On the 15th October, 1870, I find an entry of 5 carts and coolies employed to convey 56 Bales from the English Hatoba to the Stores, with a description in brackets of the stolen goods. It is my duty to provide carriage for goods. I believe Curthos is not in Yokohama. He was a Gunner of Royal Artillery; he left with his corps. A knowledge of the marks on packages of ammunition, &c., does not pertain to my duties.

Frank Brinkley, sworn:—I am a Lieut. of Royal Artillery, and was so in 1870. I know prisoner at the Bar, Lyne. I knew him from 1868 to September, 1870. He was Foreman of Military Stores. At that date it had been made a branch of the Control Department. Lyne filled his office up to about 20th Sept., when he absconded. Until he then disappeared his duties had not closed. In Sept., 1870, I was in command of the detachment of Artillery stationed in Yokohama. As such, I had to make examination of and report upon, yearly, the condition of the ammunition. About the month of June, 1870, I made the usual inspection. There was then nothing unusual in its condition. All ammunition condemned by me was generally destroyed. Such parts of it as were serviceable were used. During 1870, I knew of no ammunition being sold on Government account. I should have known of it had there been any. After Lyne disappeared, a board of officers was assembled, by order of the Commandant, to examine

into the deficiencies that were discovered; I was a member of that board. I recognise my signature to the proceedings of the Board, now produced. It sat on the 27th September, 1870. It was afterwards adjourned, for the purpose of getting evidence as to the amount of the deficiencies. It re-assembled on the 6th March, 1871. Lyne did not appear at any of those examinations. No effort was made to procure his attendance; it was understood that he had left Yokohama. Had I considered it possible to procure his attendance I should certainly have done so. An examination of the Magazines was made in connection with the deficiencies. I was present, but not officially. A large deficiency was found; what it was I cannot distinctly remember. The barrels containing the ammunition were deficient in number. The package of cartridges handed me I recognise as a *five-simile* of those issued to the troops at that time. The barrel produced is also a *five-simile* of those then in use. The marks on the barrels and packages are marks peculiar to the Department, although they do not contain the Broad Arrow. I had nothing to do with the recovery of the goods in question from the Japanese Authorities. The first witness at the Board was Mr. Oxley, since dead. The second was Dep. Purveyor Raines. The next was Private Miller, of the 10th Regt., who is now in Singapore; Mr. Raines is now in Ireland. There were, also, Sergt. Miller, and Privates Marshall and McAdams, 10th Regt., Gunner Curtis, R. A., Sergt. Goyle, R. A., Sakiji, a Japanese, Haino, a Japanese, Chokichi, a Japanese, Purveyor Buchanan, of the Control Department, Lieut. Robertson, 10th Regt., Lieut. Brinkley, R. A. All the (Service) witnesses have left Yokohama, with the exception of myself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—All of these witnesses could have given evidence for or against, in connection with this enquiry. There was one sentry outside the Compound. I do not remember whether there was another within. I am not aware that any effort was made to bring Lyne back at that time. Certainly, it is possible for anyone to import similar cartridges into Yokohama. I have seen circulars fixing the marks of the packages produced, as Government marks. I do not remember any deficiencies occurring after Lyne left. I never suspected Lyne before this affair.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilkinson:—The witnesses examined at the Board of Enquiry are scattered over the world. They would, if here, all be able to give evidence. I recognise the barrel now produced as similar to one shewn me at my preliminary examination.

Adjourned until one o'clock.

Court resumed at 1.15 p.m.

Henry Basch, sworn:—I am a partner in the firm of Basch, Schraub & Co. The firm has been in existence from 1st September, 1870; previous to that it was carried on under my own name. I remember purchasing ammunition in 1870. In the month of July or August, Mr. Smith came to me with a sample of Snider-Boxer cartridges; he offered them for sale. I refused to buy them, it being out of the line of my business. I got about 5 or 10 cartridges. (Cartridges produced). I think it is a similar cartridge. Mr. Smith said we might get them cheap, and make a profit on them. I then told him to leave the sample and I would see what I could do with them. I gave the sample to Mr. Ahrens, of the firm of Ahrens & Co., Yedo. He tried the sample

and found it good. He then asked me how many thousands we had got. I told him I did not know, as I had to ask Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith told me that he did not know, but enquired, and said some thousands would be ready in a few days. We purchased about 60,000 altogether. The cartridges were delivered first to me in the usual business hours. Smith at that time was my servant. The packages were wooden kegs; I took no notice of the marks on the kegs. (Keg produced.) The packages were like the one produced, only they were covered with tarpauling. The money was paid to Mr. Smith. This was partly before and partly after the firm was changed to Busch, Schraub & Co. When I was alone in the business Mr. Dermer kept my books. It was a cash transaction. I kept the books myself. Mr. Schraub took charge of the books from 1st Sept., 1870. Myself, Mr. Schraub, my brother (since deceased), and Mr. Smith only knew of this transaction. Some of the cartridges came in small square packages of a few thousands each. I bought the cartridges of Smith, and paid him the money. I know the prisoner. I never saw him in connection with this affair. Some of the cartridges were bought after 1st Sept., 1870. I remember it was about 22nd or 23rd the San Francisco steamer left. I think it was seven or eight days before that that we received the last of the cartridges.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I never knew the prisoner in this matter. I frequently asked, and was told by Smith, that they were condemned cartridges. I do not know the Government marks. I could not tell to whom they belonged.

Chas. Smith, sworn:—I am in business on my own account at present. I know the prisoner. I saw him in the Military Stores when I went to collect a bill in July, 1870. I was then in the service of Mr. H. Busch. There was a change in the firm; Mr. Schraub and Mr. Busch's brother joined it about that time. I was the only assistant in the firm. The prisoner offered me the cartridges for sale, and shewed me a sample. I took the sample and shewed them to Mr. Busch. They were similar to those produced. The samples he gave me were a few loose ones. There were a lot of large chests in the store containing empty cartridges. Prisoner stated that these would have to be filled. The empty cartridges were picked up at the Butts. The samples were laid on the sample shelf; afterwards Mr. Ahrens agreed to purchase them. Coolies brought them to the store, in barrels, and a few loose ones in bags. (Barrel produced.) This is a new barrel; those that came were in very old barrels. All were sold to Messrs. Ahrens & Co. I opened none of the packages. When I purchased for Busch, Schraub & Co. I paid the money myself to prisoner. I got the money from Mr. Busch; prisoner was in a hurry to get it. I purchased no other cartridges but from Lyne. I was only a servant of Busch, Schraub & Co.'s. I believe it was the day previous to the San Francisco steamer leaving that I paid the money to prisoner. I believe it was over \$70. All the cartridges purchased were full.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—It was Lyne's own proposition to sell the cartridges. I had no order for cartridges previous to seeing Lyne. (Here witness's deposition, made before this Court in June last, which was contradictory to his present statement, was read.) There must have been an error in my statement in June last. I know the Government mark, the "broad-arrow." I thought it was criminal to receive goods

bearing that mark; I never looked for the mark. Lyne closed his bargain with Mr. Busch. I have not heard Mr. Busch say he never saw Lyne. Lyne was in Busch's room at No. 44; I was there, too. The talk there was only about the price. I really cannot remember more about it. I do not well remember about it; it was four years ago. Mr. Busch offered, I think, \$7. I brought Lyne to No. 44 myself. I never mentioned Busch having met the prisoner at the preliminary examination. Mr. Busch never asked about the mark. Coolies brought the goods to the store. It was a cash transaction. I could not swear if a receipt was given. I do not remember how many payments I made to Lyne. Lyne gave me \$25 as a commission. I never received a similar payment for any other transaction. When Mr. Busch said I refused to tell him where they came from, it was a false statement. I cannot bring anyone to confirm this. A person in uniform, I believe named Oxley, could have heard the conversation. I paid Lyne about \$400.

To Mr. Wilkinson:—The man in uniform was close to us, but made no remark whatever. He may have heard all the conversation. The proposition was Lyne's own.

Emmanuel Schraub, sworn:—The firm started in 1870; I was a partner at that time. I remember the firm making purchases of cartridges through Mr. Smith; at that time in our employ. (Cartridges produced.) The cartridges were similar. A sample was forwarded to Yedo, and the cartridges were sold to H. Ahrens & Co. Yedo. There were between 22,000 and 23,000. I simply told Smith, my employee, that I would purchase at the price agreed, between \$7 and \$8. Smith undertook to deliver the cartridges. I paid the money to Smith. I have my books here. The cartridges were delivered on 16th Sept. Smith was paid \$99.50, and, on the 22nd of Sept., he received \$77; that squared the whole transaction. They were forwarded to Yedo on 15th Sept., packed in barrels. Smith named no person from whom he purchased the cartridges till he was asked; then he gave the name of Lyne.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I never heard, and do not believe, that Mr. Busch had any meeting with the prisoner, and I think Smith's evidence was entirely false. I had no idea I was dealing with Lyne before I asked the question. Of my own knowledge, I do not know the cartridges came from Lyne; I have heard so. There was nothing to lead me to believe they were naval stores. I paid, altogether, \$170.50. When Smith speaks of \$400 he must refer to transactions before I joined the firm. When I paid for those cartridges I asked in what name I should make the entry. I have not heard that Smith refused to give the name of the person who sold the goods. The goods were delivered by coolies, who brought a chit addressed to Smith; I can swear to that. I cannot say if Smith gave a receipt; I imagine he did.

To Mr. Wilkinson:—It is possible that sales were made to the amount of \$400; both after and before I joined the firm. There was nothing to attract my attention on the packages.

Mrs. Verbeck, sworn:—I think it was in September, 1870; I am not certain. I recognise the prisoner. I saw him on the 20th. He was in the cabin of the steamer, a passenger by that voyage for San Francisco. I think he was a first-class passenger. He was accompanied by a wife and two children. I saw him once in the street, in San Francisco.

Henry Ahrens, sworn:—I remember purchasing Snider-Boxer cartridges in 1870. I took delivery at No. 44, Messrs. Busch, Schraub & Co.'s store. There were, according to my books, one lot of 60,000, for which I paid \$600. They were contained in similar packages to the keg I see now. I paid the money 18th Sept., 1870. I might have received them before that date.

Naka-yama Tora-zo, cautioned to speak the truth:—I am a Boat-master. I remember the month of Sept., 1870. I was then a Boat-master. I remember the prisoner; his name is Lyne. He was constantly in the habit of coming to the Hatoba to engage boats. No boats were allowed to leave the French Hatoba without particulars being given as to where they were going; and no boats were allowed go that had not a permit or pass. I remember the San Francisco steamer going. I saw Lyne come into the Custom-House, with a written paper in his hand, on that day. Shortly after this, Lyne went on board in his own boat; but I saw the goods put on board a Yedo boat; which appeared suspicious, so I reported it. The goods were packed in linen cases; there were about 56 packages. I noticed no one looking after the goods. This was at about 4.30 p. m. Lyne went into a boat about the same time. Kata-yori is the name of the officer who was on duty that day. I was constantly in the habit of seeing the prisoner shipping goods; he generally sent them to ships-of-war. The boats on which these goods were had no flag, which I thought suspicious. I engaged a small boat and went after them. I do not know to whom the permit was ultimately presented. There was a permit when the goods were shipped from the Hatoba; Lyne received that permit. I handed the goods, after seizure, to the officer on duty; after that, had nothing to do with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I did not receive the permit. I saw Lyne go into the Custom House with a paper stamped with an English Government seal, and I inferred that he got a permit. I saw the application for a permit. When I landed the goods, I counted the number of packages as I handed them over to the officer of Customs. I well remember everything connected with this matter, as I was connected with it myself. I was examined on this matter on the 26th June, when my answers were all to the same purport. It was my duty to see that no other boats but those with a flag carried goods, and if I permitted it I would incur censure.

To Court:—The goods were shipped on boats belonging to Yedo, that had no right to come to the Hatoba; but on this particular day they were there.

Tsuboki-tokujiro, cautioned:—I am now living in Homura. I recognise the prisoner; he is the man I bought the goods from about four years ago. I think it was on the 28th day of the 8th month. The man who first brought the sample of blankets and woollen underclothing to my house is since dead, and I have failed to find the other one. The man who has since died said that his master had goods for sale; in consequence, I went to Lyne's place. Lyne said if I wanted to buy I must make up my mind at once; otherwise he would sell them by auction. I went to a Godown, where I saw the goods, and remarked, "It will require more money than I have; if you can wait I will see if I can get the money." I think the price was from 3 boos to 1 rio for each blanket, and 2 boos to 2½ for the shirts, each. As well as I re-



member, there were 54 or 56 bales, and from a calculation I then made it would come to about \$1,650. I paid \$400 on account, then looked for another purchaser. I saw a man from Yedo, whom I asked to join me in the bargain. He went back to Yedo for the money; he was absent one or two days. Lyne told me he must have the money by the 28th. On that day the Yedo man came back with the money, and I closed the transaction, because, being a Yedo man, my friend could not negotiate it. I took the money to the "Squeeze Office." The arrangement made with Lyne was, that the goods should be shipped from opposite the Store Godown; but the boats being too small, Lyne said it would be better to ship them at the Hatoba. Lyne undertook to ship them through, by telling a lie, that they were for an English war-ship. As the goods were being taken away, the previous witness asked where they were going. The foreigner stated they were for a man-of-war; but, on his hearing they were intended for Yedo, the goods were seized. On the next morning, early, I was sent for to be examined. I have never got possession of the goods again. I saw Lyne take the dollars; after taking them he went to No. 11, (Oriental Bank). It was the day a mail steamer sailed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I left the *Per-centage* office between 4 and 5 o'clock. I spoke to Lyne at the Stores. In buying goods from foreigners it is only necessary to pay the squeeze. For a cash transaction there is no need of a written contract; in this case no written contract was made. I was at the Stores once before, when I paid the bargain money. I have not been suspected of this robbery myself, but I have been arrested about this matter; so has the Yedo merchant. I am under surveillance, and will be until the culprit is convicted.

To Mr. Wilkinson:—I have been in no way recompensed by the Japanese Government for the losses I have sustained.

To Jury:—I have had nothing to do with any one else but Lyne in this matter; although I have heard the name of another man, Curtis, mentioned. The goods were taken to the Hatoba by coolies. I saw some of the money handed to Curtis. Lyne paid the coolies. I know the man's name to be Curtis from subsequent enquiries. I know of no other Europeans connected with this matter. If the goods could have been shipped from the Creek they would never have gone to the Hatoba. As it was a transaction with a foreigner, I considered it all right, and had no scruples whatever about it.

Tomiso, cautioned:—I recognise prisoner; he is the man that I paid the dollars to; I paid him \$1236. This was \$14 short of amount agreed on. I saw Lyne in the store, and heard him give directions to the coolies. It was about one o'clock when directions were given, but it was close on 4 o'clock when the goods were delivered. When I paid the money, Lyne went into a Bank; then came out, saw the goods put on board, and embarked, himself, in a boat. I have never met Lyne since. I have received \$9, R. 2., Boo 1 from the Japanese Government, as compensation for my loss. I was told that this was an instalment of the money paid by me to Lyne. There were about 56 bales, consisting woollens, blankets, and shirts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I paid Lyne at a small corner house near the Hatoba; an eating house. There were present, Lyne, the man who was in his company, and the man of the house. I do not know the

whereabouts of the man of the house. Lyne then went to the Bank, at once. After I paid Lyne, and while the money was still there, my partner came in. I am still under surveillance by the government authorities; my release depends on the conviction of the prisoner. If the money is recovered from prisoner it will be handed by the Saibansho officers to me. The house referred to has since been burnt down.

To Jury:—No money was paid to the other prisoner. The goods were sent to the Hatoba by Lyne.

William Smeaton, sworn:—I am Messenger at the Oriental Bank. I know the prisoner, Lyne, and I remember seeing him on the day the American steamer left, at the Hatoba, at a little past 3 o'clock; he was putting some things in a small boat. I think he left the Bank before that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I recollect the day the mail left. I have often seen Lyne superintending the shipping of goods. It was about 3 o'clock. I did not see Lyne at 5 o'clock. The mail left about 4 o'clock.

To Jury:—It is customary for customers to go into the Bank after office hours on mail days.

Robt. Beattie, sworn:—I am out of employment at present. I was formerly Foreman at the Military Stores. I arrived from Hongkong in October, 1870. I remember taking stock. I remember about 100 quarter-barrels of cartridges were empty, instead of being full. A very small quantity of ball-cartridges were left in the magazine. In the stores I found a large quantity of bedding and clothing missing. 54 bales were taken into the store before my coming on duty. I took an account of them. A great number were blankets, blue shirts, blue jerseys, and some socks. These goods were required to make up the number of goods there ought to have been in the store. I succeeded Lyne, by appointment from Hongkong. I had no power to sell stores. The Senior Control Officer could authorise the sale of goods. Ammunition, or any war-like stores, are strictly prohibited to be sold under any circumstances. When I arrived here I was furnished with a new set of books. On one occasion, in 1871, the store was forcibly broken open in the night.

To Jury:—There was a Senior Control Officer here. If he gave an order for sale the goods must be sold by public auction.

Katayoshi, cautioned:—I am Inspector of Customs. I was in the same office in 1870, at the French Hatoba. I recognise prisoner; he frequently came with applications to ship stores on board English vessels-of-war. I remember the day the American mail left; I think it was the 28th day of the 8th month. About 11 A.M., Lyne came with a customary application for shipping goods on board an English ship; at about 2 P.M. a soldier came for the permit. The application was translated. The purport of it was that the stores were for ship's use, and so the permit was granted. As there were 56 bales, it took some time to get them into the boats, and I was told that Lyne was giving orders to put them on board of unauthorised boats. I went and stopped it. Lyne and another soldier persisted in saying it was all correct. I instructed the boat-master to follow the boats that had already left, and remark where they were being taken to. Torazo, observing the goods were not going to an English ship, followed, and brought the goods back, and the men in charge of them were sent to the examination office. The goods were then put in a bonded warehouse, by order of the Saibansho. The search is being prosecuted for

the permit; this was four years ago. So far as I remember, the goods were blankets and shirts. I am the only Customs Officer in Yokohama acquainted with the circumstances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—No one had official communication with Lyne. The permit came to me in the usual routine of business.

To Mr. Wilkinson:—I saw Lyne on the Hatoba when the goods were being put on board the boat.

Sergeant-Major E. J. Marlowe, R. M. sworn:—I remember January last. Prisoner came to me and spoke about the improvements at the camp. I reported having seen him to Mr. Gardner, so soon as I came to the conclusion that he was the man I thought he was. He said he did not wish his name mentioned to Mr. Gardner. He said he knew Mr. Gardner.

George Hodges, sworn:—I am Constable of the British Consulate. I went on board the *Vasco de Gama* and arrested the prisoner. I found him under the name of Alfred Floyd. I knew him previously in Yokohama.

Benj. Thos. Ford, sworn:—I formerly kept a Public House, nearly opposite the Oriental Bank in Water Street. Laving and Goldenberg formerly occupied the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I should not call the situation of the house "at the corner of the Hatoba."

Mr. Wilkinson then addressed the Jury, reviewing the facts of the evidence.

Mr. Ness replied on behalf of prisoner, maintaining that there was no evidence whatever criminating him.

His Honour addressed the Jury at some length, pointing out their duty as to the verdict.

The Jury retired at 6.30 P.M., and, after an absence of 5 minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty, on the second and third charges of the indictment.

Prisoner was sentenced to 2 years hard labor; the date of imprisonment to count from the time he was first incarcerated.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assist. Judge.

WALSH, HALL & Co. vs. J. PITMAN.

Saturday, July 4th, 1874.

Claim for \$6,300, for breach of contract, in refusing to take delivery of, and pay for, 13,000 blankets.

Defendant put in a cross claim for \$3,900, for alleged breach of warranty in respect to said blankets, and consequential damages.

Mr. G. P. Ness for plaintiffs; Mr. F. V. Dickins for defendant.

Mr. Dickins raised a preliminary objection to the amount of justification in the bond, which ought to have been at least double the amount claimed by his client (\$3,900).

His Honour, after considerable discussion, over-ruled the objection, but, at Mr. Dickins' request, agreed to make a note of it.

Mr. Dickins said there were really two cases before the Court in the present action: that of his learned friend against his client, and that of his client against Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., for \$3,900, for breach of warranty.

His Honour said, technically there were two cases, but practically there was but one. Plaintiffs and defendant took different views of the matter; the question was, which was right. He should treat the case as a single one; the usual way.

Mr. Ness stated the case, pointing out its leading features, and stating that defendant claimed \$3,900 on a cross action, for alleged

breach of warranty. He would call Mr. Fletcher, into whose hands the blankets in question had been put, for sale.

Chas. A. Fletcher, sworn:—I am an Auctioneer in Yokohama. About a year ago, Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. informed me that they had a lot of blankets, and asked me to obtain a sale on their account. They sent me samples; a great many samples. First, a broken sample, and then a bale. I negotiated with defendant for the sale of the blankets. I gave him the two first samples I received. Afterwards, I gave him other samples from a bale, lying in the Auction Room. He called, himself, at the Auction Room, and saw the sample bale. On one occasion, Mr. Pitman was present when the sample was drawn, and took it away, or sent it away. I do not know whether there was a number attached to the bale; I should say there was. That bale came from Walsh, Hall & Co.; it was the only one I had. Mr. Pitman had some 5 or 6 samples from that bale at different times. On every occasion on which he took samples from the bale he took two. I noticed the samples varied in colour. I remember suggesting to Mr. Pitman that the outside blankets only might differ in colour. I do not know whether the blankets of that bale varied in weight. Before the bargain was closed, I told Mr. Pitman that the blankets varied in weight, and that that was the reason they were sold by the piece and not by the pound. We supposed them to average 4 lbs., and that was the reason we sold them by the piece. On one occasion these blankets were put up to auction in my room. I think the bale in question was there at the time. I cannot say whether anyone bid for them on behalf of Mr. Pitman; I heard afterwards that some one did. After I had returned the bale to Walsh, Hall & Co., Mr. Pitman applied to us for samples. (Letter produced, from Mr. Pitman, asking for another muster of the blankets, and stating that he would endeavour to make another offer). I procured other samples, on 10th January, from Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., and sent them to Mr. Pitman. To my knowledge, no other samples were supplied before the contract was entered into. The next we heard of the matter was an offer for the blankets. (Letter produced, from Mr. Pitman, dated 16th Feby., offering to take the 13,000 blankets @ 17½ cents per lb., if he could take delivery within 30 days.) I then wrote Mr. Pitman (letter produced) on 17th Feby., saying that there were 13,000 blankets (not pairs), which they would hold for 30 days at his order, at 70 cents each. I was acting as agent for Walsh, Hall & Co. I received the offer of 17½ cents per lb. as agent for Walsh, Hall & Co. I submitted the proposition to Mr. Pitman of 17th Feby. to the latter firm before writing Mr. Pitman. I submitted Mr. Pitman's proposition of 16th February to them first; I think I saw Mr. Thos. Walsh. The conversation was to the effect that they were a mixed lot of blankets; couldn't sell by the pound; better sell by the piece, to avoid trouble. It was after that that I wrote Mr. Pitman the letter of the 17th. I received the reply, now produced, accepting my terms. In my letter of 17th, "as per muster" referred to the whole of the musters of the samples he had been receiving from time to time. This was one lot of blankets which had been put into my hands from time to time. The samples given by me from time to time were from the same lot of blankets I was to sell all along. The custom in selling blankets in Yokohama is by the lb. The

sale of a mixed lot would be entirely as directed by the owners. A good lot of blankets would not be sold by the piece. It was because these were a mixed lot of different weights that they were sold by the piece.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—To prevent any question arising, I think I should prefer to sell a mixed lot by the piece, were they my own goods. I would hardly think it necessary to inform the purchaser that they were mixed. I think the last offer was 17½ cents per lb. The average weight at that time was about 4 lbs. Four times 17½ cents would be 70 cents. I did not base the price, therefore, at 70 cents; Mr. Walsh fixed the price. The word "muster" in my letter does not refer to one muster, but to all the musters made for him during the twelve months. I have no recollection of having offered Mr. Pitman 10,000; I may have done so; they would probably be a part of 13,000. I had other lots of blankets on hand during 1873; one other lot, belonging to Messrs. Hudson, Malcolm & Co. These were very like Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co.'s. I had none from Japanese. Until Mr. Pitman's bargain was closed, I had no other lots except those mentioned. It is possible, but very improbable, that I had other lots. I don't remember receiving any instructions in writing from Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. to sell the blankets. Such would have emanated from their Salesman. I sent about 20 (I will swear to 12) samples to Mr. Pitman. I don't remember how the samples went to Mr. Pitman. All the sample blankets were not taken from the bale. Four of them were received from Walsh, Hall & Co. I never weighed any of the blankets. I know the blankets were mixed; they were shewn to me by Mr. Walsh on the 17th Feby., the day before the sale was closed. I did not know that before. If Walsh, Hall & Co. were to give me a parcel of goods to sell (or any one else) that were not according to muster, I should refuse to sell them except at auction. I sold the blankets "as per muster" of the whole. I never saw but one bale opened. A bale contains about 50 blankets. I do not know whether the samples sent to me from Walsh, Hall & Co. were taken out of one bale or more. I do not know how many different kinds of blankets there are in this lot. The muster bale sent to our office, I suppose, represented the whole of the blankets. In offering to sell them, I should have represented the muster bale as being a fair sample of the whole lot of blankets. As a Public Broker I should be bound to state that the goods were a mixed lot, in offering them for sale; as an Auctioneer I should not be bound. Perhaps, during April, 1873, I sent Mr. Pitman musters of the bales. I would not like to say that musters were sent to Mr. Pitman between June and December, 1873. I have no recollection of any samples having been sent between May, 1873, and January, 1874; they may have been sent. Two samples were sent Mr. Pitman about the 10th January. I do not remember Mr. Pitman's calling my attention to one of them having a mark on it. He pointed out to me that one of them was of a different colour. I may have said that it was probably on account of its being an outside blanket. I do not remember Mr. Mout and Mr. Pitman coming to my place together. Mr. Pitman made three separate offers for the blankets. The first two blankets sent me were said to represent the whole lot.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—The goods were sold by sample. I should expect the buyer to judge by the sample. I have no re-

collection of having offered Mr. Pitman just 10,000; I may have done so. I was acting as agent for Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. I gave Mr. Pitman a fair muster of the goods. Nothing was ever said or done by me to lead Mr. Pitman to suppose that the goods were other than per muster. I never said to him, or led him to believe, that the goods were not mixed. I did not know the quality of the goods myself. The day the sale was concluded (17th Feby.) I first knew the goods were mixed; Mr. Walsh told me so. I told Mr. Pitman they varied in weight, before the bargain was closed. On one occasion I know Mr. Pitman was present in my place, as I opened the bale and gave him the sample.

Court adjourned.

Court resumed at half-past one.

Charles McGerrow, sworn:—I am assistant and nephew of last witness, Mr. Fletcher. I recollect our firm being instructed to dispose of some blankets on behalf of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co; I believe in Jan., 1873. A bale of samples was sent in. Other samples were sent before that; I do not know how many. The blankets were first advertised for sale by public auction. They were put up to auction. I cannot say whether any person bid for Mr. Pitman. After the auction, we held communication with Mr. Pitman relative to the blankets. Samples were, after that, given to Mr. Pitman. For seven or eight weeks he took samples every week; for 2 or 3 months after February. As a general thing he came round to us, and requested us to send them round. He had seen the bale; it was in Fletcher & Co.'s auction room. He was at times beside the bale, when he asked samples from it to be sent. He has had something under 20 samples. The blankets in that bale were of different colours and weight. Mr. Pitman was informed of this, two or three times last year, of the samples he got out of the bale. Capt. Fletcher informed him of this; I remember his doing so once. He informed him of the difference in colour and weight of the blankets which had been drawn from the bale. That bale was returned, at the end of the year, to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., minus the blankets which had been given to Mr. Pitman. After that, on 10th January, another application was made, by letter, for samples. I went to Mr. Mout (Walsh, Hall & Co.) and received 2 samples from him. As he was handing me the top sample, he said I had better take the two, to point out the difference to Mr. Pitman. I took the two to Mr. Pitman's office, at No. 5. I saw Mr. Pitman, handed the blankets to him, and told him they were two different samples. I did not explain any further; I distinctly recollect having told him that. This took place on 10th January. Mr. Pitman got no other samples after that date, so far as I know, up to the date of the contract. The two samples I handed him I considered to be other samples of the same sort as I handed him before. There was only one lot placed in our hands for sale by Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. The samples we supplied from time to time were from one lot. I saw Mr. Pitman about three weeks after the contract was made. He spoke of the blankets; that he had received a blanket back from a man in Yedo, on account of its being rotten. He gave no other reason for its being returned. I saw him, I think, two or three days after that; about two days before the time of delivery. He pointed out to me, in his office, the blanket he referred to as being rotten, received from the Japanese in Yedo. I recognised it as being something like one which

we had sent from our office. Once after that, I saw Mr. Pitman on the subject; in his own office. I went with Mr. Pitman to see Mr. Howell. Mr. Howell asked me if I had pointed out to Mr. Pitman about the blankets being different, when I gave him the samples; I told him I had. Mr. Howell asked Mr. Pitman if he didn't think that would draw his attention to their being a mixed lot. (Four sample blankets produced.) There were more than 4 samples given; about 20 were given.

Mr. Dickins said those exhibited were all they received, excepting one; which had been sent to Tientsin.

Mr. Ness wished that statement to be taken down; about 20 samples had been given.

— I know of nothing that was done to mislead Mr. Pitman, or to lead him to believe that the blankets were other than they really were.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—I know Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. gave Messrs. Fletcher & Co. instructions to dispose of the blankets, by their giving me samples and messages about them to Capt. Fletcher. They were to be sold by the pound. The instructions then (January, 1873) were to dispose of them by auction. There were probably 2 or 3 samples given us at first. I think there was about 100 blankets in the bale sent us. I remember the auction sale of the blankets; no quantity was mentioned. Nothing was said then about their being mixed blankets; nor at the auction. At the time of the auction the bale was opened; I believe Capt. Fletcher opened it. When they were being sold they were handed round. Three or four were handed round. I cannot say whether they were of different weights and qualities. I don't remember weighing any of the blankets sent as samples. Generally, Mr. Pitman came and asked for the samples, and I sent a boy with them. I sent no chit with them. I have not sent samples to any one in the first half of 1873, except to Mr. Pitman. Any such that were taken by others were returned. We had one other lot of blankets in 1873, Messrs. Hudson, Malcolm & Co.'s. We had only one lot of Walsh, Hall & Co.'s. The number at that time I was not told; it was somewhere between 10 and 15,000. I was told there was only one lot. Samples of Hudson, Malcolm & Co.'s came to us. I handed them to Mr. Pitman, as being the same. I cannot remember in what month I handed Hudson, Malcolm & Co.'s sample to Mr. Pitman. I did not tell him who they were from. The bale of samples from Walsh, Hall & Co. had not been opened when sent to us. Three weeks after the contract was signed we received one more sample; this was in March. I received it from Mr. Mouat. Excepting the first two and last three, all the remaining samples for Mr. Pitman were taken out of the one bale. Mr. Pitman (on April 10) asked me for a blanket, to be sent to Mr. Davidson at No. 23. I sent it. I sent it as one of the blankets he had bought. Mr. Pitman was informed last year, by Capt. Fletcher in his office, of the difference in colour and weight. I am sure it was in 1873; I cannot remember the month. Capt. Fletcher pointed out to me the colours of the blankets which had been taken out of the bale. I heard Capt. Fletcher pointing out the difference in colour, and that they probably varied an ounce or two, or a few ounces; I don't remember which. I weighed one blanket, to see the difference between it and another I had, not out of that bale; the difference was very slight. The other blanket belonged to Hudson, Malcolm & Co. On the 10th January, when Mr.

Mouat told me to take the two samples, he told me they were of different qualities. When I took them to Mr. Pitman I told him they were two different blankets. I knew that they were of different qualities because Mr. Mouat told me so. I do not remember telling Mr. Pitman that they were a "mixed lot."

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—When the blankets were first put into our hands, the instructions were to sell them by weight.

W. G. Howell, sworn:—I first heard from Mr. Pitman, about these blankets, some two or three months ago. On one occasion, I went to Walsh, Hall & Co., with one of the blankets spoken of; on the same day as Mr. Pitman spoke to me on the subject. I think the time had not fallen due for taking delivery. Mr. Pitman said he feared that a parcel of blankets he had bought were unsound; but he said it was a mistake of his own, for which he alone must be responsible, and the burden of which he must bear. The mistake was, that he bought, as sound, a parcel of blankets which proved to be rotten. He brought in a rotten sample, as a sample of the parcel. He certainly understood at that time that that sample represented the bulk, and hence he inferred he had fallen into a great error. When I went to Walsh, Hall & Co., I saw Mr. Thos. Walsh, and afterwards Mr. John Walsh. I spoke to Mr. Thos. Walsh, and he said he had no idea that the blankets were in such a condition, and that he had no idea of asking Mr. Pitman to take a parcel of rotten goods. I took a rotten blanket with me, as a blanket which Mr. Pitman had brought me; I presumed, of the bulk he had bought. I did not know whether he had taken delivery. Mr. John Walsh said it was quite true that that was a rotten blanket, but he had no reason to suppose they were all rotten. He brought out other samples, which were not rotten. On seeing that, I went back to Mr. Pitman and told him that I had looked at other musters of the parcel, and that they did not seem to be unsound at all; that the bulk was not fairly represented by the sample. I saw Mr. Mouat on a subsequent occasion, and had conversations on the subject of the blankets; I cannot remember what passed. On one occasion Mr. Pitman brought Mr. McGerrow to me. I asked him if he had pointed out to him the difference in the blankets, but it had only reference to the difference in colour; which was accounted for by the sample having been on the top of the bale. I remember nothing having been said about a difference of weight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—Mr. Pitman brought in the sample to show what he believed represented the whole bulk he had bought; not as a sample on which he had bought. He spoke of other samples, which he said were in Yedo. To the best of my belief the sample now shewn me is the one referred to as rotten. He afterwards brought me the samples from Yedo; I suggested his pinning a card to them. I cannot remember his calling my attention particularly to them.

John Mouat, sworn:—I have charge of the import department of Walsh, Hall & Co.'s business. I have not seen the whole of the bulk of blankets referred to. I have seen the musters similar to those exhibited, received with the invoice. I have opened the bales, some 50 or 60, and examined them. They are called Army blankets. First of all, I sent two of the 6 samples referred to in the invoice, to Messrs. Fletcher & Co. They did not come out of any bale. The 6 represented the whole lot. I handed them to Fletcher & Co. about

the end of 1872. These samples did not come back to No. 2. I afterwards sent a bale. I afterwards gave them two other samples, about the beginning of January last. I have inspected the bulk. I have opened out 12 or 13 bales, and I have looked into 40 or 50. I have inspected the bale sent to Messrs. Fletcher & Co. The two samples sent in 1872, the bale in 1873, and the two samples in 1874, fairly represent the whole bulk. The two samples given out in January last were one of the best and one of the worst. They were handed to Mr. McGerrow by me. If anything, I think the bulk was better than the bale sent to Fletcher & Co. In my opinion, the whole of the samples fairly represented the bulk. The last lot and the bale fairly represented the bulk. I recollect Mr. Howell coming to our office a day or two before the contract expired for taking delivery. He said Mr. Pitman had asked him to come down. He brought with him a blanket which he said was rotten. He said it was a sample of what Mr. Pitman had bought, and being rotten he could not take delivery. Mr. Thos. Walsh said they had no idea of selling rotten blankets; that that was the first he had heard of their being rotten; and indeed he didn't believe they were rotten. I said I believed that was the worse blanket of the lot; the worst I had seen. He said Mr. Pitman had sold them to a Japanese, who refused to take delivery on account of its being rotten; for rottenness only. The sample was one of the 6 sent as a sample of the lot; one of the two I sent as representing one of the best and one of the worst. I gave them to Mr. McGerrow, telling him to point out to Mr. Pitman that they differed in colour, quality, and weight. Mr. Pitman came in, a few days afterwards, and brought another blanket, a very good sample, saying that was the sample he bought from. It must have been one of the two delivered on the 10th January, before the bale was sent. Mr. Pitman said he did not know they were a mixed lot. That Fletcher had not told him they were a mixed lot; that he had told him they varied in colour, and that he had got about 20 samples. Nothing was said about weight. He said the Japanese refused to take delivery on account of their being rotten. He said to me that the bulk did not correspond with sample. He never applied to see the bulk. We wrote Mr. Pitman, telling him the contract had expired, sending him a debit note, and asking him to take delivery. (Letter read, to Pitman & Co., dated March 21st.) Messrs. Pitman & Co. did not take delivery. (Letter from Pitman & Co. to Walsh, Hall & Co., dated March 24th, refusing to take delivery of the lot, described as mixed.) We have had no buyers since March 21st, the date of expiry of contract. There were buyers in February, when the blankets were sold. Blankets of that kind were then worth 70 to 80 cents each. On the 21st March they would be unsaleable; there was no market then. Had they been pushed into the market then, they would not have fetched more than 10 or 25 cents. At the time we sold them there was an enquiry for the Korean Expedition; that completely died out. We had one offer since, from a dealer. He offered 25 cents each. They have been stored in our Godowns since the day they should have been taken delivery of. Document exhibited is a note of charges and Godown rent. I have asked Mr. Reynvaan and Mr. Burchard to examine the goods, with the view of giving evidence here. I have shewn them the lot which was put into Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s hands for sale, and also the bale put into their hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—I gave no notice to Mr. Pitman that I was about to ask those gentlemen to examine the blankets. I will swear that Mr. Pitman never, on any occasion, asked to see the blankets. I remember going to Mr. Fletcher's with Mr. Pitman. He said he didn't remember whether he had told Mr. Fletcher they were a mixed lot, but that he had told him the colours were different, and that Messrs. Thomas and John Walsh had told him they were mixed. I examined perhaps 100 out of the 13,000 blankets. Not one was rotten; not in the least. I am perfectly satisfied that the remainder are sound. I opened 11 bales out of the 150. I examined each bale, and took out one or two from the top and bottom, and one or two from the middle.

To Court:—If I were buying blankets myself I should be perfectly satisfied with such an examination.

— I weighed one bale; each blanket in it separately, 74 blankets. They were weighed by our godown-keeper. The average was a little over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lb. That was the bale (or the remainder of it) sent to Fletcher & Co. (Invoice handed in, and letter of advice, advising the forwarding, May 7th, 1872, per French mail, of a sample parcel of 6 blankets, "which were to be considered a fair sample of the whole shipment.") I opened the 11 bales referred to, this morning, for the purpose of showing them to Messrs. Reynvaan & Burchard. We have had numerous offers for the blankets since receiving them; but we always thought to do better. I cannot remember whether we tried to sell them in China. From what I have seen of the musters, I think they fairly represent the bulk. I believe the blanket which Mr. Howell brought to me as rotten was one of the six sent out as samples from London. I don't think we sent Mr. Pitman a rotten blanket. I cannot swear that the blanket now produced, called by Howell "rotten," is one of those I sent him. There are others like them in Yokohama. Mr. Howell led me to believe that the blanket he brought was the muster of those Mr. Pitman bought from. I told Mr. Fletcher all along that they were a mixed lot, and that he was to sell them as a mixed lot. When I gave him the musters, I told him they were a mixed lot. I gave him to understand that he was to sell them as a mixed lot, as to colours, weights, &c. He was to tell buyers that they were a mixed lot. I gave no instructions in writing. I have had about 18 years experience in business. It is not the custom to hide the fact that goods are mixed. Customers may satisfy themselves to that effect, from the musters handed them for inspection. The six samples sent all differed slightly as to colour, weight, &c. In a lot of 15,000, these blankets are always mixed. There is always a market for blankets here. Blankets like those in question are generally bought, by or for, Government.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—I think the bulk is better than the 6 samples. Of the 6 Mr. Pitman got, he had of the best and of the worst. I don't recognise the torn blanket as one of the 6 samples. In examining the 11 bales this morning, I picked them out promiscuously; Nos. 1, 15, 30, 45, and so on. Had there been anything rotten about the samples when I gave them out I should have noticed it. I should certainly know from the four samples produced that they were a mixed lot. I would not need to be told that.

J. M. Reynvaan, sworn:—I am a partner in the firm of Van Oordt & Co. I have done much business in blankets. I have had

about 7 years experience in Japan. I examined some blankets at Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co.'s one or two days ago, and some this morning. I examined every 15th bale; out of which some had been taken. The two sample blankets now shown to me fairly recognise the bulk I examined this morning. I recognise that the two are mixed. You cannot buy that class of blankets unless they are mixed. Mr. Mouat pointed out to me a bale (No. 22) which had been in the hands of Messrs. Fletcher; it fairly represented the whole. I think the bulk of the blankets are better than that bale. You cannot manufacture such blankets alike. They are not woollen, but made of shoddy. You cannot make them of uniform weight; it is impossible. That is the reason why blankets of such a low class are sold in Yokohama by the piece, and not by the lb. I do not consider the blankets rotten; the bales were all in good condition. They are better than the usual class of such goods. In purchasing such goods I should first examine the outside of the bales, and then open 15 or 20. I would not buy otherwise. I have examined a number of bales. If I were supplied with two blankets, one of the best and one of the worst, I should consider it fair; but for my own satisfaction I would open the bales before buying. Enquiries were made for blankets in consequence of the Korean expedition; but in March there was no demand. I would not buy them at all now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—I had an enquiry for blankets in February, but I had none to sell. There is a difference in texture and a difference in colour in the two samples exhibited; the dark is the best. I would buy 13,000 blankets if two samples were given to me as the best and the worst; but I would take the precaution of opening several bales before closing.

Martin Burchard, sworn:—I am one of the firm of Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co. I have had about a dozen years experience in blankets; in Germany, England, and Japan. Such blankets as those exhibited cannot be made regular in weight or colour. That is what is called a mixed lot. These two blankets differ in colour, and in appearance on account of the colour; I cannot speak as to weight. This morning, I was shewn by Mr. Mouat 10 or 11 bales; every 15 out of 150 bales. These two blankets would fairly represent the bulk. I examined a bale (No. 22) which I was told by Mr. Mouat had been sent to Messrs. Fletcher's. I consider the bulk superior to those in that bale. I consider "one of the best and one of the worst" would be a fair test in buying a lot. In buying I should open a few bales. Good blankets are sold by the lb; mixed blankets by the piece. The Korean Expedition occasioned several enquiries for such blankets; having none I could not quote. At the end of March there was no market. They might have been worth \$1 during the Expedition, and not 15 cents after. If they were forced on the market now they would not fetch 15 cents.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—I heard of one lot having been sold in February, but I did not hear the price. The price is uncertain; if the Government wanted to buy to-morrow the price would go up. The difference in these samples is only in the colour. Such blankets are always sold by the piece; never by the lb. To a certain extent the blanket exhibited to me as rotten is deteriorated. Blankets made of mungo or shoddy, if they get damp, are liable to get tender, as the shoddy is short in texture. The blankets I saw this morning appeared to have come

from the same manufacturer. Eight per cent. is allowed amongst manufacturers as a difference in weight invoiced.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—It would not be necessary to tell a buyer that the weights were different; he could weigh them himself. I could see that myself, without being told.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock, Monday, 6th instant.

Monday, 6th July, 1874.

Thomas Walsh, sworn:—I am a partner in the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. I was not in Yokohama when Messrs. Fletcher & Co. were asked to make sale of the blankets in question. I first heard of the matter when Mr. Fletcher came to Mr. Mouat and said Mr. Pitman wanted to buy the blankets. I recollect Mr. Fletcher bringing an offer directed to me or Mr. Mouat from Mr. Pitman. The offer was for  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb.; I said they had better be sold by the piece, as they were mixed in weight. They were so sold. The next I recollect of the matter is, that Mr. Howell came in, one day; about the time delivery should have been made. He brought with him a sample blanket, which he said Mr. Pitman had received from us, and proceeded to shew that it was tender. I told him we did not intend to sell rotten blankets, and that if it was rotten it must have become so after delivery had been taken. He was referred to Mr. Mouat, to know if the other samples were rotten. Mr. Mouat said they were not rotten, and that he did not believe that sample was rotten. Mr. Howell looked at those samples and saw they were not rotten, and he went back and reported to Mr. Pitman. I have since seen the bulk. I have not seen any sample which might be called rotten or even tender. They looked better than I expected. I should say the bulk was rather better than the samples. I was not present in Yokohama when the samples were received. I understood they were sent by Mr. Brent, our special agent in London. We took other samples from a bale. I have examined a bale, No. 22, which I was told was the one received from Mr. Fletcher. The bulk is rather better than the blankets in No. 22. I consider it a poor bale. In examining a large lot, I should examine a bale here and there. If I were buying blankets I should probably have examined them less carefully. Mr. Pitman has not, that I am aware of, applied to inspect the bulk; certainly not before he refused to take delivery. There has been no demand for such blankets, that I am aware of, since the end of March. I referred to Mr. Mouat, and he informed me that the best offer he had had was 25 cents.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickins:—There are now three partners in my firm, including myself. It is a mistake inserting the name of Mr. Robert G. Walsh, in the petition.

Mr. Ness applied for an amendment in the petition, in that respect.

Mr. Dickins objected.

His Honour said the Court had ample powers of amendment, and he saw no objection to allowing the amendment, and also with respect to a further error which was pointed out.

— Mr. Mouat is not a partner in our firm. He is a clerk, under special arrangement. He receives a minimum salary, and if the profits exceed that minimum he receives a portion of those profits. We have incurred expense in the shape of rent and



insurance on the goods stored in question. We are out of pocket, because they take up the room of other goods which would otherwise pay rent. We have had to pay rent for such goods so shut out of our Godowns, and put into store-ship and other Godowns. We would be glad to get rid of the blankets now; we had tried to get rid of them to Mr. Pitman. I would not sacrifice them. We have held them, hoping to get a better price. By holding them it is yet possible that I might get a better price. If an offer of 70 cents were made me I should probably take it. If the market price were less than I were inclined to take I should probably hold. I have heard of such blankets being sold here at as much as a dollar each. If some man were to come along and offer us a dollar a blanket, we should of course make a profit through Mr. Pitman's refusing to take delivery; we have yet to find that man. (Storage and Godown books produced, to shew that quantities of goods had been stored elsewhere than in the Godown containing the blankets.) The reason we sold the blankets to Mr. Pitman was to get rid of them; and the room they occupied was part of the reason. The blankets occupied space which if they had not occupied would have been otherwise filled. I was in London when these goods were purchased by Mr. Brent; who reported to me what he was doing. If the invoice says there were 15,000 blankets, that would be correct. I do not know whether the 15,000 were a remnant of 20,000. I do not remember ever to have heard it until now. I do not know, and never heard before, that 5,000 of the best were selected by another person, out of the 20,000, and the balance bought by me. The original in once, from Messrs. John Batt & Co., I believe is not in Yokohama, to my knowledge. I cannot say whether there are more than two letters from Mr. Brent relating to the blankets. There were 6 samples of blankets, representing the different qualities. There were slight differences. They were practically of the same quality, considering the class of the goods. There was the same small variety in the 6 samples as there was in the bulk; a slight difference of weight, colour, and texture; only such as are ordinarily found in goods of the nature of army blankets. I have dealt in blankets. I do not know the ordinary allowance for waste. If I were selling 15,000 pieces of Grey Shirting, of different weights, it would depend upon the extent of variation as to whether I pointed it out to the purchaser. The understood variation is 4 or 5 ounces. Every buyer and seller knows there is such a variation. The blankets were denominated 4lb blankets; we bought them as such. They were sold by the piece and not by the weight; to prevent any dispute. I gave no instructions to sell the blankets at auction by the lb.; I was not here. I gave Mr. Fletcher instructions to sell by the piece when Mr. Pitman's offer was brought. I told him to sell them at 70 cents each, on the basis of their being 4lb blankets. I do not remember Mr. Brent advising us not to have them sorted. There was very little difference in the weight of the samples. I do not think they would differ as much as 8 ounces. If I found there was such a difference I should investigate it. I should consider it a very exceptional case. I do not remember any offers having been made in March last, after the time the blankets should have been taken delivery of. It was probably reported to me by Mr. Mount, my import manager; the man I should naturally ask. It is not a custom in my house for the compradore

to bring me every morning a list of transactions of the previous day. Since 20th March, I have heard of no settlements of blankets. I don't know how long Mr. Burchard has been here. I first met him some months ago. I have done business with Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co. for a few years. It is the custom in Yokohama to sell ordinary blankets by the lb, and blankets of the kind in question by the piece. I cannot remember hearing of any sale, other than this one, by the piece. I have been connected for 10 or 12 years with my firm. Mr. Pitman was invited to come and take delivery of the blankets; he never came. I do not know that any person in my employ ever had the opportunity of shewing the bulk of the blankets to Mr. Pitman. At any time before this action was brought Mr. Pitman was at perfect liberty to examine the bulk. I have never heard that Mr. Pitman ever requested to examine the bulk. If I were purchasing similar goods I should be likely to compare the samples with the bulk.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—My firm sent Mr. Pitman a letter requesting him to take delivery the day delivery was due. I know the firm of Simon, Evers & Co., but not to a greater extent than any other firm. Goods in Godowns pay storage, otherwise there were be no rent to be got out of it. I am willing for Mr. Pitman to take delivery of the blankets on paying the price and charges; either that or damages. This action is taken to enforce the contract and compel Mr. Pitman to take delivery, if possible.

Court adjourned.

Court resumed at half-past one o'clock.

Mr. Geisenheimer, sworn:—I am a partner in the house of Hecht, Lilienthal & Co. I have had experience in the blanket market. I bought a large quantity of army blankets (grey) in July, 1872, in Bradford. They are not always of one weight and colour. I ordered at Bradford rather a large quantity of gray army blankets; the price was fixed by the pair of blankets, not by the lb. At the time I made the contract I wished it to be put down that they should be all of the same colour, and exempt from burrs. This was refused me by the manufacturer, who told me that he could not make any contract, at any price, under such conditions; nor would he agree to make them of any exact weight; saying they would vary from 5 to 10 per cent. over or under what was demanded. I applied to several other manufacturers, but could not get what I demanded, and eventually I had to submit to those conditions. Army blankets always vary in colour and weight. Therefore, I think, they are sold by the piece, and not by the pair. A 6 lb. blanket I would expect to vary to the extent of some ounces, over or under.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—The blankets referred to were of fine (good) quality. I paid 8/4 per pair; not each. I was told that there was a variation of 5 to 8 or 10 per cent; probably 5 to 8 per cent. The lot in question contained 60,000 blankets. They varied very much in colour. I insisted on the gray colour, but they could not give it me. Anyone who has ever bought blankets must know that they vary much in colour. I sold the lot referred to to Japanese; they made no objection to the colour. I did not weigh them. I sold them by the pair. I decline to give the name of the manufacturer from whom I bought the blankets.

Mr. Dickens said, as the witness objected to answer his question, he would discontinue his cross-examination, and must ask that his evidence be altogether withdrawn.

At the request of Plaintiffs Counsel, witness eventually gave the name of the manufacturer.

—I had other transactions in gray blankets; two years ago. They were French blankets. I sold them by the piece. They were not uniform in colour. They were invoiced at so much each. They were not manufactured to our order. I had no particular advice as to whether they were "mixed." I do not know what variation there was as to weight. I have never seen sales of such blankets made by weight. I have only sold three or four lots in Yokohama.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—The Bradford blankets I spoke of were of fine quality. They were mixed; inferior blankets would be likely to be more so.

To Court:—I have heard the term "mixed" used for the first time. At an auction I should understand it to mean, different in size, quality, colour, weight, &c. It has no accepted meaning in the trade.

Mr. John G. Walsh, sworn:—I am a partner in the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. I recollect, in the beginning of 1873, having a quantity of blankets for sale, and asking Messrs. Fletcher & Co. to obtain a buyer for them. I recollect Mr. Fletcher bringing an offer for them from Mr. Pitman. I remember telling Mr. Fletcher the blankets must be sold by the piece, as they were not even in weight. They were sold by the piece. I do not think Mr. Pitman understood anything else than that he was buying them by the piece. Nothing was done in the sale to conceal anything from Mr. Pitman, or to misrepresent their quality. Mr. Howell called, about the time the contract expired for delivery, as a friend of Mr. Pitman. On his second or third visit (certainly not the first) he produced a sample. He then said the blankets were rotten, that it was hard on Mr. Pitman, and that he had brought either a sample or the sample, of the lot he had bought. Mr. Mount and I examined that sample and another and found, although a little tender, they were perfectly sound and good. We examined other samples in our sample room, and found them good. I told him the bulk seemed to be much better than the sample. He didn't discuss the question and went away. I have since examined the bulk, and found them good. I examined the bulk and found the contents to be much better than the sample brought by Mr. Howell. I examined the sample bale brought from Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s; I think the contents of that bale represented the bulk well enough. I do not remember the 6 samples which first came out. Since the end of March there has been almost no market. It is nearly impossible to state the value of them if they were forced on the market; it might be 10 cents; perhaps 30 or 40. There is now no demand. Mr. Pitman has never applied to inspect the bulk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens:—I can't say I have examined 1% of the blankets. I don't remember whether the blankets were first offered by the lb. at auction. I have before sold blankets both by the lb. and by the piece. I think there were 15,000 blankets; the invoice correctly states the number. The other 2,000 I sold in Yokohama; I think by the piece. I did not know that the contents of the bale sent to Messrs. Fletcher & Co. were weighed. I was in Yokohama when the letter from Mr. Brent relative to the blankets arrived. I may have read them. I do not know where the blankets were manufactured. If we had a good offer to sell the blankets to-day, we would be glad to sell them. I don't think Mr. Brent advised us to have the blankets sorted. I think the 6 samples fairly represented the

bulk. A "mixed lot" might refer to differences of weights, colours, qualities &c. Shirts are made by machinery, and are always the same. I don't remember telling Mr. Fletcher, on the 17th February, that they were a mixed lot of blankets. I may have told him prior to that; I don't remember doing so. I saw all the samples.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—When Fletcher brought Mr. Pitman's offer of 17½ cents per lb., the conversation was with my brother. Capt. Fletcher knew perfectly well they were mixed. That is the reason they were sold by the piece.

Mr. Ness stated that that was the case for plaintiffs; he would reserve his right of calling rebutting evidence until after hearing defendant's evidence.

Mr. Dickins said: before calling his evidence, he would like to point out to Court that the action had not been brought by plaintiffs in proper form: it should have been for goods bargained and sold. According to their own allegations, the goods were now the property of his client, and the action, therefore, should have been for the price, and such damages as they could prove themselves entitled to. They were really acting in an inequitable manner, and, under other circumstances, the defence of his side would have been that the goods were virtually worth less than the price contracted for. Where there was a sale of specific goods, the law was, that the goods must pass the moment the contract was made. (Lord Tenterden's decision, *L. R.*, page 246.) *Law Journal, Common Pleas*, vol. 16 p. 181; in the cases of *Peck vs. Bley*, and *Pursons vs. Saxon*, contracts were entered into for certain specific goods, to be delivered at a future date. The decision of Judge Williams, supported by other judges, was, that the goods passed with the completion of the contract. Those cases shewed that if the allegations of the plaintiffs were true, the property passed to his client the moment the contract was signed. Another case in point was cited in the 2nd vol. of *Law Reports, C. P.*, p. 667: Defendant, through a broker, bought cotton, from samples in the broker's possession; in case it was not according to sample, fair allowance was to be made. In this case, it was also decided by all the judges that the property passed the moment the contract was entered into. In another case quoted, all the judges were of a similar opinion. The inference which arose, therefore, was, that if the allegations of the plaintiffs were true, the goods were the property of his client, and that their only action lay in his failure to pay the price.

His Honour said points of technicality might arise which might differ; he should, however, judge the case on its merits.

Mr. Dickins said, if His Honour found for plaintiffs it would be a hardship to his client, who would not even have possession of the goods. The evidence he should produce would corroborate what the plaintiffs had already proved, viz: the extraordinary nature of the statements made by his learned friend, that "the best and the worst" fairly represented the bulk of the blankets. He should then prove that his client never had more than five samples; that they were sent at long intervals of time; that between the first and second of nearly a year. That, when the second was sent, on the 10th January current, there was no bale of samples at Messrs. Fletcher and Co.'s; that it was a double one his client had asked for. He would also shew that it was not considered that there was any difference in the blankets, except that

of colour, which, it was explained to his client by McGerrow, whose evidence had been heard, was only occasioned by the sample exhibited having been taken from the top of the bale. And, further, when it was pointed out to his client the risk he had run in buying such a mixed lot, he got the five samples together, which he had received, and found they were a mixed lot. That he actually went to plaintiffs and offered to take delivery of the 13,000 blankets "as per muster," and that he was afterwards told that he was not at liberty to inspect the bulk. He would also shew, by the evidence of experts, that such goods were not sold except by weight; that they could be manufactured and bought of any colour and any weight; and that sales of such blankets had been effected in Europe and elsewhere of uniform colour, texture, and weight.

John Pitman, sworn:—I carry on business under the name of Pitman & Co. I have been in business five years, chiefly engaged in business connected with military stores and accoutrements. I have had five samples in all. I received the first in March, 1873. I had the next at the end of March, 1873; other samples were sent at different times. The first sample was sent to Messrs. Sitwell, Schoyer & Co. The second sample I forwarded to Teintsin, as a muster of 10,000 blankets. I was told this sample represented 10,000 4-lb. blankets. I received the next sample in the middle of January, 1874. Capt. Fletcher called on me and asked if I could try and sell 13,000 blankets. I told him I would do so if he would send me two musters, as I would try two different parties. Shortly afterwards, a young man in Capt. Fletcher's office brought two musters to my office; on the following day Capt. Fletcher called. I called his attention to the difference in shade of the blankets. He said it was only because they were from the outside of the bale, as might be seen by the mark of the band. (The two blankets were produced.) These are the two blankets sent me on 10th January. Capt. Fletcher said the quality of all was alike. I had no communication with Captain Fletcher since the early part of last year. My office has since been burnt down, and I have been to China. No blankets were sent to me between March 1873, and January, 1874. (Chit-book produced, to shew that no communication had been had with Fletcher & Co.) When I required samples, I sent a request for the second sample. The first sample was sent to Messrs. Sitwell, Schoyer & Co., and afterwards, at my request, to Messrs. Favre, Brandt & Co. I never sent for samples weekly. Captain Fletcher never said anything to me about the identity of the blankets. After receiving samples in January, 1873, I sent them to Yedo, and received an offer from a Government officer, who agreed to buy them. I then communicated with Captain Fletcher that I was willing to take these blankets. He then told me, for the first time, that they belonged to Walsh, Hall & Co; this was on 16th February. He asked me to put my offer in writing, of 17½ cents per lb. Capt. Fletcher on following day said he could guarantee the blankets to be 4 lbs. each; and that if I would offer 70 cents each he would accept, and close the offer; I did this. The next communication I had with Capt. Fletcher was in the middle of March, when I called and asked him to send a muster to Messrs. Davidson & Co.'s office. The clerk of Capt. Fletcher brought the muster. I asked him to take it to Messrs. Davidson & Co. (Muster produced.) As I found the time was approaching at which the blankets were to be

delivered, and as the Japanese took no steps to take delivery, I had to take steps myself. I got the muster from Messrs. Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.'s office. I found it quite rotten. (Muster produced.) I then went to Mr. Howell, knowing he was a friend of Mr. Walsh's, and said to him that, through inattention, I had bought a lot of blankets that were unsound. He said he would see Mr. Walsh on the subject. He returned, and said Mr. Walsh had no wish for me to buy unsound blankets, and recommended me to go to Yedo and recover musters. I did so, and gave them to Mr. Howell, who said he would see Mr. Walsh. The musters were good, and it appeared to be a false alarm on my part. Mr. Howell saw Mr. Walsh, and told him I was ready to take the blankets according to sample, and brought word that I was to see Mr. Mouat. I had great objections to see Mr. Mouat, or to go to Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co.'s office. I told Mr. Mouat that I had been 5 years in Yokohama, and that I had made a resolution never to enter Walsh, Hall & Co.'s office. I saw Mr. Mouat and told him I was ready to take delivery. Mr. Mouat told me he had sold and I had bought a mixed lot of blankets, and that he had been careful in picking out one of the best and one of the worst samples; and that Messrs. Fletcher & Co. told me at the time I made the contract that it was a mixed lot, and as such only would he deliver them, and none should be worse than the torn one, and probably many would be better than the good one. I denied that Capt. Fletcher had told me they were a mixed lot. Mr. Mouat told me he heard I had a difference with Japanese. I said that it had nothing to do with it. I had arranged for an advance on them, and requested to take delivery according to musters. Mr. Mouat refused to open the bales unless I agreed that the musters should be considered as one of the best and one of the worst. He could not guarantee they were of the same quality; but that I had purchased a mixed lot. The Japanese, as the time approached for taking delivery, had gone to Saga, to take part in suppressing the rebellion. Another officer had taken the matter in hand, but there was some difficulty, as the Japanese suspected the quality of the blankets. Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. wrote to me, ordering me to take delivery of the blankets. I declined doing so, unless they were all according to muster. (Copy of reply read, dated 21st March.) I was willing, prepared, and ready to take delivery according to terms of my agreement. I was never led to believe by Fletcher & Co. that they were a mixed lot. I saw no bale in 1874. Capt. Fletcher never told me they varied in weight; he only said all blankets vary an ounce or so. I knew that was the case. The usual variation is 5 per cent. I was told they were 4 lb. blankets, and that I could buy at per lb. I never saw Mr. Walsh. I told Mr. Beato I should not require the advance arranged for at the French Bank, because Walsh, Hall & Co. refused to deliver the blankets; saying that I had bought according to a bad and a good muster. I had made an agreement to dispose of these blankets with Kumori-kusaburo. The contract produced was signed and sealed, and was handed to Mr. Hall, the interpreter of this Court; who said it was written very badly and indistinctly.

Mr. Dickins here stated the purport of it; which was objected to by Mr. Ness; who claimed his right to see a certified copy in English.

— The number was 13,000 of Walsh, Hall & Co.'s blankets, and 2,000 offered me by another party. Had the goods been delivered to me,

on 21st March, as per sample, I could have sold at one *rio* per blanket. I have had enquiries for similar blankets within the last two days, at 70 cents each; and I have an offer to take 15,000 at that price, by a Yedo merchant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—Some Sniders were delivered according to this contract. I never had the blankets to deliver; therefore could not do so. I paid for the Sniders when the inspection was finished by the government. I have delivered no blankets yet. The document lately produced was like all Japanese contracts; but they are very difficult to enforce.

(Document read—which said, “I undertake to do my best to induce the government to purchase, the price being very low.” The prices were, \$10 for each rifle, \$3 each for 500, 12-lb. blankets, \$2 each for 15,000 8-lb. (Two characters could not be deciphered.)

—The contract says \$2 each; Mr. Pitman says it was meant for \$2 per pair. That contract was made according to these musters. I made a contract to sell them, and on that contract I base my claim for cross-damages. I delivered about 3,500 Sniders, but have yet to deliver more. This contract was written on the afternoon before the Japanese departed for Saga. I swear I have received only five samples from Fletcher & Co. These blankets were put up to auction in February. Mr. Rangan bid; I do not know if he bid for himself or for me. He is not my agent. I gave him no instructions more than that I should be very glad to take an interest in them, if they went at 15 cents per lb. The torn blanket was sent to Sitwell, Schoyer & Co., in the first instance; I did not buy on that. I do not know whether the bulk is rotten or not; I have had no opportunity of judging. I purchased on the two samples sent me in the middle of January. I do not know if they were similar to samples previously received, of the same lot. I simply asked for another muster of those blankets; musters of which I had before. I do not know how many lots Capt. Fletcher had. I see a great difference in the blankets now produced; there is but little difference in the two received in January. I know there is a difference in weight; I weighed them. There was a difference in weight and shade. I asked for another fair sample of gray blankets, similar to those I had before. Those are at any rate those from which I purchased. (Two letters, without dates, were here read.) I sent the two to Yedo. The Yedo man never refused to purchase. If Mr. Howell told Walsh, Hall & Co. that he refused, he was in error. The contract was made on 28th February, and delivery was expected to be taken in 3 weeks or a month afterwards, or on his return. I am not aware of having written a letter refusing to take delivery. I wrote saying I was prepared to take delivery according to the musters. Kono has returned. I told him I had had a lot of trouble about the blankets, and that they were a mixed lot. I conclude they were wanted by the Government. I do not think the Korean Expedition had anything to do with the matter. So far as my information goes, the Korean Expedition was never contemplated. I do not know what the Sniders were wanted for. Kago never knew they were a mixed lot, but to-day I have had an offer to take delivery, even if they were mixed, at 70 cents. I first found they were mixed from Mr. Mouat on 17th March. I never objected to take delivery before that, as the time for doing so was not up. I know that rotten blanket came from Mr. Fletcher. Samples do not usually become rotten if kept in a sample room. Blankets are usually sold by the lb. I sold per pair, as I bought in that way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—The contract says per piece.

To Mr. Dickens:—I am not aware of there being 8-lb. military blankets made. I purchased from the dark blanket because the other was supposed to be from the outside of the bale. It was never pointed out to me that there was any difference, except in colour, until lately. I never had more than two blankets in my possession at one time. I have never had an opportunity of examining contents of any one particular bale. I only recollect seeing a packed bale with a master on the top. Nothing ever led me to believe they were other than 4 lb. blankets. In my letter, I did not refer to any specified lot. I did not know the lot I contracted for in 1874 was the same as spoken about by me in 1873. One was a 10,000 lot, and the other a 13,000 lot. It was after the letter of February that I saw Mr. Mouat. On the 17th March he told me they were mixed; I never heard that before.

To Court:—I have heard the phrase “mixed lot” before, with reference to mixed parcels. In speaking of a mixed lot of blankets I should consider the weight would vary. At sales of military stores I have heard of mixed blankets.

F. Lo Sen, sworn:—I am a member of the firm of Chipman, Stone & Co. I bought many blankets during the French war, but found only a very slight variation. I purchased about 200,000. It is possible to make blankets of a different color and weight. Orders may be executed to any color or weight, with perhaps a variation of two ounces per lb. Some would weigh more, some less; one hundred blankets should weigh 400 pounds. Blankets are usually sold per lb. I did not know till I came into Court what “a mixed lot” was; but I should understand the term to mean a variation in size and weight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—In these blankets I see a difference of color only. I cannot tell as to weight without weighing them. If I got these as two samples of the lot, I should not consider the lot to be the same. The 200,000 I purchased were all English. I purchased from Messrs. Caldecott. There was no difference in color, and only a slight difference in weight. I do not remember the weight of the blankets I speak of. I will not say that blankets never vary in colour or weight. I gave a very definite order as to colour and weight. All suited except 30,000, which were refused because they did not want them: but nominally because they were not equal to quality ordered. I should be satisfied if I examined 5 or 6 bales in 100.

To Mr. Dickens:—Caldecott's manufactory is in London. I bought at per pound.

F. Beato, sworn:—I have been in Japan a number of years, doing a considerable business with the Japanese. I know these kind of blankets. I have imported them myself; I think three different times. These blankets are usually sold per lb. They are numbered, according to the different weights. No. 5 is worth 4 francs to 4/25. No. 4, 3 fr. to 3/25. No. 3, 2/65. If I order from Europe No. 5, I get the 4½ lb. in weight. They, on an average, weigh that; although single blankets may slightly vary. The variation is about one ounce to 1½ ounce in each, but if you take 50 blankets they are all the same. I can get any colour I order. I remember getting four shades of blankets similar to these. In the same lot the colours do not vary; you get them as you order them. I weighed one or two of these blankets; there was a variation of about 8 ozs. I have never heard of a

mixed lot of blankets. I generally buy per lb. and colour; I get a sample first. It is possible to get blankets of a similar shade.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—I have no more interest than you in this matter. Mr. Pitman and I have had business transactions together; we have shared profits on joint ventures. The blankets I buy like these are made in Switzerland. I have never bought from England similar blankets. Sometimes the top blanket in a bale is faded. I believe this lighter blanket has been more exposed than the other. If I bought, myself, I should not object to the bulk being of different shades like these, if the weight was the same. I know of no one having bought from Hudson, Malcolm & Co. I sell blankets; not buy.

To Mr. Dickens:—I swear I have no interest in this transaction. I have in stock blankets, very similar; the same style of wool. I have seen blankets at Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s; they wanted 25 cents per lb. I told them I should like to sell some myself at that price. In 1868, blankets sold at very good prices. I sold at \$2.70. Mr. Pitman never told me the result of his interview with Mr. Mouat. I remember Mr. Pitman called once in my office: saying he wanted \$9,000, and asked if I could finance it. Afterwards he said, at my surprise, that he did not want the money. I do not know if it was in April or March.

To Mr. Ness:—Mr. Pitman said he did not take delivery because they were a mixed lot.

Adjourned until 2 p.m., Tuesday, July 7th.

Tuesday, July 7th, 1874.

Court resumed at 2.0 p.m.

J. P. Siehel, sworn:—I am a partner in the firm of Reiss & Co. I have had a moderate experience in blankets, both here and at home. I know grey military blankets of this kind. I have sold some in Yokohama; not a large quantity. I sold by the lb. They were, as closely as blankets can be manufactured, of even weights; they certainly were of the same shade. A variation of 5 to 6 per cent is the usual allowance in the trade. Blankets that are called 7 lb. blankets really weigh about 6 per cent less. I am acquainted with the manufacturers. I think they are principally manufactured in Devsburry. I have experienced no difficulty with the manufacturers in getting the size, shade, or weight required. I should consider blankets of various shades and weights a mixed lot, or job lot.

To Court:—A “job” is a lot somewhat defective, either by stains or quality; or perhaps an unmarketable lot, after having been held a long time. Blankets are made by machinery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—The average blanket in which my firm deals is of only two weights. The superior is 7 or 8 lbs. and the inferior 4 to 5 lbs. The colors of the inferior are, a dark grey, dark scarlet, and green. The grey is not of this shade. Our house in England sent an assorted lot of the colors named. I do not know if this lot was of English manufacture or not; they may have been Swiss. (The samples of the lot in question were here produced.) Of the lot I purchased, I do not know if they varied in shade. I did not open the bales. I would sell or purchase simply from the samples. In the two blankets I see now, there is a difference in shade; in appearance one looks better. I cannot tell as to weight. Perhaps exposure to the atmosphere has caused difference of shade. As samples, I would not take them as being of one shade. If I got these two samples as one of the best and one of the worst, with

none better or worse, I should consider the bulk represented the sample; but no man would buy without ascertaining the quantity there was of each lot. Blankets of uniform color and quality, of about 4 lbs. each, similar to these, are worth about 30 to 32½ cents each. If they were not of uniform color and quality they would be sold for less. Where samples of blankets are sent to me it would depend from whom I bought whether I should weigh them or not. I should weigh them. If I were negligent and did not weigh the sample, but bought on that sample as represented, I think both parties would be to blame, but I should be to blame most.

H. Grauert, sworn:—I carry on business as a merchant here. I remember buying blankets like these at the end of 1872. They came from Walsh, Hall & Co.: I sent them to Hakodate. I was told from Hakodate that they varied in weight, and were a mixed lot.

His Honour ruled that sort of evidence could not be received. It was merely a statement of a correspondent. If it was maintained that it was a mixed lot, very decisive evidence must be brought to prove it.

Mr. Dickins said he was under a great difficulty, in not being able to get the witnesses he expected, who were essential to prove his case.

Mr. Dickins then addressed the Court for the defence; remarking on the way in which the evidence for plaintiffs had been brought forward. The existence of the contract could not be denied. His client had agreed to buy blankets of a particular kind, 30 days being allowed, during which, at any time, he was at liberty to take delivery. Owing to the application that the petition might be amended having been disallowed, the affirmative of the question was not raised in evidence at all. Everything turned on the meaning of the words *per muster*.

(Here a witness for the defence came into Court, whose evidence Mr. Dickins claimed should be heard. Mr. Ness objected to the application, but His Honour ruled that, under the circumstances of its being a mail day, a day on which in other places the Courts of Law were usually closed, his evidence might be heard.)

Arthur Brent, sworn:—I am a partner in the firm of Hudson, Malcolm & Co. In 1872, I was acting as agent for Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. in London. I negotiated the purchase of 15,000 blankets for them, of this kind. It was not a uniform lot. On examining bulk at the docks I found it varied in quality and colour. I cannot swear that I informed Mr. T. Walsh of this. I sent samples to Yokohama. I cannot remember if I told them the nature of the purchase. I did not personally make up the bale of musters. The musters were intended to represent the bulk; they varied in quality. I do not remember advising my principals I had sorted them. After buying 15,000 blankets there were a few left, of which I took the best. Some were rejected by me, because they were worse than others.

Mr. Dickins resumed:—His first point was, that permission was demanded to inspect the bulk of the blankets, and that it was refused. It was hardly necessary to prove that, where goods were purchased on sample, if the purchaser was prevented from examining the bulk the contract was put an end to. If the circumstances were such that the purchaser had had no opportunity to inspect the bulk, the case was the same. (The case of *Jocelyn vs. Kingsley* was here cited, in which bulk had been examined and some actually delivered, but, as it was shewn that the bulk did not correspond with the warrantry, the purchaser was

not bound to take delivery. Counsel also cited other cases, heard before the Court of Queen's Bench, in support of his argument.) The blankets, he contended, had been bought *per muster*, and when his client pointed out the difference in colour in a sample, Capt. Fletcher said that that was only an outside blanket. Mr. Pitman declares he asked Mr. Mouat's permission to inspect those blankets, and that he was refused. When he went to take delivery, Mr. Pitman asked to do so according to the good muster; Mr. Mouat refused, saying he would deliver on both musters. This was directly asserted by Mr. Pitman, and the very fact of the dispute shewed that a demand had been made to inspect the bulk. Mr. Beato also recollected Mr. Pitman saying to him that Mr. Mouat refused to shew him the bulk. It was only natural that his client should desire to inspect the goods. It was a rule of law that goods must be merchantable or saleable, and he contended that his client had bought an uniform lot of blankets. As to the musters, *per muster* meant *per a specific muster*; not, as defendants contended, a number of musters. The negotiations of 1873 had dropped, and the case in question depended on the transactions of the 10th January, 1874. Mr. Pitman was more likely than Capt. Fletcher to remember the number of musters he had received, as the latter was constantly sending out musters. No receipt had been in any case exhibited, to prove that his client had ever received a single muster. It was true he had received some, but there was no evidence to say that he had received more than he asserted he had. He considered that his client had received five musters; were these musters to be looked upon as those on which he bought? They were not all in his possession at the same time; they were sent at long intervals, extending over a year. He maintained that it was a contract to buy according to muster; and on a single muster, which was the dark blanket. Capt. Fletcher said he did not know the blankets were mixed. The plaintiffs calculated the price per piece, as though each blanket weighed 4 lbs., preferring the offer per piece. The contract was made with Capt. Fletcher, not with Mr. Mouat. The evidence of both plaintiffs and defendant was most contradictory, as to whether blankets could be made of a desired uniform weight. The plaintiffs assert that the samples were fair samples, whilst they admit having examined only about one per cent. The survey held by plaintiffs was made without any notice being given to the defendant, and by persons chosen by the plaintiffs; it should therefore be set aside.

Mr. Ness, in his reply, submitted that, in the first place, the cross claim for damages should be thrown out. It was adduced in evidence why the question of weight was left out; the goods being sold otherwise, especially to exclude such a question. The term *muster* referred to the whole of the samples sent. It had been shewn in the evidence that delivery had been offered and refused. Mr. T. Walsh now authorised him to say that he was still willing to hand over to Mr. Pitman the goods, at the contract price, on the latter's paying all expenses since incurred on them; shewing, thus, that the plaintiffs had no wish to make, as it were, a double profit on the same goods, as alleged. The evidence went to shew that, at the end of March, the market price was about 25 cents each, a difference of 45 cents on the contract price. He would conclude by requesting that the damages sustained by his clients might be assessed upon the basis of the value of the goods contracted for on the day that contract was broken.

Judgment reserved.

Tuesday, July 14th, 1874.

WALSH, HALL & Co. vs. J. PITMAN & Co.

J. PITMAN & Co. vs. WALSH, HALL & Co.

Mr. G. P. Ness for Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co.; Mr. F. V. Dickins for Messrs. J. Pitman & Co.

Judgment was delivered by His Honour this morning, as follows, viz:—

"The first of these actions is for the non-performance of a contract to purchase a lot of army-blankets.

The Plaintiffs, by their Agents, Messrs. Fletcher & Co., offered a lot of blankets for sale in the earlier part of the year 1873, and musters of these were furnished to the Defendants. Nothing came of this, but, on 18th January 1874, the Defendant wrote to Messrs. Fletcher & Co., thus: "Please let us have another muster of the common blankets by bearer, and we will endeavour to make you another offer." In consequence of this, two musters, varying somewhat in quality and colour, were sent. On the 16th February, the Defendant wrote to Messrs. Fletcher & Co.:—"We will take the 13,000 pairs of blankets as per muster, at 17½ cents per pound, if we can have delivery within 30 days from date." This was replied to 17th February, after some verbal negotiations, in the following terms:—"We beg to say that there are 13,000 blankets (not pairs) as per muster, which we agree to hold to your order for 30 days from date, or sooner delivery if required. It is understood that the price for the above is to be 70 cents each." The Defendant accepted this offer by letter dated 21st February.

The time for taking delivery had nearly elapsed when the Defendant discovered that one of the samples sent in the early part of 1873, and which had been transferred to other hands, was a rotten one. Assuming the bulk to be in the same condition, the Defendant sent a friend, Mr. Howell, to Walsh, Hall & Co. to represent the fact; but, from the examination of a sample bale which was at hand, it did not appear that any other blankets were rotten. The Defendant next saw Mr. Mouat, the Plaintiffs' Clerk, who conducted the transaction, and took with him, as I understand, the rotten blanket and one of those which he had received in January, 1874. It appears that a controversy arose as to which was the muster by which the bulk was to be judged. The Defendant contended that one particular good sample, which he produced, should be taken, while Mr. Mouat maintained that both must be taken together, the best and the worst; remarking that the lot was a mixed one. Mr. Mouat seems to have been under the impression at that time that the two samples produced by Defendant were the two sent on January 10th.

Subsequently, the day of delivery passed, and the Plaintiffs wrote, requesting that delivery might be taken. To this Defendant replied, saying: "We contracted to purchase blankets as per muster referred to in our letter of 16th February, but we cannot take delivery of a mixed lot, not being according to such muster."

Now, the muster referred to in this letter must mean (if it be not intentionally ambiguous) the two blankets sent on the 10th January, 1874. But what proof was there then, or is there now, that the bulk was not according to, or even better than, this muster? There is nothing absurd in a lot of articles which vary or more less in quality, a mixed lot, being tested by a plurality of speci-



mens, some better, some worse; and the evidence which has been brought on the part of the Plaintiffs shows that, in fact, the bulk, as far as examined, is, if anything, superior to the two samples of January 10th.

The real question appears to me to be—Did the Defendant ever seriously seek an opportunity of inspecting the bulk, with a view of comparing it with his two last musters; and was he denied such opportunity? And there is a certain discrepancy in the evidence—the Defendant swearing that Mr. Mouat refused to open a bale unless Defendant acceded to the principle of judging by the two specimens he then produced, viz:—one of the 10th January, 1874, and the rotten one of 1873. Mr. Mouat, on the contrary, swears distinctly that he never refused permission to the Defendant to inspect the bulk, and I think this is the more probable statement. The procedure of the Defendant was, to say the least of it, precipitate, and I cannot for a moment believe that it was out of his power to have inspected the goods previous to the day of delivery, had he been so minded.

I do not accede to the view that any one of the numerous samples which it is sworn by two witnesses the Defendant received during 1873 (although he swears that he never had more than five samples altogether) might properly be taken as musters of the lot, by which he ought to be bound. These musters might well have got rotten or deteriorated; and, besides, the correspondence of 1874 is sufficiently isolated and complete by itself to fix the muster upon which the Defendant bought to be the two blankets furnished January 10th, 1874. The evidence adduced as to the musters sent in 1873 only goes to show that the Defendant had abundant opportunity to become acquainted with the nature of the blankets, and there is no pretence for saying that the least concealment was practised by the Plaintiffs or their Agents.

I come to the conclusion that the Defendant violated the contract by refusing to take delivery without any reasonable excuse. The cross-action which he brings against the Plaintiffs falls to the ground.

Seeing the very exceptional character of the market in Japan for blankets, and the extraordinary fluctuations which take place; and taking the most liberal view of the value of the blankets in this case, I assess the damage which the Plaintiffs have sustained at \$4,000 (four thousand dollars.)

The costs of both causes will fall upon the Defendant.

#### Shippers of Silk.

Per Frch. str. *Tanaïs*, despatched 15th July, 1874.

	France.	England.
Augustine Heard & Co.....	5	—
Bolmida, G.....	23	—
Hecht, Lillenthal & Co.....	8	—
Strachan & Thomas.....	—	6
Sundries.....	18	9
Total.....	54	15

THE FOLLOWING are the shipments of tea, &c., per C.-T.-P. S. *Altona* :—

	S. F. N. Y. Chico.	B'ton	H'ton	L'don.	Mon.	Total.
Shanghai...	—	—	—	—	—	2,064
Kobe...	971	5,638	832	306	—	7,747
Yokohama...	5,040	6,563	386	387	125	13,492
Do. Sundries	26	—	—	—	—	26
Total.....	6,037	12,221	1,218	643	125	23,327

#### List of Silk Shippers from Yokohama, to 30th June, 1874.—Season 1873-74.

	England.	Fr.	Am.	O. Pts.
Aymonin & Co.....	69	104	—	—
Abegg & Co.....	10	223	—	126
Adamson, Bell & Co.....	300	—	—	—
Bavie & Co.....	434	696	—	—
Bolmida, G.....	119	545	—	15
Cornes & Co.....	726	—	—	—
Davison & Co.....	38	—	—	—
Dell Oro, L.....	38	15	—	—
Far chi.....	—	—	—	18
Farfara & Co.....	—	4	—	21
Fraser, J. C. & Co.....	37	—	—	—
Findlay, Richardson & Co....	12	—	—	—
Gilman & Co.....	44	143	—	—
Grosser & Co.....	116	—	—	—
Gutschow & Co.....	17	—	—	—
Heard, A. & Co.....	109	5	71	—
Hecht, Lillenthal & Co.....	—	1,068	—	—
Hooper Bros.....	10	—	—	—
Hudson, Malcolm & Co.....	—	16	—	—
Heinemann, P.....	565	—	12	—
Jaquemot, J. M.....	—	222	—	278
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	277	—	—	—
Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.....	247	31	—	—
Kniffler, L. & Co.....	74	174	—	79
Macpherson & Marshall.....	5	—	—	—
Netherlands Trading Society	—	75	38	345
Rand, J., & Co.....	224	661	—	—
Reiss, & Co.....	869	—	—	—
Reis, Von der Heyde & Co....	81	172	—	—
Sassoon Sons & Co., D.....	24	—	—	—
Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.....	98	61	—	—
Siber & Brennwald.....	312	654	—	31
Simon, Evers & Co.....	114	—	—	—
Société Franco-Japonaise...	—	44	—	10
Strachan & Thomas.....	517	172	—	—
Smith, Archer & Co.....	—	—	31	—
Valmale, Schoene & Milsom	17	115	—	—
Wilkin & Robison.....	625	—	—	—
Walsh, Hall & Co.....	—	141	10	—
Ziegler & Co.....	149	148	—	166
Sundries.....	754	774	—	—

Shipment to England...	7,015
" France.....	6,254
" America...	162
" Other Ports.....	1,089
Total.....	14,520 Bales.

Shipped per P. & O. Co.....	7,543
" M. M. Company.....	6,815
" P. M. S. S. Co.....	162
Total.....	14,520 Bales.

Shipped to the same time, year 1872-73...14,428 Bales.  
do. do. 1871-72...14,635 "

#### Yokohama General Hospital.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING JUNE, 1874.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Charity.	Total.
Remained from May	0	2	3	1	2	8
Admitted, ..	0	2	8	1	0	11
Discharged, ..	0	2	4	1	1	8
Died, ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remained, June 30,	0	2	7	1	1	11
Total Treated, ..	0	4	11	2	2	19

#### Imperial Government Railways.

YOKOHAMA, 9th July, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 5th July, 1874.

No. of Passengers.	Amount.
29,756	\$ 7,069.93
Goods, Parcels, &c. ..	\$ 566.70
Total ..	\$ 7,636.63

Average per mile per week, ..\$ 424.26  
Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week, 1873.	Amount.
Number of Passengers.	\$ 7,840.58
25,825.	

Per P. M. Str. *China*, the following cargo of Tea and Silk was despatched.

TEA-PACKAGES.								
From	S. Francisco.	Chicago.	Canada.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	New York.	Boston.	Total.
Hongkong	967	...	...	...	...	1,084	...	2,051
Shanghai	...	...	75	...	...	2,673	278	3,026
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	134
Hioogo	...	...	...	...	...	3,222	355	3,577
Yokohama	317	...	...	...	...	9,084	730	10,131
Total.	...	1,284	...	75	...	16,197	1,363	18,919

SILK-BALES.								
From	S. Francisco.	New York.	Hartford.	C. & S. Am.	Mexico	Boston.	Total.	
Shanghai	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Yokohama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	

#### The New York Agent

FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language.

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

18

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

At last, we are glad to be able to report some improvement in the market for most classes of seasonable goods, and prices in some instances shew an inclination to harden. Stocks have been augmented by the arrival of the S. S. *Bengal* from London. In Exchange, there is little change to be noted for Sterling, and the market at close is drooping.

SHIRTINGS are in good demand for all weights except 8 lbs. Higher figures than we quote are offered for No. 1 quality.

COTTON YARN continues to be enquired for, and superior brands are scarcely to be had, even at advanced figures.

VELVETS are in better request.

TURKEY REDS are saleable.

IN WOOLLENS there is little doing, the season having hardly begun.

BLANKETS are stagnant.

THE METAL MARKET continues in a very depressed state, and quotations are quite nominal.

SUGARS shew a slight advance, and the market closes firm.

RAW COTTON remains at about last figures; the market is extremely dull.

Articles.		Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.			
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—			
7 lbs	38½ yds. 39 in. ... ..	per piece.	\$2.00 to 2.15
8 "	do. 45 in. ... ..	"	2.25 to 2.45
9 "	do. in. ... ..	"	2.80 to 3.05
G. E. White Shirtings:—			
60 to 64 reed	40 yds. 35 in. ... ..	"	2.60 to 2.85
T-Cloths:—	6lbs. to 7 lbs ... ..	"	1.50 to 2.00
Handkerchiefs	assorted ... ..	per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80.
Brocades and Spots	(White) ... ..	per piece.	nominal.
do.	(Dyed) ... ..	"	
Chintz (Assorted)	24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	"	
Turkey Reds	24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	per lb.	0.90 to 0.95
Velvets (Black)	35 yds. 22 in. ... ..	per piece.	7.75 to 9.00
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns	12 yds. 42 in. ... ..	"	0.95 to 1.00
Tatachelass	... ..	"	
Cotton Yarn.			
Nos. 16 to 24	... ..	per picul.	36.50 to 39.00
" 28 to 32	... ..	"	37.00 to 39.00
" 38 to 42	... ..	"	41.50 to 46.00
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.			
Camlets SS assorted	56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ...	per piece.	18.00 to 19.00
Lastings	30 yds. 31 in. noml. ...	"	14.00 to 15.50
Crape Lastings	do. ... ..	"	
Lustres & Orleans (figured)	do. ... ..	"	4.50 to 5.50
do.	(plain) do. ... ..	"	5.90 to 7.80
Alpacas	42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	"	
Camlet Cords	30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	"	
Mousselines de Laines (plain)	30 yds. 31 in. ...	per yard.	0.18 to 0.19
Cloth, Medium & Broad	54 in. ... ..	"	
do. Union	56 in. ... ..	"	
Blankets	... ..	per lb.	
Metals and Sundries.			
Iron	flat and round ... ..	per picul.	4.50 to 5.00
"	nail rod ... ..	"	4.25 to 4.50
"	hoop ... nominal. ... ..	"	5.00
"	pig ... ..	"	2.25 to 2.30
"	wire ... ..	"	10.00 to 12.00
Steel	... ..	"	nominal.
Lead	... ..	"	
Tin Plate	... ..	per box	"
Coals (English)	... ..	per ton.	"
Sugar White No. 1	... ..	per picul.	7.75 to 8.10
do.	2 ... ..	"	
do.	3 ... ..	"	
do. Brown (Formosa)	... ..	"	3.85 to 4.00
do. do. (Canton)	... ..	"	4.75 to 5.00
do. do. (Swatow)	... ..	"	3.60 to 3.75
do. Black	... ..	"	nominal
Raw Cotton (China)	... ..	"	15.00 to 15.50
Kerosine Oil,	... .. 10 Galls., per case.	"	3.15 to 3.25

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

NEW SILK is to hand since our last, and settlements to the extent of about 200 Bales have been effected; the quality is far from good as yet. Prices may be quoted at the close at \$475 to \$490; although as high as \$500 was paid for first parcels. There has been little demand, except for certain sizes of Oshius, for old silk.

TEA.—The past fortnight has few features to call for special notice; business has principally been confined to "Good Medium" and "Fine" Teas, and amounts to some piculs 7,000 for the fortnight.

Supplies are coming in rather more freely, and Second Crop Teas may be expected in full supply before close of current month.

The telegraphic news from the Eastern States seems to indicate that the New York Tea Market is totally demoralised, and, as is usual on such occasions, ill-advised and unwarranted sacrifices are being made in forcing sales of the First Crop high-grade Teas. A large bulk of these have been shipped unprecedentedly early this season, and the American consumer of Choice Japan Teas towards the close of the year will find it difficult to indulge his taste in this luxury.

Our prices rule as under, but recent telegraphic advices, coupled with full arrivals of Second Crop, seem likely to demand lower rates.

Description.				Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>					
Mybashi	Extra	..	nominal	..	
& Sinsui	Best	..	do.	..	
	Good	..	..	..	
	Medium	..	..	..	
	Inferior	..	..	..	
Oshiu Extra	..	..	nominal	..	
" Best	..	..	..	..	
" Good	..	..	..	..	
Echizen, Medium,	nominal	..	..	..	
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	..	..	..	..	
Koshiu	..	..	..	..	
" Best	..	..	..	..	
" Medium	..	..	..	..	
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	
Sodai Medium...	..	..	nominal	..	
Hatchoji—Tussah	..	..	..	..	
<b>Tea:—</b>					
Common,	..	..	nominal	..	
Good Common,	..	..	"	..	\$ 31 to 34 per Picul.
Medium	..	..	..	..	35 to 37 "
Good Medium	..	..	..	..	38 to 40 "
Fine	..	..	..	..	41 to 44 "
Finest	..	..	..	..	45 to 49 "
Choice	..	..	..	..	50 and upwards.
Choicest	..	..	nominal	..	
<b>Sundries:—</b>					
Wheat,	..	..	nominal	..	
Rice,	..	..	nominal	..	
Seaweed, Fine Cut	..	..	..	..	\$ 2.10 to 2.90 per Picul.
" Fine Brown	..	..	..	..	1.80 to 2.20 "
" Large Green...	..	..	..	..	1.00 to 1.40 "
Cuttle Fish,	..	..	..	..	10.50 to 11.75 "
Dried Shrimps, ... (no stock)	..	..	..	..	
Mushrooms, do.	..	..	..	..	37.00 to 44.00 "
Isinglass, do.	..	..	..	..	25.00 to 45.00 "
Sharks' Fins (no stock)	..	..	..	..	28.00 to 42.00 "
Wax, White	..	..	..	..	14.00 to 16.00 "
" Bees,	..	..	..	..	40.00 to 48.00 "
Gall Nuts (no stock)	..	..	..	..	12.00 to 13.00 "
Sulphur,	..	..	..	..	2.40 to 3.25 "
Ginseng, (50 & 100 pcs. per catty) (no stock)	..	..	..	..	3.50 to 5.50 per catty.
" (100 & 200 " " )	..	..	..	..	2.20 to 3.25 "
Tobacco, common	..	..	..	..	6.50 to 10.00 per Picul
Rape Oil,	..	..	..	..	7.00 to 8.50 "
Shell Fish,	..	..	..	..	17.00 to 36.00 "
Camphor,	..	..	..	..	15.00 to 16.50 "
Beche de Mer, ...	..	..	..	..	20.00 to 60.00 "
Onions	..	..	..	..	7.50 to 8.50 per ton.

## TABLES.

## SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1873-4	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9.
England ... ..	33	325	433	292	199	236	231
Marseilles ... ..	67	45	392	125	135	50	115
United States ... ..	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ... ..	—	12	34	52	—	—	—
Total Bales ... ..	150	382	862	469	334	286	346

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1873-4	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9.
England ... ..	7,015	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010
France ... ..	6,254	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156
America ... ..	162	172	56	353	260	799
Other Countries ... ..	1,089	1,375	430	98	—	19
Total bales ... ..	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1873-4	1872-3	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9.
New York, &c....	2,554,049	1,699,598	916,252	823,504	461,066	28,122	454,933
San Francisco ...	570,310	449,324	301,315	640,537	521,407	190,494	117,720
England ... ..	—	—	—	—	25,430	236,395	480,829
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pounds ... ..	3,124,359	2,148,922	1,217,567	1,464,041	1,007,903	455,011	1,053,492

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1873-4	1872-3	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9
England ... ..	—	—	—	—	336,398	733,831
New York, &c. ...	9,406,210	9,167,902	9,761,726	10,537,030	8,371,340	9,092,538
San Francisco ...	3,459,132	2,677,108	2,152,636	2,561,142	1,515,954	1,444,751
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800
Total pounds ... ..	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,098,172	10,223,692	11,272,920

## EXCHANGE.

Banking—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....	4s. 2½d to 4/3. nom.
do. do. ....60 days' sight.....	4s. 2½d.
Private do. ....6 months' sight.....	4s. 3½d.
do. do. ....Documents.....	4s. 3½d.
Bank—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....	5.32
do. ....3 months' sight.....	5.30
Private Paper ....6 months' sight.....	5.40
do. do. ....3 months' sight.....	5.35

SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills on demand.....	73
Private Bills 10 days' sight.....	74 nom.
HONGKONG.—Bank Bills on demand .....	par.
Private Bills 10 days' .....	½ dis. nom.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank Bills on demand .....	101½
Private Bills 30 days' sight .....	103
NEW YORK.—Bank Bills on demand .....	101½
Private Bills 30 days' sight.....	103



## ARRIVALS.

June 23, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai, &c., June 15th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 23, Brit. str. *Kiangse*, Pratt, from Shanghai, June 18th, general, to Edward Fischer & Co.  
 June 24, Ger. barq. *Mawry*, Sashall, 389, from Takow, 7th June, sugar, to Chinese.  
 June 24, Ger. barq. *Hamburg*, Kroge, 300, from Nagasaki, June 15th, coal, to W. H. Smith.  
 June 24, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 2,200, from Hongkong, June 17th, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 24, Am. str. *Colorado*, Morse, 3,727, from San Francisco, May 30th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 June 26, Brit. schr. *John McKean*, Taylor, 198, from Nagasaki, June 16th, coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 26, H. M. S. S. *Sylvia*, Captain St. John, from Kobe.  
 June 27, Brit. barq. *Harrington*, —, 576, from London, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 29, Brit. ship *Ambassador*, Prehn, 690, from London, March 1st, general, to Simon, Evers & Co.  
 June 29, Brit. barq. *Mary Ann Wilson*, Stothard, 897, from London, general, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 June 29, Brit. str. *Behar*, Edmond, 1,639, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. & O. Company.  
 June 29, Brit. str. *Ustepma*, Hubback, from London, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 29, H. B. M. corvette *Thalia*, Capt. Woolcomb, 2,216 tons, from Hiogo.  
 June 30, Brit. barq. *Dogaum*, Barlow, 417, from Cardiff, Jan. 26th, coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 30, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai, &c., June 24th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 July 2, Ger. corvette *Arcona*, Baron Reibnitz, 2,320, from South Sea Islands.  
 July 3, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemarcheffsky, 495, from Hiogo, June 30th, general, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 July 3rd, Ger. str. *Altona*, Hore, 1,179, from Hongkong, general, to C. T. P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 5, Brit. str. *Acantha*, Young, 652, from Shinagawa, June 4th, rice, to Captain.  
 July 5, Ger. barq. *Talee*, Hoffman, 335, from Takow, June 24th, sugar, to Chinese.  
 July 5, Ger. frigate *Elizabeth*, Livonius, 2,026, from Amoy, June 25th.  
 July 7, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, from San Francisco June 15th, mails and general, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 7, Brit. str. *Bengal*, Douglas, 1,303 tons, from London via Shanghai July 3rd, General, to A. Heard & Co.  
 July 8, Brit. barq. *Sarah Scott*, Estall, 555 tons, from Akita, Rice, to Captain.  
 July 9, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,090, from Hongkong, July 2nd, to M. M. Co.  
 July 11, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,917, from Shanghai, &c., July 2nd, general, to P. M. Co.  
 July 10, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davis, 1,325, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 July 16, Am. str. *Luzon*, Corning, 661, from Hongkong, general, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 July 11, Brit. str. *Heiades*, W. Lee, 1,447, from Hongkong, general, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 July 14, Brit. str. *Washi*, Hesseroff, 221, from Niigata and Hakodate, July 6th, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 July 14, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Hakodate, July 11th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 July 14, Brit. str. *Ping On*, Mooney, 476, from Hiogo, July 12th, general, to E. Fischer & Co.  
 July 15, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai, &c., mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 July 17, Brit. str. *Vancouver*, Shaw, 2,800, from San Francisco, mails and general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 July 17, Am. str. *Colorado*, Morse, 3,727, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

June 22, Brit. str. *Washi*, Hesseroff, 221, for Niigata, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 23, Am. str. *Granada*, Seabury, 2,576, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 June 24, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,325, for Hongkong, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 June 24, Am. str. *Colorado*, Morse, 3,727, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 June 24, Brit. barq. *Seawell*, Appleby, 793, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 June 25, Am. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 2,200, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 26, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.

June 26, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemarcheffsky, 460, for Petropaulovski, general, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 June 27, Brit. barque *Adella*, Simpson, 364 tons, for West Coast of Japan, ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.  
 June 27, Brit. barq. *Pride of the Thames*, Brown, 377, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 June 27, Brit. str. *Kiangse*, Pratt, for Hiogo, ballast, despatched by Edward Fischer & Co.  
 July 1st, Frch. str. *Folya*, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 July 2, Am. str. *Nevada*, Coy, 2,143, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 July 3rd, U. S. corvette *Lackawanna*, McCauley, 1,200 tons, for Hiogo.  
 July 4, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914 tons, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 6, Russ. corvette *Bogatyr*, Schaffroff, 800, for Hakodate.  
 July 7, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 8, Brit. str. *Behar*, Edmonds, 1,635 tons, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Company.  
 July 8, Brit. ship, *Chusan*, Hills, 817 tons, for Hiogo and London, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 July 8, Brit. str. *Altona*, Hore, 1,179 tons, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 July 8, H. B. M. Iron-clad, *Iron Duke*, Arthur, 14 guns, for Kobe.  
 July 9, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Wise, 1,870, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 July 11, Brit. str. *Estepona*, Hubback, 700, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 July 11, H. B. M. gunboat *Sylvia*, St. John, for Hakodate.  
 July 11, H. B. M. gun-boat *Ringdove*, Singleton, 464 tons, for Kobe.  
 July 11, U. S. frigate *Hartford*, De Krafft, 2,200 tons, for Kobe.  
 July 12, Brit. str. *Bengal*, Douglas, 1,250, for Yokoska.  
 July 12, Brit. schr. *John McKean*, Taylor, 198, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 July 12, Russ. str. *Courier*, Lemarcheffsky, 465, for Kamschatscha, general, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 July 14, Ger. barq. *Talee*, Hoffman, 335, for Newchwang, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 July 14, Ger. barq. *Hamburg*, Kroge, 300, for Shanghai, coal, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 July 15, Frch. barq. *Marianne*, Bazelaire, 463, for Oregon, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 July 15, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 500, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 July 16, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai, &c.:  
 Messrs. H. Sylva and servant, Geo. Ford, J. W. Moore, U.S.N., Capt. H. Reynell, Capt. W. F. Lewis, R. Backe, R. Kiesseig, L. McLane, Messrs. Matzuo, Okamoto, Takeuchi, Iriyama, Toyoda, Onozaki, Matsmoto, Miyida, Tsatska, Odira, Tsumori, Fukuuchi, Azumi, Matsunoura, Takeda, Towara, Iwzi, Yamada, Munacata, Katini, Hyashi, Ishikawa, Katayama, Hiyama, Hoodzu, Nakajima, Hiyata, Okura, Goto, Takiyama, Watanabe, Mooto, Kuruoka, 28 Japanese officers; and 81 in the steerage.  
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO:  
 Mr. L. W. Ingersoll.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Granada*, for San Francisco:  
 Charles Earnshaw, Hon. O. D. Field, Mrs. Field, child, and servant, P. Kavanagh, G. W. Noye, A. Perry, A. Charker, G. E. York, and J. Griffin.  
 FOR NEW YORK:  
 F. W. Gardner.  
 FOR EUROPE:  
 W. C. Van Oordt.  
 Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, from Hongkong:  
 Mr. Sherwood; and 450 Chinese in the steerage.  
 Per Am. str. *Colorado*, from San Francisco:  
 Lieut. Commander C. E. Clark, wife and two children, Miss Gordon, Rev. P. Gulick and wife, O. H. Gulick and child, W. H. Morse, wife and child, Miss Center, Mrs. Avery, J. P. Moilison, A. Paton, Miss Gulick, R. J. Walsh, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Clark, H. J. Lambley, D. W. Ap. Jones, N. Togahama, T. Okabayashi.

## FOR SHANGHAI:

S. S. Gilbert, J. S. Fearon, S. S. Hinckley, E. N. Hooper, and N. E. H. Moore.

## FOR HONGKONG:

John Middleton and wife, Dr. G. H. Marvien and wife, Mrs. A. Dale and child.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. James Meldrum, V. P. Marques, M. Galt, and 2 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Colorado*, for Hongkong:

Hon. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, family, and 2 Chinese servants.

Per Am. str. *New York*, for Shanghai, &c.:

Rev. O. H. Gulick and child, Rev. P. Gulick and Mrs. Gulick, Miss Gulick, E. C. Kirby, J. Laster, zner and child, Mrs. Goertz, J. H. Boulet, Capt. Reynell, A. Helm, 4 Japanese, Paymaster Allen, Allen, 4 servants and 2 children, Mrs. Clark, 2 children, 2 Japanese, Capt. Koch, Lieut. Commander Clark, O. Steglich, A. Paton, E. M. Carty; and 2 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, for San Francisco:

P. O. L'Hote, W. F. Lewis; and 8 Chinese.

Per P. & O. Str. *Behar*, from Hongkong:

Messrs. Cocks, Andrews, Lewis, Tormita, Y. Cornock, Mrs. Shadgett, child and infant, Mr. F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson; and 20 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:

Messrs. J. Wilson and wife, Ramie and wife, M. Ramie, C. G. Mandvelt, H. Quilter, D. Hay, 10 servant, C. Stewart, Mrs. D. Cook, 2 infants, nurse, Mrs. T. Bush, infant and nurse, Wm. Foster, J. B. Gaskell, J. H. Boulet, 8 Japanese officers, and 141 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Mr. E. Auback.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, despatched 2nd July:

## FOR KOBE.

A. Schaeffer and servant, A. Machenhaner and servant, H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, infant and servant, Miss Center, 4 Japanese; 13 in steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKA.

W. P. Tillman, 7 Japanese; 131 in steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

R. H. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin, Hon. F. W. Mitchell, D. H. Stewart, G. Osgood; 4 in steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, for Hakodate:

Bishop Petitjean, J. N. Wilson, John Volcan, Inamoto, Lady Parkes, family and servants, and C. Harris.

Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*, from San Francisco:

W. Bube, T. Mitszi, C. Mitszi, S. Noyomi, K. Yoshoka. 10 in the steerage.

## FOR HONGKONG.

Rev. J. V. L. Talmage, wife and son, Miss K. Talmage, Miss Molly Talmage, 3 Chinese. 21 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Behar*, for Hongkong:—

Messrs. Renton, T. Garrett, and J. Kite.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais*, from Hongkong:

Messrs. Watari, Sarr, Gallet, Dupissier, M. Berudoux and 2 children, F. Bosija, M. Made, S. C. Williams, Thomson, M. and Gerutier and 3 children.

Per P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, for Hiogo:

Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Wilson, H. Cochins and servant, 10 Japanese, Mr. & Mrs. John Robertson, child and servant, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Brown and servant, W. Clarke.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

H. Gribble and servant, 12 Japanese.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

C. A. Schultz and servant.

Per *Bombay* from Hongkong:

Messrs. J. Eccles, Morrakima, Tashima, W. Tappin, C. J. Gibson, Moloney; 4 Chinese in steerage.

Printed and published for the Proprietors by J. A. R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Press, Office, No. 63, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. Str. "Japan."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1874.

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### THE

## "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY.

FROM 20TH JULY TO 3RD AUGUST, 1874.

### MARRIED.

**ALSTON—GARDNER.**—March 5th, at Balmain, Sydney, N. S. Wales, by the Revd. W. E. Bourne, cousin of the bridegroom, Capt. Bernard Bourne Alston, ship *Courier*, eldest son of the Revd. N. Alston, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, to Miriam, youngest daughter of the late Charles Gardiner, Esq., of Balmain.

**MORLEY—DUKE.**—May 20th, at St. Michael's Stockwell, J. L. Morley (late of the 2nd Battn. 20th Regt., and 78th Highlanders), of Minden Lodge, Addiscombe, Surrey, to Marian, daughter of T. O. Duke, Esq., 321, Clapham-road.

On the 29th July, at the German Legation, Yedo; by His Excellency M. Von Brandt and afterwards by the Revd. E. W. Syle, at the Episcopal Church, Yokohama, **EDWARD ROTHMUND**, of Hamburg, to **MARIA SEABLE**, third daughter of the late Joseph Harris, of London.

### DIED.

On July 25th, at the International Hotel, of Liver Complaint, **HENRY J. BLUMBERG**, late Lieutenant, 5th Dragoon Guards.

OUR LAST MAIL ISSUE was despatched on the 20th instant, per P. M. S. *Colorado*. We are since in receipt of the following mails:—

	DUE.	ARRIVED.
American Mail ...	July 20th	July 20th
English " ...	" 29th	" 27th
French " ...	" 22nd	" 27th

Latest telegrams from London are to the 25th ulto., and letters to June 12th.

### Summary.

THE ONLY subject of public interest during the interval has continued to be the Formosan Expedition; and about it very little

has transpired. General Le Gendre has been despatched to China, armed with full powers to settle the affair amicably. He has been the adviser of the government in connection with the expedition from the first, and it is quite expected that his mission will be successful. He goes in the first, then to Foochow and Amoy, where he is very favourably known to the Chinese authorities.

It is more than probable that the Japanese troops will be recalled at the earliest possible opportunity; and as they have done well all that it was necessary to do with regard to the punishment of the savages, it is decidedly the best thing they can now do, to give up the colonization scheme and retire with flying colours.

NOTHING FURTHER has transpired with respect to the revision of the Treaties or the opening of the interior. And as every one who can, among the Japanese officials, shirks work during the hot weather, does so, we do not expect anything to be done until September. Meanwhile, the greatest strictness is observed in granting passes to persons desirous of travelling beyond Treaty Limits; although many of the foreigners in government employ have obtained them.

DURING THE month of June and the earlier portion of this month rain fell so abundantly throughout the whole country as to cause serious inundations and landslips. From every direction, information reaches the government of damage both to property and to human life, from these causes.

H. E. THE French Minister, to whom, as umpire, the claims of foreigners against the Japanese government, recently enquired into by a Japanese court, assisted by Mr. Hannen, late the Acting Assistant Judge of H. B. M.'s Supreme Court in Japan, were referred, has

given his decisions in all cases submitted to him; but they have not as yet transpired.

THE HALF-YEARLY examinations of the various government schools in Tokei have all finished, and the holidays, varying from a month to seven weeks, have commenced. In some of the schools, the reports of the examiners speak very highly of the progress of the pupils. There never was a half year in which so great an advance was observable.

THERE HAS been some talk of late, of His Majesty the Mikado formally and ceremoniously opening the Telegraph, which although now in operation, for some years, has not yet been so honoured. It was spoken of as His Majesty's wish that some such opening should take place, a long time ago, but the constant interruptions on the main line between Yokohama and Nagasaki have interfered it. His Majesty has been so little seen of late, that it would be very gratifying to everyone, native and foreigner alike, if he were to take part in such a ceremony.

DURING LAST week, a good deal of apprehension was engendered by the non-arrival of the French Mail steamer *Volga*, at her due time. She was nearly a week overdue when she came into harbour on the 27th instant; her detention having been occasioned by having encountered very severe weather, in which her rudder got adrift. Her screw also was broken; and before she can resume her place on the station she will have to undergo very extensive repairs. For the conveyance of the mails which ought to have gone on the 29th instant, the Messageries Maritimes Co. engaged the Pacific Mail steamer *Nevada*, which sailed with them on the 30th.

ON THE 23rd instant, we had a small change from our usual dullness, in a performance of Sacred Music in Christ Church, Yokohama. It was originally intended to charge a small sum for admission, in order to raise enough to pay off the balance of debt remaining on the building a recess for the Organ; but a gentleman came forward and paid the amount himself, and so the performance was not marred by any considerations of "lucre." It was quite successful.

THE "signs of the times" were never more obscure in Japan than they are at this time. And yet this country, though nominally the "Land of the Rising Sun," is remarkable for its political obscurity. Never since we have known it has there been any exception to the rule. The government has always used all its powers and all its influence to keep things "dark;" and we are aware that, within a few days, a letter was sent by an important department of state to the editors of native papers in Tokai, to the effect that they should refrain from publishing anything about the Formosan campaign.

But taking under notice the waifs of intelligence that appear among the native items we publish from time to time, we cannot pretend to be satisfied that the prospects for this country are as peaceful as we wish they were; or as promising for a successful issue from the existing uncertainty as some imagine.

There is much that forebodes trouble and disturbance, and little—we may say nothing—that gives us confidence in the permanent preservation of peace. We have believed that China will not move with any promptness, and that Japan might be able to shew that she had a right to operate in the particular portion of Southern Formosa at which her troops have been landed. Even should China display greater energy than is her wont, and Japan fail to make good her right, we have no fear of pitting the Japanese and Chinese soldiers against one another, man for man. But the effects upon Japan itself, of any disturbance that may arise, are what have to be considered.

It is quite true that a Formosan Expedition was determined upon long before the Saga insurrection; and it cannot be disputed that the savages who cruelly murdered Japanese subjects, and who habitually ill-treat those whose misfortune it is to be shipwrecked on their coast, deserve whatever punishment can be inflicted upon them. The indignation of all the world has repeatedly been aroused by the acts of these blood-thirsty assassins.

Still, in October last, it was understood that the expedition had been abandoned, from prudential motives; and the Saga rebellion arose from the action of the government with regard to this and the proposed Korean expedition.

Then was the government in a most painful fix. The cry of the Saga men was "To Corea!" The army so far sympathized with them that it was difficult to find regiments who would act against them; and subsequently it was stated that a promise was made to those who did fight to put down that rising, that the Formosan Expedition should go forward.

At all events, it is now evident that the government could not have so quickly quieted the samurai, even after the Saga affair was ended, had they not sent troops to Formosa. The alternative, every well-informed Japanese will declare, was internal war.

We are not now going into the subject of the rights and the wrongs of this expedition. We only point out that it had become a necessity. The best proof of this is, that when the government, under strong remonstrances from the foreign representatives, suspended it, the soldiers insisted on proceeding. The machine once in motion became impossible to stop. It was therefore necessary to direct it; and in everything done by the Japanese there has been, from the moment the government resumed its guidance, much to admire and little to condemn.

The great mistake they are making is, that of attempting to colonize the territory of the aborigines. If they would now withdraw their troops, satisfied with shewing what they

can do in case of future cruelties, and with the punishment already inflicted, all would be well. China would be satisfied, and the expedition would be a feather in the cap of the Mikado, though rather an expensive one. But is it possible? Is it safe to bring these troops, clad with their successes, into the midst of the impatient samurai, burning to resume their old trade, and to whet their swords in the blood of the enemies of Japan. It can hardly be doubted—at all events, it is our firm belief, that this is the question prompting the government to keep the Japanese troops where they are. It has been and may continue to be a safety-valve.

But should there be war with China, and should any calamity happen to the Japanese arms, there will be a feeling aroused throughout the Empire, such as no government will be able to allay. Nay, more. When it is once in the minds of the Japanese that the hostility of China has been aroused by the proddings of foreigners—which is fast becoming a settled belief with them—with what feelings will foreigners be regarded?

We do not presume to call in question the advice given by our representatives to the government of Japan, nor to the Chinese government; but we do see very clearly that there is a strong feeling in the minds of many Japanese that this has been unfriendly to Japan; and, with that feeling prevailing and increasing, we do not wonder at the indignation to which some persons give expression.

Under these circumstances, we entirely dissent from the views of the *Japan Mail* with regard to the departure of the Royal Marines. On the contrary, we consider that, at this particular moment, no step on the part of the English government would be more injudicious.

THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCE which took place last evening (23rd), under the title of an Organ Recital, was attended by a large and attentive audience, to whom, all but the first vocal solo, which was marred by the unaccountable but unmistakable nervousness of the singer, was very agreeable. The original object for which the performance was designed was to raise a sum to pay the small balance due on the building of the recess in which the organ stands: and there can be little doubt this end would have been fully attained from the proceeds of the sale of tickets, had this plan been adopted, as was at first intended. But there were some who objected to any charge being made for admission into the Church; and one gentleman generously put down the amount himself, in order to pay the debt and avoid the necessity of any charge being made. The donor wishes to remain unknown, and it is therefore not for us to attempt to discover him; but whilst we by no means agree with him, or with those who object to a charge being made for admission to a sacred concert for such a purpose in a church, yet we acknowledge his liberality, and take upon ourselves to thank him in the name of the congregation.

The Organ pieces, though admitting of difference of opinion as to their selection, admitted of none as to their execution; and the Organ, being in much better order than at the previous "Recital," was heard to far greater advantage. The opening piece, "We worship God," one of Handel's choruses, was an admirable one with which to lead off. Broad and expansive in its harmonies, yet withal melodious and attractive, it was well played and appreciated. Battiste's "Andante," the next Organ solo, was a striking contrast in every respect, and we think must have been selected simply for its difficulties, which were certainly

well surmounted by the performer: but it was the least pleasing of the selection. Meyerbeer's "Prayer and March" ended the first part with spirit, being well-known and much admired. The great performance, however, of the evening was Bach's Fugue in G minor. Like all such compositions, it is interesting only to the most cultivated musicians, and the most acute and practised ears. Few but the most earnest musical students can either comprehend or play Bach's fugues. All great musicians render homage to the master who composed them; and where such men bow, ordinary amateurs must be content to take the real merits of the compositions on trust, and listen with reverence. If the audience at large could not see what was most particularly to be admired in the fugue, it was, first, because their ears are unaccustomed to such music; and secondly, that the great difficulties of the execution had been so well got over by the performer, that they were not generally observed. They are enormous and the manner in which Mr. Durny had mastered them shewed an amount of patient study and perseverance worthy of all praise. We should like, in some sort, to briefly analyze this performance; but it would probably be useless, unless whilst it was being actually listened to; as, from its very nature, it is not calculated to dwell sufficiently in the memory for our readers to understand the passages as we allude to them. We must compliment Mr. Durny most highly on this performance. Mozart's "Arietta" was, to the popular ear, the most pleasing of the Organ solos. It was remarkably well played, and, contrary to our opinion when we first saw it mentioned in the programme, it was well chosen. The closing "March" by Borrodin was very nice; but it was not sufficiently grand or striking to occupy such a place in the programme, and it was most oddly and abruptly terminated—shewing that, though the performer had overcome the mechanical difficulties of his art, he had not considered grandeur of effect. It was a kind of anti-climax, and suffered all the more from following the grand outburst with which the preceding vocal duet, "The Lord is a man of war," winds up.

And now, a few—a very few—words as to the vocal portion of the programme. With those two lovely soprano songs, "With verdure clad," from the "Creation," and "Jerusalem," from "St. Paul," still ringing in our ears, we do not care to say much about the rest. We are supposed to be restrained by courtesy from criticism. Criticism! We do not want to criticize. We are content to have listened with delight. We were not hearing those whose wondrous strains have long ago sent us into raptures. We have heard the Lind sing both these songs. And when we went to hear her, we went with great expectations, and were not disappointed. Well! last night we went expecting to hear just what we did hear—a young lady sing with a sweet voice, in perfect tune, purely and sweetly, and with quiet, unforced feeling, those two exquisite songs. How kind! How good of that young lady, to assist in the performance. How perfectly! how unaffectedly, did she do that which she had undertaken. Criticism is indeed needless; but thanks—a thousand thanks are her due. Oh! if ladies would occasionally come forward and assist in musical programmes got up for the public, they would not only give pleasure, but they would do much real good by bringing to a great many young fellows who now rarely have the opportunity of mixing in ladies' society, the memory of happy homes and the sweet influences of the dear ones far away. Again we say to the young lady who sang so sweetly last evening, a thousand thanks.

"Blind Bartimæus" is a beautiful song by Doyme Bell, and was feelingly sung. "Man of God" the tenor recitative introducing the Bass song "It is enough," was very effectively sung—spiritedly, correctly, and appealingly—especially the charming bit of melody "The Lord thy God doth go with thee, He will not leave thee, He will not forsake thee; now begone, and bless me also." We have never heard the singer to better advantage. "It is enough," which followed, is perhaps the finest bass song in the mighty oratorio "Elijah." It requires a "*violoncello obbligato*" accompaniment, but the gentleman who accompanied last night so thoroughly entered into its spirit that the loss was not felt. In the beautiful trio from the "Creation," "On thee, each living soul awaits," the tenor was occasionally rather too loud for the other voices, but with this exception it was exceedingly good; and the duett "The Lord is a man of war" brought the vocal music to a close with great effect. There was only one thing to mar the performance throughout, and that was where few would have expected it, in the first song, as already mentioned.

And now that it is proved that we have among us several who are well calculated to interpret the higher branches of sacred music, can nothing be done to ensure us occasional performances of this kind? They must do good. It is impossible that it can be otherwise. And we earnestly hope that, in future, evenings devoted to this class of music will be more frequent among us. There is a time for all things. Let us have, by all means, moments of mirth and merriment; but let us not forget that, after all, these are not the chief ends of existence, and that the greatest and the purest enjoyment must be looked for in the cultivation of the higher attributes of our nature.

In closing these remarks, we must not omit to acknowledge the ability of the accompaniments throughout; and we beg that all engaged in this Sacred Concert will accept the thanks of all the hearers, for their really successful efforts.

MUCH has been said and written at various times since the appointment of the Gas Committee at the public meeting of January 9th, 1873, but so little has been done of a tangible nature, and so little information of a really reliable character was to be had, as to whether the Foreign Settlement was or was not likely to be lighted with gas by an extension of the facilities for so doing at present in existence, that the public at last tacitly came to understand that nothing was to be done in the way of throwing a little cheerful light into our at-all-times gloomy streets—how much more so in the long winter nights—and the very existence of the Gas Committee itself had faded out of the mind of the majority, into the limbo of things defunct and passed away. But the Committee as a body are alive, and at last we are presented—nearly a year since their report to the public on the possibilities of the question—with a draft agreement for approval; as proposed by Mr. Takashimaya Kayemon and modified by them. It is for the public to carefully consider the matter, without unnecessary delay. Winter, as the weather more than hints at present, seems far enough off, but before negotiations may be concluded and the pipes laid and lamps stationed, the autumn nights will be on us. The contrast, on a wet and dreary night, between the brilliantly-lighted native town and the wealthy Foreign Settlement is rather a humiliating one. Let it remain so for as short a space of time as possible.

THE following is the draft agreement for street lighting, proposed by Takashimaya Kayemon, and revised in accordance with the suggestions of the Gas Company:—

This Agreement, made the day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Four, between Takashimaya Kayemon, of Yokohama, in the Empire of Japan, Merchant, and Managing Director of the Yokohama Gas Company, hereinafter called the party of the first part, and the persons whose signatures are hereto affixed, hereinafter called the parties of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of this agreement, the party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns, hereby agrees that he, his heirs, successors or assigns, or the said Company, will perform and supply the following work and commodities, that is to say:—

First.—Will erect, fit, and make ready for lighting with gas in the streets of that part of Yokohama known as the Foreign Settlement, such number of iron gas lamps and posts, being not less than one hundred, and in such places as shall be designated by the parties of the second part to this agreement.

Second.—That the said gas lamps shall be of similar pattern and makes to those already erected in and about the native town of Yokohama, and that the same shall be erected, fitted, and made ready for lighting with gas by the party of the first part within thirty days after the completion of this agreement by delivery of the same to him.

Third.—That, on the expiration of the thirty days last aforesaid, and thence onward every day during the space of one year, that is to say, until the—day of—one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the said lamps shall be supplied and lighted with gas by the party of the first part, his heirs, successors, or assigns, or the said Company, during the following hours, namely, in the month of—

January .....	from	P.M. to	A.M.
February.....	"	"	"
March .....	"	"	"
April .....	"	"	"
May.....	"	"	"
June .....	"	"	"
July.....	"	"	"
August.....	"	"	"
September ..	"	"	"
October .....	"	"	"
November....	"	"	"
December ....	"	"	"

In consideration of which premises, each of the parties of the second part, for himself, his executors and administrators, hereby agrees that there shall be paid by him or them, in the manner hereinafter set forth, his proportion as hereinafter mentioned of the following sums, to be paid to the said Takashimaya Kayemon, his heirs, successors or assigns, or the said Company, on the following days, that is to say—

On the	day of	187
On the	day of	187
On the	day of	187
On the	day of	187

First.—On each gas lamp so erected as aforesaid, the sum of sixty-six cents of a Mexican dollars as interest for three calendar months in advance, at the rate of one per cent per month on twenty-two Mexican dollars, being the prime cost of each lamp.

Second.—And on each gas lamp so erected as aforesaid the further sum of thirteen Mexican dollars and thirty-five cents, as payment for three calendar months in advance, at the

rate of four Mexican dollars and forty-five cents per month, for the gas to be supplied to each lamp as aforesaid. Such payments to be made on the application of Takashimaya Kayemon, his heirs, successors, or assigns, or the said Company, to each of the parties of the second part to this agreement, in accordance with the apportionment of subscription hereinafter mentioned.

And it is hereby further mutually agreed between the parties of the first and second parts to this agreement, in consideration of the premises that the payment of the sum of the two several amounts payable as aforesaid on each lamp, namely the sum of fourteen Mexican dollars and one cent, shall be apportioned between the parties of the second part to this agreement in such manner as the said parties of the second part may determine between themselves. And the said parties of the second part agree so to determine the said apportionment between themselves, and to make known such determination in writing to the party of the first part within thirty days after the completion of this agreement by delivery thereof to the party of the first part; and the party of the first part hereby agrees to accept such determination and apportionment so to be made known to him in writing, as setting forth the sum of money per quarter for the payment of which alone each of the parties of the second part to this agreement is individually, for himself, his executors and administrators, to be responsible under this agreement. And no one of the parties hereto of the second part shall in any way be responsible to any one in any way whatever interested under these presents except for such moneys as by such apportionment as aforesaid shall be payable by him to the party of the first part. And it is hereby further expressly stipulated and agreed, that the parties of the second part to this agreement shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the premises, be bound thereby only during the space of one year or such portion of one year as their respective tenancies, if any, existing at the date of the signing of this agreement, shall endure. So nevertheless and provided, that if at any time during the term of this agreement the aggregate subscriptions payable by the parties of the second part to this agreement, their executors or administrators, shall, in consequence of the expiry of tenancies, be reduced as much as ten per centum on the whole amount payable by them as aforesaid, then in such case this agreement shall, at the option of the party of the first part, his heirs, successors, or assigns, or the said Company, after consultation with the Committee representing for the time being the parties of the second part, thereupon cease to be binding on the party of the first part, his heirs, successors, or assigns, or the said Company. In Witness whereof, &c.

Signatures.

#### MEETING OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

A MEETING of British subjects engaged in business in Yokohama as Licensed Victuallers was held at the British Consulate this afternoon (21st) at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration the License system as at present conducted in Yokohama, and to initiate steps to procure protection to their trade against Japanese and others engaged in the business without having taken out licenses.

Present:—Messrs. Lyons, Purvis, H. Moss, Lewis, Crittenden, Hamill, Livingstone, Williams, Curtis, and Dutton.



Russell Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, presided.

A LICENSE-PAYER complained that large hotels, such as the "Grand" and the International, paid no more than smaller houses. The license fee was heavy, and he was anxious to know what it was for. The Japanese grog-shops in the Foreign Settlement were a great source of injury to the business of license payers. He could not see why they were allowed to trade. German subjects paid for a license \$12 per month; English and American \$13. The Danish Consul refused to grant or ask for any license at all. He could mention three or four Europeans and a number of Japanese who kept houses for which they paid no license, and they were not interfered with.

ANOTHER LICENSEE knew of two Saloons kept by Danes, and others by French and Russian subjects, who paid no license fees. Near Jaffray's stables, there were four or five places put up by an American, and occupied by Japanese. They certainly had European names over the door, but that was a blind. House-boats moored off the Hatobas sold grog similarly. Colored men, and others well known, similarly plied their trade, to the injury of those engaged in legitimate business, and it was a well-known fact that, at any store in Homura road, Beer, Spirits, or Champagne could be bought by the glass.

MR. H. MOSS said he had held a license for 10 or 11 years. The Japanese did not pretend to hide the fact that they were selling liquor; they simply did not know they were doing wrong, for nobody tried to prevent them.

A conversation of a desultory nature ensued, the general opinion being in favour of a yearly licensing.

A HOTEL-KEEPER thought, whilst it would be easy for some to pay down the whole amount of the yearly fee, on others it would fall heavily. They might be allowed to pay half-yearly, on the understanding that their license would be revoked in the event of failure to pay up the balance of the year's dues.

ANOTHER GENTLEMAN stated that he had called the assistance of the Japanese police, but they had refused to enter his house.

The Consul said his attention had been called to the subject by letters which had appeared in the *Gazette*. There was no doubt an abuse existed, and he should take steps to remedy it. Whatever fee was paid, he would endeavour to protect the interests of those who paid it, and he would bring to the notice of the proper authorities the fact of Japanese retailing liquor under the circumstances complained of. The understanding originally was, that the proceeds of the license fees were to be a contribution towards the expenses of police protection in the Settlement. He would give the matter his careful attention.

The meeting then separated.

THERE IS a rumour current to-day, (20th), founded on a telegram said to have been received from Nagasaki, that the Chinese have landed 20,000 troops in Formosa, and given the Japanese up to noon to-day to clear out of the Island. This information is of moment, and the verification of it will be eagerly looked for by all classes; as the changes it would involve in the routine even of our small community would be of an important nature. If the Chinese have declared war against Japan, which seems to be virtually implied, the evacuation of this country by Celestials would follow as a necessary consequence, and the results would

make themselves severely felt for a length of time. The original body of 3,000 troops sent down by the Japanese Government on the "Mission" to Formosa has received accessions to its ranks from various parts of the Empire, but, in all, the available force of fighting men in Taiwan can hardly number more than four thousand. This small contingent, against twenty thousand Chinese (although they are said to be armed only with matchlocks and other antiquated weapons) would stand but a poor show, and, however much the resources of the Japanese Government might be taxed, we fear that before they could manage to throw a sufficient body of men on the scene of warfare their opponents would have gained such a foothold as would make it a matter of difficulty to cope with them. With any sort of fair odds, the latter, with their breech-loading weapons and modern scientific appurtenances of every sort, ought to be able to "take the conceit" out of the Celestial, who sadly needs a lesson of the sort; and there can be no manner of doubt that, in pluck, dash, and uncomplaining endurance, the Japanese are far superior to their neighbours. As to discipline and the way they are both officered, we fancy that both sides will concede that things are "much of a muchness."

\*\*\* Since writing the above we have had the opportunity of learning that nothing of this was known at the Gaimu-sho, or at the Colonization Department, up to noon to-day.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Colorado*, which left us yesterday (19th) for San Francisco, bore away a gentleman well known in Japan for his literary attainments, and who has been, for a length of time, employed in the service of the Government, in their Educational Department. Prof. W. E. Griffiths, to whom we refer, has latterly filled an important position in the Kai-sei Gakko, but his experience in scholastic matters extends far beyond the limits of the Capital. The information he was enabled to acquire respecting the various interesting phases of Japanese life has been turned to good account in the pages of the standard American magazines, and readers of the *Gazette* were frequently entertained with sparkling sketches, in paragraphic form, of Japanese life and manners. The many friends of Mr. Griffiths in Japan will regret to learn that it is not his present intention to return hither, but we are glad to be able to state that the pen so charmingly and untiringly used in chronicling the incidents of everyday life here and in other countries is not likely to lie idle, and that we are promised further contributions, from "beyond seas," of a similar nature to those which have already given the name of Mr. Griffiths a prominent place amongst American writers.

#### MASONIC.

The Emergency Meeting called for the purpose of installing R. W. M.'s and Officers of the Yokohama and O'tento-sama Lodges took place at the Masonic Hall on Saturday afternoon (25th) at 5 o'clock. A large number of brethren were present, including visitors from the Yedo and Kobe lodges, and officers of the men-of-war now in harbour. The following brethren were duly installed as officers for the ensuing year: YOKOHAMA LODGE:—E. J. Geoghegan, W. M.; A. Urquhart, S. W., and Treasurer; F. W. Sutton, J. W.; J. Hendry, S. D.; A. F. MacNab, J. D.; H. B. Haskell, I. G.; ———, Secretary; W. A. Miller, Tyler. O'TENTO-SAMA LODGE:—W. A. Crane, W.

M.; A. Langfeldt, S. W.; H. Moss, J. W.; E. J. D. Rothmund, Treasurer; M. H. Francis, Secretary; W. E. Clarke, S. D.; J. Laufenberg, J. D.; F. G. Woodruff, I. G.; W. A. Miller, Tyler.

The business of the meeting having been duly disposed of, about 40 brethren sat down to a most excellent repast, provided by Bro. W. Curtis, of the Japan Hotel. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were given and responded to, and "peace, love, and harmony" characterised the fraternal gathering, which separated at a late hour. In the course of the evening, Bro. E. J. D. Rothmund was presented by the Retiring Master of the O'tentosama Lodge, Bro. J. R. Black, on behalf of the Lodge, with a very handsome Past Master's Jewel, and several P. M.'s. referred, in very warm and eulogistic terms, to the indefatigable exertions of Bro. Rothmund in the cause of Masonry in Yokohama, but particularly in connection with the O'Tento-sama and Yokohama Lodges.

#### THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF  
MR. E. H. HOUSE.

(Continued.)

THE following letter forms a part of Mr. E. H. House's correspondence to the *New York Herald*:—

CAMP, NEAR SIALIAO,

June 10th, 1874.

For the past few days the troops have rested and refreshed themselves. It is not probable that any further general movement will be necessary for some time to come. Much more has been accomplished, in a single month, than was actually laid out for the entire work of half a year. The plans agreed upon in Yedo never contemplated an advance into the interior during the present summer. In the prevailing ignorance as to the numbers and resources of the hostile tribes, it was thought prudent to occupy the first few months in establishing a fortified camp upon the coast, and forming advantageous relations with such of the aborigines as seemed well-disposed. It was also believed that the excessive heat would incapacitate the men from active operations. But these precautions, though undoubtedly judiciously devised, have all proved needless. After the first week, it became obvious that no attacks would be attempted by the savages, and the line of earthworks was left in a half-finished condition. The skirmish of May 22nd, although brought about by unexpected circumstances, showed the utter inability of the Boutan warriors to make a stand against the Japanese, and moreover produced a restless excitement that could not have been easily allayed in any other way than by sanctioning a general advance. The heat, although much greater during the day-time than in any part of Japan, was found to be not absolutely intolerable, partly owing to the relief afforded by the cool nights. The expediency of departing from the original purpose will not now be questioned. The greater part of the task of punishing the Boutans and their companions, and teaching them the penalty of murdering inoffensive castaways, is already effected. When the Chinese officials were here, three weeks ago, they expressed abundant sympathy with the purposes of the expedition, but politely doubted its efficacy. They said their own government had some time ago undertaken the subjugation of the savages, in a war which had lasted over a dozen years, and had then abandoned the enterprise as hopeless. It is clear enough that the Boutans believed themselves invincible, and all their neighbors looked

with an incredulity that was hardly disguised, upon the pretension of penetrating their hitherto inaccessible mountain wilds. But, in less than thirty days from the time of disembarking, the chief strongholds and most of the tributary villages of the aggressive tribes were in ashes, the inhabitants scattered in the hills, and their lands in possession of the enemy they had defied. It is true that none of these events would have taken place but for the haste of the savages to attack the Japanese, long before any attempt had been made to approach their territory. Apart from the original claim for retaliation—that of the slaughter of the Liu-kiu islanders,—the first and repeated provocations came from the Boutans. Then the exaction of redress became inevitable; and, since it had to be done, it was well it was done quickly. It is nevertheless true, that if they had offered any sign of repentance before the march of the first days of this month began, hostilities would have been stayed, and a pacific means of settling all the questions at issue would have been adopted. It was only necessary for them to give reasonable guarantee for their good behavior in future, and to accede to such terms as would supply a safeguard against an infraction of faith on their part, to escape the heavy indictments that have now befallen them.

A considerable amount of work yet remains to be done, in a military way, but it will be carried out by small detachments, in various localities. With a view to establishing posts on the eastern coast, and thus completely encircling the dispersed fugitives, a third conference with the "head-men" of the friendly tribes was arranged. The interpreter Johnson and the guide Miya were sent to summon them on the 6th instant. On the evening of the 8th they came to Sialiao, accompanied by about two hundred armed men—a circumstance which showed that some of them, at least, had not freed themselves from apprehension as to the intentions of the Japanese toward them. They were advised by Johnson, before our officers were notified of their arrival, to send their retinue back to the hills, which, after some hesitation, they wisely concluded to do. If they had kept them, the presence of so large a body must have become known to the soldiers generally, and it would have been difficult to explain the proximity to the camp in time to avert probable mischief. After they had gone, the "chiefs" expressed great anxiety to have their interview at once, to get it over as speedily as possible, and to start off for their homes before daylight. The preceding meeting had been held at night, and they found that an excellent and most suitable precedent to be followed forever. This was not, however, the view of the Japanese officers, who had little fancy for nocturnal excursions of the sort, and the visitors were requested to wait until morning. They did so, although with great reluctance; many of them remaining awake and keeping watch all night.

It is possible that the festivities in which the people of Sialiao were just then engaged had something to do with their wakefulness. For two or three days, the house of Miya had been (and still was) the centre of a wedding celebration of some importance. A grandson of the aged "head-man," and nephew of Miya, was the bridegroom. The bride was a daughter of one of the subjects of Issa, a native of Sawali. This custom of intermarriage between the two races—the Malay-like inhabitants of the interior and the Chinese of the coast—is not uncommon. I am told, indeed, that the women of all tribes are allowed to circulate freely in every part of the peninsula, even where no mutual intercourse is carried on among the men. If this mixture

of blood has been of long continuance, it is surprising that so much distrust and hatred exists between the opposite branches of the population, and hardly less remarkable that each should still preserve such widely different peculiarities of appearance, habits, and individual character. The savages have nothing whatever of the Chinaman in their exterior aspect, and their ways of life are totally separate. The divergence of their disposition is most strikingly shown in the contrast between the insatiable greed of the West Coast people and the indifference to gain of the mountaineers. In spite of the cruelty, ferocity, and ignorance of the latter, and notwithstanding the superior approach to civilization of the Chinese-speaking community, it is impossible not to recognise the higher average of natural qualities in the ruder race. They are open in the avowal of the enmity which the Chinese secretly and craftily cherish; and they are respectable, in the fact that their pledges are to some extent trustworthy. What they promise, they adhere to with reasonable fidelity. As regards intermarriage, I am inclined to believe that, while the coast men often seek wives in the interior, the savages prefer to mate among themselves. When they allow their daughters to form outside alliances, the fathers receive what they regard as sufficient pecuniary equivalents.

Feeling some curiosity in the matter of this wedding jubilee—which could not well be satisfied before without offending the prejudices of the natives, who do not like to have their social mysteries too closely scrutinized—I walked over to Sia Liao at an earlier hour than that fixed for the interview. The premises bore signs of a somewhat late agitation, the night before, and most of the jubilants were asleep. The street in front of Miya's house was covered by an awning, stretched from his roof to that of the building opposite, and the avenues of approach, from all directions, were guarded by little tables on which religious emblems were placed. In front of the large shrine within doors, two enormous candles of red tallow were still burning. The interior court-yard, like the street in front, was covered with canvas, and all the space usually left open was filled with tables, upon which lay the *débris* of a profuse supper. A variety of more or less musical instruments—gongs, cymbals, drums, and Chinese flutes and violins—showed that the coarser delights of the entertainment had been chastened by the refinements of art. As the banquet-halls were deserted, so, as a matter of course, were the tones of these savage-breast-soothing implements hushed. The sleeping chambers, however, were well filled, and sonorous choral strains issued from them, chiefly nasal. The visitors from the mountains were wide awake and on the alert, but most of the people of the locality were deep in dreams. In the course of half an hour they awoke in a body, one might say, and simultaneously sought breakfast, which a few of the women had prepared in the outhouses. The presence of the savage "head-men" was evidently a restraint upon them, and the venerable Miya *père* more than once took Johnson aside to enquire when the business of the day would be over and their unwelcome guests gone. I, personally, was an object of distrust and suspicion, owing to an unfounded apprehension that I was bent on seeing the bride; but when that illusion was dispelled, and the conviction gained ground that I was careless in the matter, I was urged by everybody to go in and "interview" her. So, indeed, I did, in a brief and imperfect fashion. She was in the best chamber of the house, seated upon the edge of the bed, which

was occupied by two sleeping matrons of the household. The period of undivided wedded life had not yet arrived, and the bridegroom was not suffered to approach the apartment in which his future companion was secluded. Him I saw hovering at a distance, dressed in white, and otherwise conspicuous by an excessively depressed demeanor. The young woman was also in white, with an amazing head-dress, consisting of a circle of silver, from which long tassel-like ornaments of crystal and polished metal hung down for several inches, so thickly that it was difficult to discern a feature of her countenance. Presently as I was sitting opposite her, she rose and brought me a tray containing sweetmeats, bending over, and revealing her face as she presented it. It was not startling enough in its beauty to warrant a pilgrimage to Sawali in search of kindred charms. But it was fresh and good-humored in expression, and very well suited the buxom figure to which it belonged, and was without the lines of tattooing on the cheek which are said to distinguish the majority of the Formosan fair.

The chiefs had finished their breakfast before the arrival of the Japanese officers, who had been detained by a visit from two head-men that had chosen the wise course of going independently and directly to General Saigo, with a statement which they desired to make on behalf of their people. These were the leaders of Kuchilai and Kaotan. Their purpose was to declare that no violence toward the Japanese had been meditated or executed by them, and to ask that they should be protected from molestation. They were well received, and promised that proper enquiry should be made and every consideration given to their case.

The general conference did not occupy much time. The principal business on hand was the distribution of the protecting flags that had been promised; by displaying which the natives were to guard themselves against unfriendly visitations. These were received by Issa of Sawali, Kalutoi of Mantsui, Sinjio of Pakolut, Lulin of Loput, Pinali of Linguan, Minat of Tuilasok, and a representative of the Koalut leader. The Koalut chief himself was still shy of appearing while a cloud hung over his reputation, and even his messenger was timid and reserved. The question then arose as to the temporary occupancy of a piece of land on the eastern shore, as an additional point of departure against the hostile tribes, in case they should long maintain their defiant attitude. This proposal was evidently not an agreeable one, but it was acceded to, after some discussion, without embarrassing conditions of any sort. Offers of payment were made, but the chiefs declined compensation, with the carelessness to gain which I have spoken of as characteristic of them. They were finally invited to walk over to the camp and visit the general's tent—a suggestion which almost threw them into a panic. It was plain that they placed very little confidence, up to this time, in the fair intentions of those with whom they were dealing. They endeavoured to conceal their perturbation, and gave as a reason for refusing that they had already remained over night away from their villages, which was an unprecedented abandonment of their usages, and that they were anxious to get home as soon as possible, to allay the apprehensions of their people. Hints of the presents that were awaiting them at headquarters did not affect their resolution, and it seemed impossible to move them, when suddenly Issa, stirred by what impulse I cannot imagine, unless it may have been the recollection of having made

a promise at the time of his last visit, announced that he would go. Most of the others then assented, and a hesitating, undecided, and timorous line of march was taken up toward the Japanese station. The readiest of the party was Sinjio of Pakolut, who kept well ahead, and, if he did not feel perfectly at ease, preserved the appearance of being entirely so. The gentleman from Boutan, however, was in great trepidation, and not only hung back from the start, but tried to conceal himself behind the houses and in the doorways of Sialio, and clearly believed himself in the awkwardlest scrape of his life. It required a profusion of encouraging gestures to get him into the boat to cross the river, and when he was there, although he preserved his muscular composure, his eyes rolled wildly, and the perspiration ran from him in streams. After reaching the general's tent, they all manifested the same eagerness to get away; they would wait for no refreshment, and stayed only long enough to glance at the Gatling guns, (which they begged might not be fired), and to receive a few gifts of colored cloths and pictures. The Koalut man did not enter joyously into any of the proceedings, but hovered aloof, and seemed to have a superstitious dread of putting himself within any kind of enclosure, however slightly defined. Issa, on the other hand, showed a disposition to take advantage of the situation by asking for a doctor to examine his eyes. It appears that his sight, like that of many of the islanders, is seriously impaired; a circumstance which accounts for a certain singular expression which I mentioned in an earlier letter. One of the surgeons applied a lotion to the inside of his lids, an operation which he bore with equanimity, and besought a bottle of the mixture for future use. The visit was brought to an end a little after, and the seven chiefs returned with their flags and presents, the Kuchilui and Kiofan "head-men" accompanying them, similarly equipped. Just as they went away, a regimental parade was taking place, and the regular and symmetrical movements of a thousand men—in ornamental "drill" the Japanese are perfect—made great impression on the mountaineers. But a mere display of tactics would never have brought them to the sense of helplessness which they now feel; that is all due to the successive exploits that have broken down their self-assurance—the forcing of "Stone Gate," the slaying of the Boutan chief, and the overrunning of the country which they thought could be defended against invaders to all eternity.

We give below, further extracts from the correspondence of Mr. House to the *New York Herald* :—

NISHIN BAY, NEAR TUILASOK ;

EAST COAST OF FORMOSA.

June 12th, 1874.

The arrangement for the occupation of a piece of land on the East Coast was made on the 9th instant, and on the 10th it was decided to send around a small force in the "Nishin," to a point already visited and examined from a distance. The infatigable and plucky interpreter, Johnson, was sent, with Miya, to notify the inhabitants of Tuilasok and the neighbourhood of the proposed new encampment, and, on the morning of the 11th, the "Nishin" started, with fifty marines on board. This little excursion was put in the hands of Admiral Akamatsu, assisted by Major Fukushima. The voyage is the first, I believe, that foreigners have ever taken part in, in a Japanese man-of-war. It is needless to say that

the greatest courtesy was shewn to the American guests. The officers of this ship are gentlemen of rather exceptional culture, many of them understanding several languages, and one of them, in particular, speaking English with as much purity of accent and fluency as if it were his mother tongue. The passage occupied only a few hours—from 10 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. About twelve, the bay in which the "Rover" tragely took place was passed. This, though not more than a mile in depth, is said to be the largest inlet of the whole island. The little indentation from which I date this letter is not indicated in the charts, and is a discovery of the "Nishin," made in the trip of three weeks ago, when she was fired upon from the shore. It affords a very slight protection from gales, and, I presume, is only valuable as one of the few available points of debarkation along the coast.

As the frigate dropped anchor, a group of men was seen on the beach, with three of the flags that had been distributed two days before. This showed that they were disposed to put the pledges of good treatment to an early test. The landing was not effected without difficulty, the surf being rather high. Everybody was more or less wet, and the American Commodore was swept clean overboard. But, as I have often remarked, this is an experience which does not come amiss under the scorching sun of the tropics. We finally found our way into the mouth of a little river, not far from the bank of which were gathered Issa, Sinjio and Lulin, with a few of their followers. They had seen our approach, from a considerable distance further south, and had run along the shore, with their flags, to meet us. They had built a fire, with what earthly or unearthly design we could not then conjecture, near which they expected us to sit down, and seemed somewhat concerned at our unwillingness to subject ourselves to their artificial heat in addition to that which naturally blazed upon us. All of the natives were more carelessly attired than on their ceremonial visits to Sialio, and not only appeared without ornaments but with very little clothing of any sort. They were in much better humor than they had ever before appeared, owing, I suppose, to their freedom from all restraint, and the consciousness that their feet were on their native sage-brush. Most of them exhibited a tendency to unintelligible jocularity; Issa being the exception. He still preserved imperturbable stolidity, but the amity of his sentiments was indicated by his wearing the sword that had been given him by General Saigo. In consequence of some misunderstanding as to the place of meeting, Johnson did not promptly appear, to interpret; and meanwhile, the fifty marines were landed, together with an equal number of sailors. Little excursions were made to Tuilasok, the old house of Tokitok, and to other villages within a mile of the shore. This region is more attractive in appearance than the country round about Liangkiao, the hills rising rapidly from the water's edge, and being covered with thick and variegated verdure. On the sands there were signs of an avocation which the savages have not generally been supposed to follow. Fishing nets were stretched upon frames, and "catamarans" were propped up on edge, ready for launching. In the centre of the beach there was a suspicious looking line of elevated sand, about two feet high and thirty feet long, just at the spot whence the "Nishin" was fired upon. It had most probably been thrown up as a breast-work, from which to repel any attempt to land, at that time, and the position was well enough chosen for the purpose,

a safe way of retreat to the hills lying exactly behind it.

As the afternoon passed, numbers of the natives came in from various directions, some belonging to the fierce race which we usually speak of as aboriginal, and others of Chinese descent. The former are always easily distinguished by their distended ears, the lobe of many of which are stretched around pieces of circular metal or stone, not less in circumference than a Mexican dollar. It may hereafter become a question whether any connection can be traced between these people and the Japanese, who are known to have occupied Formosa ages ago, by means of these prodigious ears. There are in Japan innumerable pictures and bronzes representing early heroes, saints etc., in which the lower part of this feature is disproportionately large and drooping, and sometimes consists of a mere rim, which is precisely the case here. The famous statue of Dai Butsu, at Kamakura, is an example in point.

All the new-comers were heavily armed, but all were prompt in their invariable salutation of friendship, which consists in placing the hand upon the breast, to signify, they say, that the heart is good. Some of the Chinamen knew how to write, and amused themselves by tracing simple characters in the sand. A few of the savages could understand a little Chinese, but could not write or read. Their own language has no written form, so far as I can learn. Mutual communication was extremely disjointed and incoherent, until the arrival of the interpreters, when all was smooth again. The camping ground was selected and approved, the "head-man" of Tuilasok again refusing to be remunerated. Later in the day, a Koalut warrior marched in among us; who, we were assured this time, beyond a question was the chief himself. He was near his own domain, now, and, if not without reproach, was devoid of fear. He was a little man, this leader of the most blood-thirsty tribe, except the Boutans, in the Peninsula, with a rather effeminate face, large mild eyes, and a wreath of will flowers tastefully woven into his hair. One of his companions had a somewhat similar, though more extensive decoration, composed of leaves and twigs. The young inheritor of the majesty of Tuilasok was adorned with a pheasant's plume of great length. His brother, Tokitok's youngest son, was unembellished except by his fine intelligent brow and beautiful eyes. He was the only handsome savage of the lot, unless the Koalut chief might put in a claim to partial rivalry; and would hardly have a blemish to his countenance were it not for the bored ears and the lips stained with betel-nut juice.

Toward sunset, a fresh party was seen advancing over the hills, bearing tubs and baskets and packages of various shapes and dimensions. It was easy to see that a primitive feast was impending—not a stately banquet, with pig and chicken, but a neat impromptu repast on approved *al fresco* savage principles. There was rice and there were eggs, and especially there were great vessels of sweet-potato Samshu, for the last touches to the preparation of which we now saw that the fire was to be made available. It was re-heated, and then handed around with persistent, not to say oppressive, hospitality. The liquor was not particularly palatable, but was extremely potent, with a flavour not unlike very inferior Irish whiskey. Our hosts expressed much regret when we refused to join

them in every "round," but, I think, consoled themselves with the reflection that there would be more left for themselves. The process of emptying and refilling the cups was plainly pursued with what Dr. Johnson declared to be the only aim of drinking, and the consequences were speedily apparent in the growing hilarity and sudden development of affectionate tenderness. Issa himself, stern and unbending, began to make jokes. He several times distorted his face into what was meant to be a smile. When he undertook to accompany us to our boats, he kicked about the sand involuntarily, and pretended he had done it out of pure facetiousness. The last I saw of him, he was trying to walk through a fishing net that hung in his way, but of which he was as oblivious for the moment, as of the ancient feuds of his race. The astonishing thing about this transaction was the fact of its taking place—as a demonstration of thorough good feeling—on a shore which had never before been approached by strangers with impunity, and in a spot which, only twenty days ago, witnessed a murderous attempt on the part of the inhabitants against the very guests of the present moment.

#### NEW CAMP, NEAR SIALIAO.

June 16th, 1874.

The ground first occupied, between the two rivers of Liangkiao valley, having been found inconvenient, unhealthy, and generally unsuitable, a new encampment was laid out about the middle of last month, and prepared with a good deal of care, under the direction of Hirano, of the quarter-master's department. Several houses were built, for hospitals and for officers' quarters, which, considering the limited resources at hand, are downright palatial in their amplitude and comfort. At least, they seem so to persons who have been alternately stifled and half-drowned in bell-tents for a month. The hospital patients were brought over a fortnight ago, and it speaks highly for the skill of the Japanese surgeons that not one of the wounded men has died, and most of them are well on their way to recovery. The doctors of the English ships speak very handsomely of the way in which the injuries have been dressed and treated. I am glad to have such variously corroborating evidence of the cleverness of our surgeons, for they are such gallant fellows on a march that one likes to have his good opinion of them confirmed in all ways. They go forth armed, not only with the instruments of their calling, but also with swords girded and rifles in hand, ready for operations of the most divergent character, either in or out of their line. Most of the wounded men were sent to Nagasaki on the 14th instant. On the same ship General Tani returned to Japan. Admiral Akamatsu and Major Fukusima sailed in the "Nishin," this morning, for China, the bearers of a communication to the Japanese ambassador at Peking.

Two British ships-of-war, besides the "Hornet," have commenced a series of observations in this vicinity—the "Thalia" and the "Dwarf." A Chinese frigate made a brief call on the 13th, remaining only a few hours.

A messenger has just come in from the chiefs of Kuskut and Peigu, the former known, and the latter believed, to be allies of the Boutans, announcing their desire to treat for peace. They will be received in a day or two. Nothing is heard from the Boutans, further than indirect reports that they are disunited and equally desirous to make overtures, though apprehensive as to their reception.

## A JOURNEY IN NORTH-EAST JAPAN,

By CAPTAIN BLAKISTON.

*Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan,  
on the 17th June, 1874.*

Some months have elapsed since the wreck of the P. M. S. *Ariel*, on a reef off Toyoma Point, on the East coast of Japan, in Latitude 37° N.; which was the cause of the journey here recorded. When Captain Newell and myself slid down a rope from the fore chains, the vessel had sunk so far aft that the water was on the upper deck, forward of the paddle boxes, and the whole after hurricane deck was submerged. Fortunately, there was little swell, so that all the boats in the darkness of the night reached the shore, and chanced to strike parts of the beach between the reefs. The head-man of the little village of Toyoma, whom I found with the assistance of a fisherman and his paper lantern, made arrangements for the accommodation of the eighty-four shipwrecked people, and the villagers were all extremely civil.

Next morning, all that was visible of the unfortunate *Ariel* was one of her mast-heads. So after a breakfast of beef and ship-biscuit, I hired a man to carry a small leather bag, which my next cabin neighbour had luckily saved for me, and started on foot for Taira, the chief town of Iwasaki ken, or district, to which a fair path, of about three *ri* (7½ miles) in a general W.N.W. direction, leads through small valleys and over some low hills.

The town lies in a plain of some extent; in fact, the name Taira signifies "a plain." It is surrounded on most sides by hills, which, towards the north-west and west, rise into mountains of considerable elevation. The plain is entirely under rice cultivation, and crossed only by the common narrow paths of the settled districts of the country. The ruins—as I took them to be—of the former *daimio's* castle stand on a hill just over the town.

Proceeding direct to the Government office, a temporary looking building occupied by a number of officials sitting at desks, I was at once introduced to the chief. He received me civilly, inquired about the particulars of the wreck, and promised to have quarters prepared for all the people, and forward them on their way to Yedo, being the nearest foreign settlement, distance 56½ *ri* (133 miles English). When I told him, however, that, being a resident of Hakodate, I requested a passport for the purpose of proceeding thence overland, he demurred, and would convince me that my proper course was to return to Yokohama. I therefore left him and put up at a native hotel, where I ordered a horse, purchased a blanket, a Japanese pipe, and tobacco, and was nearly ready to start when Captain Newell and the rest of the people arrived. As the ship's interpreter had not yet come on, I assisted in getting them billeted.

About half-past two, an officer came to inform me that the idea of my travelling north was, as he expressed it, "mudkashi"; a word difficult of complete expression in English, but in this case meaning that the chief official would not give his permission. My mind was however made up, and I therefore informed him that, being ready to start, I should not wait even half an hour for the passport, but proceed without one. He seemed in great tribulation and went back to the government office.

I then told the man with the horse, who had already packed my scanty shew of baggage, to proceed on the northern road, and, after a few minutes, I followed on foot. Outside the town I mounted on the pack saddle, and, with the horse led by a coolie—which is invariably done in this part of Japan—I commenced my journey in earnest.

This road is known as the Hama-kaido, or coast-highway, in distinction from the Naka-kaido or inland post-road; both of which start from Yedo, and, running northwards, converge again at Sendai, one hundred *ri* from the Nippon Bashi, or great bridge of Yedo. It partakes of the character of the Tokaido—so familiar to residents and tourists in Japan, and so often described—the general principle being a roadway from twenty to forty feet in width, lined by pine trees closely planted on either side, forming an avenue. Occasional intervals occur where trees are wanting, which may be accounted for in some parts by the moisture of the subsoil being unfavourable to the growth of *conifers*, in others by want of superintendence. These intervals are in some places filled with willows and alders. A thousand species of the most picturesque group of pines, rising in straight or inclined turtle-backed stems, and branching out above in all sorts of variations of curves and twists, roofed with a dense mass of the brightest dark green foliage, might be selected, and be a study for an artist's lifetime. The Japanese have not failed, in their artistic works, to secure this feature so familiar to their own eyes, and have stamped the pine tree, one might say, as one of their natural

emblems. It is to be hoped that the unsparing and barbarous hand of an impoverished government will not be laid on the pine trees skirting the old highways of the country, and that this great feature in the scenery of Japan will not be civilised off the face of the earth. As a protection against the rays of the sun, and some mitigation of the piercing blasts of winter winds, they are of utility. Besides, they thrive best on the driest soil, and in distinction from other trees do not seem to add to the dampness of the ground; so that there is no reason why the very best road should not exist between rows or these trees. After the almost bloodless revolution which changed Japan from a feudal to a monarchical government, it should be the study of those in power to retain at least some of the time-honoured features of a state which has passed away.

From Taira, the road takes a northerly direction, but trending a little east, and before leaving the plain crosses a considerable-sized river known as Natsi-kawa, flowing eastward, probably the principal drain of this basin. After this there is another deep but smaller stream, called Nidawa, some distance beyond which the road strikes the sea coast on the village of Yotsukawa, distant three *ri* from Taira. Here I dismissed my horse and guide, and, putting my baggage on a pack horse led by a woman who was returning from market, continued on foot over some moderate hills of white sandstone, and along the sea-beach for another *ri*, reaching the village of Sta-no-hama just before dark, where I was pretty decently lodged, and ordered horses to be ready at an early hour next day.

When I awoke in the morning I was hardly surprised to find the next room to mine occupied by two *yaku ins*, who had come post haste during the night to overtake me. We made acquaintance by the usual morning salutation, after which Mr. Iton, for so the chief was named, asked me if I had a travelling permit, which I quietly answered in the negative. Nor did I appear interested about the matter, for I suspected they had been sent to get me to Taira, and abandon my projected northern journey. He then produced a Japanese document which was unintelligible to me, and said that if I was going on, he had been deputed by the chief official at Taira to accompany me. I notified him that such was my determination, and that I trusted we should travel agreeably together. We then became the best of friends, and, after we had had breakfast, the horses making their appearance, we set off together.

A general northerly direction carried us partly inland, and sometimes along the shore, under clay-rock cliffs nearly pure white. The streams we crossed contained some granite stones, indicating the probability that a range of mountains running parallel to the coast, and about 10 to 15 miles distant, was of primitive foundation. These mountains were not so much wooded as the lower hills. I observed also some coarse sandstone and conglomerate. The rollers coming in on the beach were very heavy, and forced us in one place to make a considerable detour inland instead of following the usual route along the sea beach. A good deal of the country was wild, but the valleys were cultivated with rice, cotton, tea, and beans; the farmers having good substantial houses and appearing well-to-do. Pine trees skirted a great part of the regular road.

At three *ri* we changed horses at the village of Shirino. Thence one *ri* over a broken country, for a large part pine-wooded, the road being in places cut through the clay-rock, with gutters on either side to a small place called Kido. On the beach arched in which sea water is evaporated for its salt; a wooden spout running out on the beach to high-water mark, into which the water is baled by hand. All about Taira, and throughout this part of the country, the nature of the rock admitting of easy excavation, one notices numerous caves which the farming people use as storehouses; some of them having regular doors and locks. These are said, with what truth is uncertain, to have been used as habitations by the aborigines of this part of Japan.

Soon after leaving Kido, we found a rapid-running good-sized river, having a weir set near the crossing-place for catching salmon. Thence over an uncultivated country, partly broken and hilly, and partly in plateaux, the ground being covered with green fern and brush, and sparsely wooded with pine. The road is about a mile or so back from the coast. At three *ri* it reached Tomioka, situated in a valley. Again we got fresh horses and made 3½ *ri* more over much the same kind of country, but more wooded and very little cultivated, to Sinzan; passing on the way a village called Kuwa-no-kawa, in a tolerably open valley where a good deal of mulberry is cultivated, and a rapid river runs towards the sea. I noticed that the mulberry shrubs were all pollards, and at that time of the year the branches were tied up in a bunch, the intervening ground being used for cereal and other crops. Rice was under process of being cut. From Sinzan we



took on the same horses another stage of one and a half *ri*, passing a considerable valley and several villages; then over a pine-covered ridge, descending from which into a fine valley we crossed a rapid river on its south side, where the bridge had been lately washed away, and took up our quarters for the night at the town of Namiye.

On the north side of this valley we crossed on the following morning by bridge another rapid river of considerable size. We then ascended the uplands by a good road through the finest avenue of pine trees I had yet seen. Onwards over a good deal of broken and wild ground, but wherever there happened to be a valley it was cultivated. When about a mile and a half from the sea I noticed a lagoon, about half a mile long, separated from the sea by a low neck or spit partly wooded. Passing over more broken country, of which the hills ran mostly parallel to one course, that is north and south, we came to Odaka, 2½ *ri*. Forward, we traversed much the same kind of country another 2½ *ri* to the town of Hara-nomachi, which lies in a fine plain, the south part of which is entirely clear and open and kept for horse grazing; having the appearance of a common or military exercising ground, for which it would be well adapted.

Throughout this part of the country there are many tanks formed by embankments creating dams across the heads of the narrow valleys and ravines, which are furnished with sluices for distributing water to the rice fields in the lower part of valleys. The highway, or *kaido*, often crosses the upper valleys on these embankments, which are strong and substantial. The large valleys are frequently double as it were; that is to say, a river on either side, and a village and much cultivated land in the middle. Invariably there is a small stream led down the principal street of the village, used for household purposes. I do not consider that these double valleys are natural, but imagine that the tributary streams which make up a river have been artificially confined and led down the sides of the valley; so that what might have been in former ages an extensive river bottom with large shingle and sand flat, and many waste patches subject to periodical floods and changes of the bed of the river, is now, by these artificial means, rendered valuable agricultural land.

Two *ri* more brought us to Kasima, where we halted for dinner. Thence we travelled 3 *ri* to Nakamura, the capital of the former daimiate of Soma, a place containing a good many streets, but of poor appearance. It stands in a cultivated plain extending from the sea to the mountains, say 5 to 8 miles. Having a good many trees about it, it does not appear anything of a place from outside. There is a lagoon on the coast not far south of Nakamura, and one or two to the northward. Towards evening we passed out of Iwasaki Ken near a small place called Komanaminac, two and a half *ri* northward of Nakamura, where we put up for the night within the limits of the province of Miangi Ken, in rather poor quarters.

On the 31st of October, being our fourth day, we made a start before daylight, making one *ri* over a rolling country, and changed horses. I walked on foot the next stage of two *ri*, where we had to change again. The head-land of Kinkasan, the eastern extremity of Sendai Bay, was visible, bearing about E.N.E. The next stage was five *ri*, the road keeping along the foot of some hills on our left hand and passing through a good village called Yanaasta. The whole extent of country between the road and the sea is a low-lying, dead-level flat, entirely rice-cultivated. On the upper grounds I noticed in the gardens, mulberry, beans, tobacco, *daikons*, cotton, turnips, buckwheat, and the paper-shrub. The country people seemed poor, and the houses dilapidated. I saw a good many cattle, and many houses kept numbers of tame ducks.

We passed through a long town called Watari, and thence continued on the same plain, which extends more to the east. It is entirely rice-covered, but has clumps of trees about the scattered farm houses. The hills to the west become gradually lower. At two *ri* beyond Watari, we struck the river Abukumangawa, which seems to come out of a deep valley cut through the lower hills and a mass of mountains to the westwards, having about an east course. It is at least 250 yards across where we were ferried over, but mostly shallow, there being about ten feet close to the landing-place on the left bank. We had some difficulty in crossing, as there was a gale of wind blowing which made the flat-bottomed scow somewhat unmanageable. It has fine solid embankments on either hand, some distance back from its actual banks, in order to allow for a considerable overflow during flood. On the north side the embankment is lined with fine pine and cedar trees.

Half a *ri* on the north bank of the Abukumangawa is the town of Iwanoma, which, from the number of hotels and eating houses, seems to be a

favourite stopping place for travellers. It is here that the Naka-kaido and the Hama-kaido unite, and thence only one road goes northward to the town of Sendai, distant five *ri*, and continues on through the old provinces of Sendai and Nambu; which is the way all travellers take from Yedo to Awomori and Hakodadi, and before the introduction of steamers was much used. That portion of the Kaido between Naka-mura and the Abukumangawa is a poor and badly kept road, nothing in comparison to the fine road south of that place, on most part of which, if the bridges were only practicable, one might drive a carriage and pair. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact of the Naka-kaido or inland highway having been invariably used by the northern daimios; while Soma being the northernmost daimio on the coast road had no object in keeping up his communication to the north of his capital, but only troubled himself to look after the road he used in his annual state pilgrimages to Yedo.

Hiring *jin-riki-shas* at Iwanoma, we traversed the distance of five *ri* over a fine, well-cultivated country, crossing two considerable rivers on the way, and reached the important town of Sendai after dark. We were detained some time in heavy rain awaiting the selection of an hotel, but were ultimately provided with excellent accommodation.

Sendai, distant one hundred *ri* from Yedo, is at present the chief town of Miangi Ken. It was formerly the residence of the daimio. It is a large place; in fact, from the imperfect way I was enabled to judge in the dark, I should take it to be of greater extent than any town I have been in in Japan, save Yedo and Osaka, though the population is stated at only 21,000. I noticed several good stores, principally devoted to the sale of foreign imported goods. There are many bird-fancier's shops.

I was informed that the nearest part of the coast lay at a distance of three *ri*: that Sabusawa—which is on an island, but is the nearest available port—is seven *ri*. Rice in large quantities is shipped hence to Yedo, being the bulk of the produce of the country. Hemp is largely grown, Sendai being renowned for its fishing nets. Silk, tobacco, and many of the other ordinary products of Japan are produced, so that whichever of the ports of Sabusawa, Ishibama, or Ishinomaki in Sendai Bay shall be opened to foreign trade will without doubt become an important place. Doubtless a short line of railway or tramway will be required to connect the port with the producing districts. Indeed, such feeders for ports will become necessary in many parts of Japan, for, being a mountainous country, the building of trunk lines would be ruinously expensive, and the sooner such ideas are given up by the government the better. It may answer the interests of certain persons to advocate such schemes, and may please the vanity of some of the rulers of the country, while suiting the pockets of those connected with such undertakings; but what real business would accrue from the enormous outlay is another question.

On the 1st November we made a late start—as is unavoidable at a town—making three short stages north-east and north, stopping for dinner at a large village called Yoshioka, distant 5½ *ri*. The rain during the night had fallen as snow on the mountains. At the outskirts of Sendai we passed through a collection of potteries, where are manufactured the coarser kinds of jars and pans. The Kaido—hardly deserving that name—runs for a great part over a broken country, the uplands of which are mostly scrub-covered, with pine trees dotted about. The narrow and confined valleys are rice-cultivated. The villages are poor. The country, however, improves on approaching Yoshioka, which is situated in a valley having a small river running through it. A fine mass of mountains lies away to the westward, having some detached pyramids standing out into the lower country. From an elevated position on the road I could trace these mountains stretching onwards as far as a north bearing, while some distant highland is visible about east, but the country between these points of the compass was clear of mountains. In fact, I presume it is the valley of the Kitakami, to be afterwards mentioned.

From Yoshioka, the road passes three *ri* over a rough scrub-wooded country, having a few pine trees scattered about. The form of the hills, which are nowhere of any height, has all the appearance of a confused sea, there being no prominent elevations, while the crests of all the ridges and mounds are about on a level. The road follows mostly the crest of these ridges, and its tortuous course may be traced by the lines of pine trees skirting it. Suddenly coming to the northern edge of these rugged uplands, we overlooked a great plain, stretching away north as far as we could see but bounded on the north-west and west by distant mountains. From the latter direction a large river, called Narusikawa, skirts the foot of the highlands, flowing eastward. Where the bridge crosses it in entering the village it is from 100 to 150 yards wide, but owing

to its being in flood, I could not judge of the depth. I saw, however, large-sized cargo boats on it. I was informed that it discharged into the sea at Nodai, and from what I can make out from an interior Japanese map, its mouth is a little west of that of the Kita-kami.

Sampongi is a large village on the north bank of this river. The whole valley, at least fifteen miles in width, is alluvial soil and planted with rice. There are clumps of trees about the homesteads. A little over one *ri* further north we came to Furukawa, another good-sized village, from which an outlying double-topped mountain bears about west. We took up our quarters in a comfortable inn for the night.

Salmon were at that season running up the rivers of this district, being valued at about 50 cents each. We met many drives of cattle and horses on their way from Nambu to Yedo.

In the morning, a direct course north by east, part of which we travelled before daylight, along the highway—here lined by willows and alders—crossing a river about 60 to 80 yards wide, called E-kawa, to a small village where we changed horses. In this interval of one and a half *ri*, we passed the boundary of Miangi Ken and entered the province or country of Midzusawa. Thence ascended uplands and a rolling country; the road about 24 feet wide running over low scrub-wooded hills between lines of pine trees, the valleys only being cultivated. Changed horses again at 1½ *ri*, and then 2½ *ri* more brought us to a well-to-do looking village called Sikitatae. A branch road to Shonai, on the west coast of Nippon, branches off somewhere hereabout. The distances reckoned at four days traveling to Sakata, the former capital of that daimiate.

From Sikitatae we crossed the valley in which stands, through which runs a good-sized river called o-kawa, probably a branch of the Kita-kami. The very pretty valley widens out from the mountains some ten or fifteen miles distant. The road passes through another large village on the north side of the valley, then over scrub-covered rolling uplands, and at 2½ *ri* reaches a poor village called Sawaki. The season was now so far advanced that the rice crops were for a great part cut, but still not yet carried off the paddy fields. There having been some frosty nights the leaves were beginning to fall, the autumnal colours of which appeared exceedingly brilliant when contrasted with the dark green cedars and pines. The prevailing fruit throughout the region is the persimmon, but as you proceed north they are not of large size. The people seem to take less care of their horses than in the south, and this negligence increases as you get into Nambu.

After dinner we made four and a half *ri* to Ichinosiki, in which distance we passed a good many rough brush-covered hills, higher, and with steeper slopes than hitherto. Rice is cultivated wherever possible. Ichinosiki lies in a fine valley, and is a pretty fine town, having been the capital of a small daimio called Tamura, a cadet of the house of Sendai. It said to be one day's travel from the sea. The capital of the province, from what I could understand, is Midzusawa, on the coast. The peculiarity of dialects prevails here, the word used for "yes" being "Nae." In Nambu this is changed into "Iia," pronounced very broad.

At Ichinosiki the road strikes the valley of the Kita-kami river, and thence follows up that valley to and beyond Morioka, the capital of the former province of Nambu, where the river takes its rise. Its general course is due south, through a beautiful fertile valley. It seems to break through a mountain mass near Ichinosiki. Its lower course I am unacquainted with, but it discharges into the sea at a place called Ishinomaki, in Sendai Bay, eleven *ri* from the town of Sendai. The situation of a staff light at its mouth is given in a late notification of the Lighthouse Department, as Latitude 38° 26' and Longitude 141° 15'. This river must consequently have a direct course of about 100 geographical or nautical miles. It has numerous and considerable tributaries and drains a large extent of country, the produce of which is very considerable, and for the transport of which the river furnishes ready means. Between this great valley and the Pacific coast, where are the harbours of Miako, Yamada (Nambu), Tanohama, Kamaizze, and others, lies a rugged mountainous country, crossed only by inferior mountain roads. In fact, this valley is entirely cut off from the coast, so that, although these harbours are the best on the whole east coast of Japan, they can never become available for more than quite local trade. The produce of the interior must find its way to the coast by the Kita-kami valley and river, an additional reason why a port opened in the bay of Sendai, before advocated, would be of the greatest importance. And it would be wise on the part of the Government to institute detailed surveys of the ports in Sendai bay, with a view to the selection and improvement of the most suitable for an increasing trade. There is probably no port in Japan

where a larger export of the more bulky production of the country would be drawn directly from the interior.

The 3rd of November was a very rough, cold day, with frequent squalls of rain and sleet. We started early from Ichinosiki, crossed at once a large tributary of the Kita-kami, and thence followed up the road on the western side of the main valley. A fine mountain group lies north-east of Ichinosiki, which has the appearance of a detached mass, but is really the commencement of a range of mountains on the east side of the river. Its slopes are very picturesque. The valley is well cultivated with rice, wheat, beans, and hemp, the last being made into twine used for fishing nets, the manufacture of which seems to employ a large part of the population.

Passing sometimes over spurs of the uplands, the road continues up the western side of the valley, and reaches Midzusawa at 6½ *ri*. After dinner we made a straight course up the valley, coming at two *ri* by boat to another good-sized tributary emerging from the mountains to the west. At the next station we could see no horses to go forward, and therefore employed a couple of coolies, who easily carried all the baggage belonging to the three of us. The road rises on some well-wooded uplands, from whence a fine view of the river and its valley is obtained. This view, with a background of wooded mountains having these lower slopes cultivated in patches, I enjoyed from a house situated just where the road descends again into the valley bottom. The landlord was very communicative, and informed me that the boats navigating the Kita-kami could carry 150 to 200 *koku*, say 400 to 500 piculs, as far up as Kurosawa, and 50 *koku*, say 125 piculs, even up to Morioka. Thus, from Kurosawa, the passage to the sea occupied two days, and, against the current with a fair wind, four or five, upwards. The current is strong, and some of the rapids very shoal.

Continuing on, we followed the road in the well-cultivated river bottom, passing through a small village where there are earthen banks thrown up to mark the boundary of the old province of Nambu. Posts now show that this is likewise the limit of Midzusawa Ken on the south and Iwate Ken on the north. Just beyond this is a rapid river, which, being then in flood, we only crossed with considerable difficulty in a narrow boat poled by four men. It was by this time nearly dark, but a short distance more brought us to Kurosawa, where we were comfortably lodged in a good large house. My Japanese companions seemed to think they were getting near the end of the world, the people and country being more uncivilized than anything they had been accustomed to. It was with difficulty that they made themselves understood to many of the people, and it was amusing to hear their remarks on these northern savages, as they designated them. On the contrary, I felt more at home as I proceeded, and found my imperfect knowledge of the mixed dialects of Hakodadi more and more useful.

On the 4th, we made the whole distance of thirteen *ri* from Kurosawa to Morioka, the old capital of Nambu, and now the chief town of Iwate Ken. Some of the first parts of the road was over uplands, but the greater distance on the level plain of the river valley. The land is well cultivated with rice, wheat, beans, &c., and I particularly noticed some large, long carrots. I have seldom seen a finer and better watered valley. The scenery also is very pleasing, and at that particular season, when the autumnal tints of the hardwoods on the lower slopes of the mountains were intermixed with the bright green of the pines, and the mountain tops snow-covered, it was remarkably beautiful.

Several tributary streams coming from the westward join the main river in this part, the most important one being three *ri* six *chō* north of Kurosawa. The town of Koriyama stands partly on a hill which rises in the middle of the valley and abuts on the river. From thence the pine mountain known as Nambu-fuzi is constantly in sight for the four *ri* to Morioka, from which it stands in a north-west direction. I was fortunate enough to be able this day to hire a jinrikisha, with which, by the aid of occasional walks to keep myself warm, two stout coolies managed very well to get me over the latter twenty-five miles of the road. A large new wooden bridge—lately substituted for a bridge of boats—spans the Kita-kami at Morioka, which is situated on the left bank. A tributary stream meets the main river in the town: it comes from the eastward, and up its valley runs a road to Miako on the east coast.

Morioka, though large, is a poor-looking place. It is said to contain three thousand houses, and 13,000 inhabitants. It is favourably situated, and in a beautiful country. The surrounding hills are cultivated for a considerable distance up their sides. We were lodged at the Honjin, or Government hotel.

Leaving Morioka in the morning, we travelled the whole day up the left bank of the Kita-kami, climbing, in the first part, some rather steep hills which abut upon the river. We halted at a small place called Shibutan for dinner, right abreast of Nambu-fuzi, from which point I was enabled to make a sketch of this fine mountain. Its conical form is tolerably perfect. The lip of the crater is very clearly visible. There is little or no wood except quite near the base, where the sides emerge into gently sloping grass plains, which form a beautiful middle ground in the picture. I should roughly estimate this volcano at over five thousand feet above its base, which would make it about 7,000 feet over the sea level. Its detached position gives it a very commanding aspect, so much so, that, next to Fuziyama, I think it the finest mountain I have seen in Japan.

The valley of the Kita-kami becomes much more confined above Morioka, and the river itself loses the character of a navigable stream. Its still considerable volume is more or less obstructed by rocks and boulders, and it is confined to a narrow bed. In appearance it is the perfection of a fly-fisher's river, but I understood the people to tell me that few or no salmon ascend these upper waters. Its course is pretty direct, and it has numerous small feeders. Before reaching Numakunai, what is really its largest branch is crossed coming from the eastward, but the Japanese consider the direct north branch the main river, and so venerate it as the Northern God, or Kami. As near as possible to its source they have erected a temple called Mioo-kanon, which one passes on the road four or five miles above Numakunai. There are some large cedar trees alongside this temple, but the building seems to be kept in but poor repair. As to the name of this river, the character by which it is now represented in Japanese means, I am informed, "Northern Source," but a Japanese friend of mine has discovered that it was not so written in former times, but then represented "Northern God." Discussions so frequently arise on such points that I have thought it proper to give the authority on which I base the more poetic translation of Kita-kami. Why it should have been considered as a god is, I think, not difficult of explanation, from the fact that, in ancient times, when the Ainos—now restricted to Yezo and its outlying islands—were in undisturbed possession of this part of the country, they probably venerated it as the source of their principal sustenance, fish; while, later, the Japanese being dependent on its waters for irrigating their rice fields, and as a highway of transport, would naturally adopt such a superstition. For, as I have said before, this river has a direct course from north to south of at least one hundred geographical miles, exclusive of its windings, along which whole distance its banks are thickly settled by an industrious population. It is probable, however, that the Japanese gradually invaded and settled this valley from the southward, and its source was probably for generations unknown to them. Seeing such a constant stream of water coming from where they could not tell, it was but natural, in a country like Japan, where rivers of large volume are exceptional, that they should venerate this fertilizing source.

The distance between Morioka and Numakunai is 8½ *ri*; the first part of which, after bad weather, such as when I passed, is rather bad travelling; added to the discomfort of which I was unfortunately enough on both stages we made to be accommodated with unusually small and uncomfortable pack saddles. I remarked that, in distinction from south of Morioka, the pack-horses we met were not bitted, but had simply rope halters; and instead of one man leading each horse, they were allowed to pick their own way, one driver looking after several. The horses, too, were lower and not so leggy as the Sentai animals. When the ground is likely to be pretty soft, the straw shoes which are generally used as protection to the horses' feet were neglected. Men's straw sandals are cheap enough throughout this country, being usually eight tenths of a cent to one cent per pair.

The valley is more or less cultivated all the way along. As you approach Numakunai (8½ *ri* from Morioka) the hills become moderate, and are mostly bare of wood. This village may be said to be the last in the valley, there being, above, only a few houses. The name is Aino, or rather said to have been slightly changed from Numakunai. Before reaching this I had not noticed any Aino names, but many places to the southward in Nambu are so named. It is probable that the aborigines held the country which drains towards the north and east until a comparatively recent date. I have since learned that, near the main road south of Morioka and between that and Koriyama, there is a mound in existence, where it is said by Japanese that, about twelve hundred years ago, Tamura Shōgun, the reigning Mikado's General—and by some said to be

his son—heaped up the bodies of all the Ainos killed by his troops in a great battle. The explanation of the name Yezo Mori supports this tradition, "Yezo" meaning Aino, and, in the Aino language, "Mori" signifying a mound.

There is a feature in the upper part of the valley of the Kita-kami which cannot well be passed unobserved. It is also to be seen in many river valleys on a larger or smaller scale, but is most noticeable in mountainous countries, where the courses of rivers are short and steep. I refer to *river terraces*, those comparatively horizontal steps which are sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and occasionally on both, and which form a series of terraces ascending the valley; frequently varying as to difference of level, but often remarkably regular in their gradations. Many persons are under the impression that these terraces are the remains of former sea beaches; that to have formed them the sea must have covered whole continents, and reached near the tops of high mountains; that the land has either risen out of the sea, or that the sea has receded. It is difficult, however, to accept such explanation. For, if it were the rising of the land, it must be assumed that the land has invariably been elevated evenly, and not on an incline; which is against all modern observations. Neither can they be accounted for on the supposition of depression of the sea; for, to form terraces in such marked and regular gradation, sudden depression and stages of rest should have occurred, which would be difficult to imagine. In the Rocky Mountains these terraces are seen in the river valleys running into the mountains from the prairies, at an elevation of four thousand feet above the sea-level, and thence upwards they are remarkable. Similar features occur in many parts of the world, and in Japan they exist in many localities. Now, as Japan is a volcanic country and has doubtless been subject to many and frequent changes of features in what are called geological epochs, upheaval and depression by such means are unlikely to have been even, but the chances are in favour of the new form of the surface being more or less contorted or inclined. Consequently, it is natural to infer that these *river terraces*, which we now observe, with little deviation, horizontal, have been formed subsequent to any great disturbances of the earth's crust. Moreover, had the sea formed these beaches and terraces, there would have been numerous marine shells found in them. Instead of which, we find them composed of stones, gravel, sand, and clay, and of course usually topped with vegetable mould the same as the surrounding country. For the mode of their formation we need not look farther than the nearest muddy gutter after heavy rain, or notice the rills of water streaming off a muddy road after a heavy shower; and compare these features with those on a great scale in the valley of a river. Imagine, then, the termination of the "Glacial period"—admitted by all modern geologists—and the enormous amounts of water from the melting snow and ice, streaming off the then unclothed mountain sides, ripping great rents in them and the lower lands, and washing down an amount of stones and earthy matter sufficient to form beds of great thickness. And thus, as the erosion goes on, so are the beds of the rivers, each season, deepening and leaving remains of their flood plains above. In our times, of course, these formations are going on more slowly, and by lesser differences of level, but still the beds of rivers in mountainous districts are, where unobstructed by solid rock, generally deepening, and eating their way more and more into the mountain sides. Consequently they leave remains of their flood-plains higher and higher above their beds.

But to resume the journey.

On the 6th of November, we started half an hour or so before daybreak. There was a full moon, with clear frosty air. I followed the north branch of the Kita-kami, here only a small brook for about three miles; we passed a fork of the road which branches off on the right hand to Hachinohe. The hills then become more wooded, till, having passing the temple Mido-kanon, at the supposed source of the river, we mounted the actual watershed. This position is, by barometrical measurements made by Mr. John Blackiston, who was one of Mr. De Long's party in 1871, about 2,000 feet above the sea level. On the top is a rolling grass-covered country, with a few deep valleys cut in it. The actual road is often avoided in favour of drier paths and better travelling, there being in bad weather many sloughs of black mud. Soon after passing a hamlet known as Nakaiyama, the road strikes the head of a deep valley with steep sides, down which a strong path leads to another hamlet, five *ri* from Numakunai, called Katsunaki. Here we changed horses, and continued for the rest of the day down this valley, sometimes having to mount the sides to clear precipitous banks. A mountain torrent gradually widens into a river, which is that which flows into the sea at Hachinohe.

on the east coast. At first there are few houses and little cultivation, but both increase as the valley is descended, until it is well cultivated and fully peopled. The road is no more than a bridle path in most places, and, where not rocky, was, when I passed, deep in mud. I noticed a great many lacquer trees. We took dinner out and a large but poor-looking village. The road here crosses from the left to the right bank of the river by a bridge. There are some remarkably pretty cascades, and the river has the most enticing appearance for an angler. Ichinohe is 8½ *ri* from Numakunai.

From Ichinohe the road passes over a considerable height, to avoid a bend in the valley. The country is of sandstone formation. At Fukuoka, another good-sized village, the valley widens out and is well cultivated with beans, *awa*, some rice, and wheat. Thence the road is better to Kinda-ichi, just before which the river is re-crossed to the left bank by a pretty good bridge. Kinda-ichi is not much of a place; it is only one *ri* below Fukuoka, the latter being 1½ *ri* from Ichinohe. The picturesque appearance of the river is increased by the sandstone cliffs, there being some very beautiful scenes.

I staid over night at Kinda-ichi, and started early in the morning in a cold thick mist which filled the valley, which the road partly follows towards San-nohe, but in two places it ascends the mountains on the left bank, rising to a considerable elevation. The second pass descends at the back of the town to a tributary stream, which comes down a long valley from the westward, and a high cedar-covered hill lying between it and the main river. On the right bank of the latter a peaked mountain rises, a very remarkable feature, which may be seen from a long distance north, even from Nobitsze Bay.

At San-nohe, which is a considerable place, we changed horses, and then took the road following the left side of the valley, which runs to Hachinohe, formerly the capital of a small daimate situated near the sea at the mouth of the river, 7½ *ri* distant in an easterly direction. One road, however, soon branched off and ascended the mountains to the northward, and thence ran along an elevated wooded ridge, from whence a very extensive view is gained, embracing the mountains near Awomori, the whole eastern section of the great gulf known as Awomori Bay, Ando-yama mountain on its north side, the Yokohama hills, and the narrow neck of low land intervening between the bay to the eastward of Nobitsze and the Pacific Ocean. All the nearer valleys and ridges run eastward. This mountain path descends into a deep valley at Asamiso, there crossing a small tributary of the Nachinohe river. Continuing over more ridges, but not nearly so high, we reached Gonohe in the middle of the day, which is a considerable place for this part of the country, and has a business-like appearance. Goods are transported on pack animals from Hachinohe, distance five *ri*.

From Gonohe, a rolling country, but little wooded, with villages in the hollows, is passed over. At Fujusima we were ferried over a river running east. Thence, a gradually rising plain extends to Sampongi, a place which has some importance as having been selected as the site of a settlement of former Aizo officials (lately known as Tonami Han) which the Government has established. In one long street there are ninety small houses built for these settlers, and at or about this place there are altogether 300 of such dwellings. To call them houses suited to the rigorous climate of northern Japan would be an error; as they are but wretched contract shanties, which have probably allured the contractors and officials to divide a handsome squeeze at the expense of the Government, in the books of which they doubtless figure very large. In fact, as far as I could learn, the Aizu settlement is something on a par with the doings of the Kaitakushi in Yezo.

In most of the villages of Nambu and northern Sendai there are stationary ladders erected in the middle of each village as fire outlooks. But I think it was near Gonohe where I noticed one on the top of a hill within sight of the town, which the people informed me had been erected in former times when the inhabitants of the neighbouring province of Tsugaru and those of Nambu did not live on the best of terms; frequent raids being made by one side into the territory of the other, and *vice versa*. A bell was hung on the top of this ladder, at the sound of which the whole village was aroused. These former feuds are now nearly forgotten, but still the people of these neighbouring provinces are quite distinct from each other. In physical appearance and hardihood the advantage is on the side of the people of Nambu.

On the 8th of November I travelled 8½ *ri* from Sampongi, via Sichinohe, to Nobitsze, on the shore of Awomori Bay. Very little of this district is under cultivation, it being mostly large stretches of prairies and open, rolling country, the roll being heavier as Nobitsze is approached. The season and weather being unfavourable, the mire in the hollows was very deep, so much so that our horses could with

difficult step from one rut into another, dragging their bellies over the intervening ridges. In dry weather, however, the travelling ought to be remarkably good. The soil is black mould, in most part of considerable thickness, underlying which is a layer of clay, and then volcanic pumice, which, in some places, comes near the surface.

I passed not far from the Yachingashira Farm, where Messrs. Lucy and McKinnon, in company with two Japanese officials, are raising stock and grain. The first-named gentleman I was fortunate enough to fall in with that evening at Nobitsze, and learned from him the present state and prospect of the establishment. They own some 200 head of cattle, 50 pigs, 8 brood mares, 1 foreign stallion and 4 foreign bulls. Their isolated situation may be imagined when I say that I was the third white man Mr. Lucy had seen for the last two years.

Nobitsze is favourably situated at the southern extremity of the eastern division of the gulf known as Awomori Bay, and from its position will undoubtedly increase in importance as communication is opened with the interior and the country becomes more peopled. Indeed, it should be the port of supply and export for a large district, but the present imperfect means of transport by pack animals tends to throw most of the trade to the very inferior port Hachinohe. There is a fine situation for a town between a portion of the present one and the by-shore.

Though the distance from Nobitsze to Awomori is but 15 geographical miles, the road between these two places is forced by a mass of mountains to make a considerable detour, which increases the distance to 11 *ri*. By sea, the distance is still much greater, as a long promontory stretches to the northward, forming the two divisions of the gulf. Leaving Nobitsze, the road follows the sea-shore for a few miles to a cove known as Shiranai. Thence it strikes inland through the town of Ko-minato, and crosses the intervening distance westward to Awomori Bay proper, and then turning southerly follows the rocky and picturesque shore to a small place called Nonai, where highlands cease and a level rice-cultivated plain and low shore extend to Awomori.

It being very cold, with snow and sleet driven by a N.-West gale, I made the greater part of this, my last day, on foot. Hitherto I had walked as little as possible, except on dry ground, as I had only one pair of thin boots, and had been unable at any place I passed through to purchase any suitable to the rough travelling. My two Japanese companions, unaccustomed to a northern climate, were nearly frozen, and looked most miserable. They did not reach the end of their journey till long after I was comfortably lodged in the house of an old acquaintance in Awomori.

A description of this place is unnecessary, as it has been visited by many foreigners. There I found Mr. George, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, who had lately arrived for the purpose of laying out the route for a line to connect Hakodadi with the south, and Captain Will was likewise there with the steamer *Saeki-maru*, expecting my arrival, a report of the loss of the *Ariel* having reached Hakodadi. I need hardly say that I took the advantage of steam next evening for Hakodadi, which is, directly, 60 sea miles due north of Awomori. The land road from Awomori to Yedo is reckoned at 200 *ri*.

The actual distance travelled by land on this journey, as will be seen by the itinerary attached, was 144½ *ri*, equivalent to 352½ English miles; the time taken being 13 days gives an average of 27 miles per diem, which may be put down as a fair rate of travelling with Japanese pack ponies.

## ITINERARY :

1873.		<i>Ri.</i>
October 28.	Toyoma.....	3
" "	Taika .....	3
" "	Yotsukura.....	3
" "	Sta-no-hama.....	1
" 29.	Shikono .....	3
" "	Kido .....	1
" "	Tomiaka.....	3
" "	Kuwanokaw.....	3½
" "	Sinzan .....	1½
" "	Namiye .....	2½
" 30.	Onoka.....	2½
" "	Hananomachi.....	2½
" "	Kasima .....	2
" "	Nakamura .....	3
" "	Komanamine .....	2½
" 31.	Wataki .....	5
" "	Iwanoma .....	2½
" "	Sendai .....	5
Nov. 1.	Yoshioka.....	5
" "	Sampongi .....	3
" "	Furukawa .....	1
" "	Sikitatae .....	5½
" "	Sawabi .....	2½
" "	Schinotaki .....	4½

" 3.	Midzusawa.....	6½
" "	Kurusawa .....	5
" 4.	Hamamaki.....	3½
" "	Koriyama .....	4½
" "	Morioka.....	5
" 5.	Shibutani.....	4½
" "	Numakunai.....	4½
" 6.	Nakajima.....	3½
" "	Kutsunaki.....	2
" "	Ichinohe.....	3
" "	Fukuoka .....	1½
" "	Kindaichi .....	1
" 7.	San-nohe .....	3
" "	Asamidzu .....	3½
" "	Gonohe .....	1½
" "	Fujusima.....	2½
" "	Sampongi .....	1½
" 8.	Sichinohe.....	2½
" "	Nobitsze .....	5½
" 9.	Awomori .....	11

Total.....144½ *Ri.*

—Japan Mail.

## Despatches re Formosa.

A Copy of a Reply addressed to Lo, Tautai at Foochow, by MR. FUKUSHIMA, H. I. Jap. M.'s Consul for Amoy.

Amoy, 17th June, 1874.

I have the honour to inform you that I returned to Amoy to-day, the 17th of the month, from Formosa, and received your letter of the 21st of the 4th moon (Chinese calendar), in which you state that you had been informed by H. E. Li, the Viceroy of Fokien, on the 18th of your 4th moon, touching the subject of H. E.'s official letter addressed to H. E. Saigo, Commander-in-chief of the Formosan expedition, and requesting me to communicate the matter to Mr. Shinagawa, Consul for Shanghai, &c. &c. I fully comprehend the position, and beg to say that I do not consider such a matter can be treated by us, but that it is a subject for the Commander alone to decide, as he sees fit, when he receives the Viceroy's despatch. From my personal experience in the Formosan territories, through which I lately travelled, and partly also from my opinion of the circumstances under which our Commander has invested the country of the savages by special instructions from His Japanese Majesty, I apprehend that there would be found some difference in the views of our Commander from those entertained by the Viceroy, as expressed in H. E.'s letter.

For instance, as regards the territories which are occupied by aborigines, and which have long been claimed to be under the control of your Government, I would remark that I put a few questions to the aborigines as to whether their territory as well as themselves had ever been subject to the sovereignty of China. They said "they had not," and substantiated their denial in an especial manner by showing that their taxes are paid only to their chief. They maintain that they have never been under the control of the Chinese Government. It seems to be their custom to quarrel and even fight furiously with each other, taking possession of ground by force, and robbing each other; up to the present time, there being no authority to execute impartial justice, or to exercise control over them.

I would here mention an instance in which they lately applied to our Commander, begging for his adjudication in a question respecting a right of property in ground which had been contested for 40 years. In disposition they seem to be amicable, though they are generally reckless, and of a morose temperament, never getting rid of a sense of injury when despoiled of their property by wicked people.

from whom they suffer on account of their having no proper court in which to make complaint.

They regarded, therefore, with extreme satisfaction the approach of our invading party. Placed as they were, it was as if they had met a light on a dark night, and they showed every kindness by helping the army to their utmost, and begging protection from us, which seems to show that they were much gratified by the entrance of the invaders within their boundary, and that they preferred them to any others.

I therefore think that our Commander confidently believes that those savages, as well as their territories, have never been under the Sovereignty of your Government, and, under the special instructions he holds from His Japanese Majesty, is daily exerting his energies towards reducing them to a proper condition. His commission, however, extends only to military affairs, and is limited to the measures necessary in reference to the savages. Consequently, I think, he could do nothing in the matter, nor even discuss with H. E. the Viceroy the question as to the jurisdiction of your Government over that territory; this being a subject which ought to be left to the decision of our respective Governments.

From my private considerations of this affair, I would express the hope that your High Commissioner or authorities will negotiate it in an impartial and amicable spirit with our Minister, and thus continue our friendly relations on a permanent footing.

I have the honour, &c., &c.

—N.-C. Daily News.

### The War in Formosa.

(From the Correspondence of the Hongkong "Daily Press.")

TAKOW, 26th June, 1874.

On the 21st a proclamation was posted in Taiwanfoo on the subject of the Japanese expedition. It was issued by the "Assistant Imperial Commissioner for arranging matters in Formosa," and the Taotai of the island. It runs something like this:—"The Japanese have come to Formosa to punish the Bawtans for the murder of certain Lewchewans. But as the Japanese have remained several months without going away, and are talking of attacking some other savages, namely those of Pelam, the Emperor has therefore sent the Two Commissioners to arrange matters. The Bawtans are certainly guilty, but still it is China's business to punish them, and not Japan's; and the Pelam savages have not only given Japan no cause for complaint, but have earned its gratitude by saving certain shipwrecked Japanese last year. The Assistant Commissioner and the Taotai are therefore going to Langkiaou to see the Japanese General, who certainly will not be allowed to touch any more tribes. The headmen of the frontier villages are ordered to tell the savages to keep quiet and mind their own business. And the Chinese Government will see that no injury is done to any one who does not deserve it."

This proclamation is of considerable interest, as it is the first public expression by the Chinese authorities of their views on the Formosan question. The line that they have taken is very much that which one thought they would adopt. That is to say, they deny the right of Japan to meddle with Formosa at all, but they show no eagerness to precipitate matters by hasty action. Evidently they will be only too glad if the Japanese can be induced to retire quietly without a collision

occurring. The plainly-spoken and authoritative statement that the Japanese will certainly not be allowed to touch any more tribes, need not be taken too literally. It is probably meant to keep up the dignity of the writers in the eyes of their own people. China will doubtless use all pacific means to induce Japan to leave the savages alone, not so much because she cares for them, as for the sake of her own prestige. But she will only fight on the more serious question of permanent occupation. The Japanese meanwhile give no sign. It would be easy for them to announce that they mean to retire as soon as they have effectually punished the savages; but they do not say so; while on the other hand they carefully abstain from declaring that they intend to stay.

A notification, issued by the United States Consul at Amoy, under instructions from the American Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, was circulated here on the 22nd ult. It ordered all citizens of the United States to withdraw from the Japanese expedition, under pain of being arrested and tried for breach of neutrality. This document appeared to us rather startling; as, in the first place, though nearer than anyone else to the scene of action, we were not aware of there being war between China and Japan; and in the second, it appeared that taking part with the Japanese was forbidden, but not assisting any body else.

I see that the *Foochow Herald* speaks of Formosa as "virtually a *terra incognita*." On behalf of the foreign residents at Takow and Tamsuy, I must protest against such a statement. If your contemporary was as well acquainted with General Legendre's map of Formosa as the bigwigs at Yedo are reported to be, it would be aware that a large part of the island is very far from being an unknown country; and even General Legendre's map does not include everything that is known.

TAKOW, 5th July, 1874.

The Japanese at Langkiaou have been for some time in a state of inaction, and apparently they do not know what step to take next. They have got possession of the Bowtan territory and the Bowtan villages, and have established inland camps in various places, but they are unable to lay hands on the savages themselves. They cannot therefore be considered to have completed their work, especially as it is not thought safe to move from one camp to another alone, or even in parties of only two or three. Stragglers have been fired at upon several occasions, but fortunately nobody has been killed.

The invaders are certainly rather awkwardly situated. They may remain as long as they like in their present position; and yet they will not have any greater hold on the savages, who have undoubtedly found a home among some of their neighbours. At the same time, there will be a touch of absurdity in retaining a couple of thousand soldiers to keep guard against a tribe of savages who, before their numbers were thinned in the various encounters, only consisted of two or three hundred men. If on the other hand the Japanese withdraw, the very next day after they weigh anchor the savages will be back in their villages; and the rebuilding of the houses, if they be destroyed, will take but little more time and trouble than their destruction did.

The Chinese Commissioner has returned from Langkiaou, after a visit of about five days. When he went to see General Saigo he was for some reason not received. But General Saigo returned the visit next day;

and an interview then took place. Neither party has made public what took place at the meeting; but I have heard two accounts, both coming from small Chinese officials who were at Langkiaou at the time. The first is that the Japanese when requested to go away said that they could not do so without orders from the Government at Yedo, to which the Chinese Commissioner replied that China would give one month, and if they were not gone in that time the result would be war. The second story says that the Japanese replied to the Chinese demand by saying that they would withdraw if the Chinese would pay the expenses of the expedition; and that the Commissioner gave some answer which was neither an assent nor a distinct refusal. These two stories are not perfectly compatible with each other, but very probably both may contain some germs of truth.

A Chinese gunboat called in here the other day on her way to Langkiaou. She had on board the Marshal of the United States Consulate at Amoy, who was going to Langkiaou to show the American citizens there a copy of the notification lately issued by their Consul, and to offer them a passage away from the place, if they wished for it. The vessel returned next day without any addition to the number of her passengers.

The gunboat *Chang-shing* has just returned after a cruise round the island. She reports everything *in statu quo*. The rumours which were flying about of the occupation by the Japanese of San-o Bay, on the North East Coast, the best harbour in the island, and of General Legendre's being somewhere in the North with a large force, are entirely without foundation.

The latest news from Formosa seems to indicate that, at all events up to a certain point, there was an understanding between Japan and China on the expedition. It seems from a proclamation which they have issued in Formosa, that upon coming somewhat nearer towards actual contact with the Japanese, the Chinese officials have considerably modified the enunciations of international law by which Prince Kung in his tardy despatch upheld the integrity of the Chinese Empire. In the despatch, the world in general and Japan in particular were informed that the action of the Japanese in sending forces to Formosa to obtain redress was a distinct violation of the territorial right of China, and was an insult which the affronted dignity of the Celestial Empire would not tolerate for a single moment. In the proclamation, however, issued in Formosa, it seems that the propriety of the Japanese punishing the actual offenders is not denied, and the only objection taken to their proceedings is that they are going a little too far, and intend to punish other tribes who, the Chinese hold, are not directly implicated. It is somewhat confirmatory of the view, that the statement by the Japanese to the effect that the Chinese Authorities at Peking had not raised any objection to their going to Formosa themselves to seek redress for the wrongs their countrymen had suffered, was correct. If such were not the fact it seems impossible not to believe that the Chinese officials would have taken up in the proclamation the much stronger ground that the Japanese were not justified in coming to Formosa at all, rather than the comparatively weak special plea which they now put forward. It seems at all events perfectly obvious that whatever high-flown fulmination the Peking officials may be ready to put forth, the Commissioners appointed to settle the matter are quite prepared to meet the Japanese in a friendly spirit, and are not desirous to push matters to any extremes.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.



## TIENTSIN.

(Correspondence of N.-C. Herald.)

You have no doubt been informed that His Excellency M. Geoffroy, the Minister for France, passed here, en route for Chefoo, on the 3rd instant. It is said the Minister has been engaged for some weeks past discussing with Prince Kung the demands recently made by the Peking Government for indemnity for the Chinese who lost their lives in the riot on the French Concession in Shanghai, in May. It has not been announced that this indemnity will be paid. Judged by the "pile" claimed, it is not difficult to suppose that perhaps Prince Kung happily bethought himself to include in this indemnity something by way of "indirect damages" against France and Great Britain, for the indignity put upon the sacred person of the Emperor at China New Year, by Messrs. Wade and Geoffroy, in their attempt at an "audience," to offer their congratulations at the foot of the throne.

"The war in Formosa" is the absorbing topic in official circles here. There is little doubt that Li Hung-chang is in favor of snuffing out the Japanese in Formosa, even if it takes telegraphs, iron-clads, and a few foreign appliances of various kinds to accomplish it. The Viceroy's recommendations will be certain to shape the course of action taken by China in the Formosan difficulty. He is unquestionably the "power behind the throne."

There has been a "labour strike," amongst the coolies who were employed to dig the canal which is being constructed from Tientsin to Peitang. These poor creatures, after enduring the miseries of a three years' flood, were taken in and done for by a fostering and paternal Government, some months ago. As they have been starving by inches for two years past, it was not deemed prudent to give them access to too much "high living" all of a sudden, so they were employed by their humane Government at *five candareens per day*, out of which they feed and clothe themselves, and support, in most instances, a wife and a host of children. It was the intention of their wise and humane employers to raise their wages by degrees, and in this way save them and their families from the ill-effects of an overfeed. But alas! poor ignorant creatures, they could not see it, so they struck. 4,000 of them, all on one day. The petty mandarins who had charge of the workmen, and who are held responsible for everything, after the Chinese fashion, have all boiled; so there is a fair prospect for some of your Shanghai merchants to sell a dredger for that canal soon.

Our rainy season has come early this year, and judging by the appearance of the Peiho at present, we will have to begin with the old story of "the flood" pretty soon again, just as we have been doing for three years past.

Speaking of the floods, we are beginning to feel the bad effect of so much water on the plains which surround us here. A large portion of the foreign residents are sick—some of them seriously—with malarial and intermittent fevers, and kindred affections. The Doctor is, or ought to be, the happiest man in the settlement. Everybody seedy, and only one physician in the place. Well, the Doctor is an obliging gentleman, and none of us grudge him his good fortune.

Many of our ladies are meditating flight to Chefoo, where we exchange our ague for salted herrings, and "shake" ourselves on "the sea beat shore."

July 6th, 1874.

The markets here are dull, but there is a brisk demand for *ironclads* amongst Chinese purchasers. His Excellency Li Hungchang, it is understood, has recommended the Peking Government to purchase, at once, two or more first-class ironclad men-of-war. The eager inquiries now being made for this class of naval architecture by the Viceroy's own underlings, seems to imply that the Government have sanctioned his recommendation. But, unhappily, ironclad vessels are not a drug in this market, and it is feared that it will be sometime before the Chinese are able to "go marching through" Formosa.

The sudden and unexpected, not to say very unwelcome, appearance in the heavens of a fiery-tailed Comet, has created great consternation here amongst all classes of Chinese. They remark, as a singular and ominous fact, that the tail of this comet points toward Formosa; while its head points in the opposite direction. This is regarded as a bad omen. A comet, at best, is regarded by the Chinese as a sure forerunner of some evil to the Empire. They speak of the one which preceded the invasion of this Province by the allied armies in 1860; and now that this one has put in its appearance, like an evil spirit, just as the gathering cloud of war begins to thicken over Formosa, no one seems to doubt that it portends great affairs of state and "moving accidents by flood and field."

This is the hottest day of the season, so far.

July 7th, 1874.

"The S. S. *Canton* is a total wreck outside Foochow; bound out." Such was the brief intimation which reached us yesterday forenoon, but (up to the time we are writing) how or under what circumstances the disaster happened we are not informed. Not even the bearer of the intelligence to Shanghai can enlighten us on this point, nor has any intimation been received by the agents. Capt. Paynter, of the steamer *Dragon*, reports that, on coming out of the Min river on the morning of Wednesday, the 8th inst., about 8.30 A.M., he discovered the captain and crew of the *Canton* in two pilot boats at Sharp Peak, 13 miles from Foochow, and was made aware of the fact that the *Canton* had been wrecked the day previous on the Min Reef. On hearing of the occurrence, Capt. Paynter steered his course for the scene of the disaster, and found the *Canton* under water with the exception of a part of the stem. She appeared to have broken off amidships. An attempt was made to approach the wreck with the view of getting on to her stem, but a heavy sea prevented this being done, and Capt. Paynter pursued his course to Shanghai. He reports that the weather was hazy at the time; but could not say whether a pilot was on board when the disaster happened; as it occurred within the pilot limits, however, it is probable that the steamer was under the care of one. Capt. Paynter fears that all hope of saving any part of the cargo must be abandoned. Up to 1 P.M. yesterday, no intelligence had been received, nor was the wreck known at Foochow, letters from that port making no mention of it. The *Canton* was a first class steamer of 1215 tons register, built by Mitchell, of Newcastle, for the Eastern line of Messrs. Watts, Millburn & Co., of London, whose agents in China are Messrs. Siemssen & Co. She left Shanghai on the 27th ult., with about 700 tons of tea and 245 bales of silk, and having completed her loading at

Foochow, started from thence on her homeward voyage on the afternoon of the 7th instant.—N.-C. Daily News.

A correspondent draws attention to the fact that, as shown by Messrs. Thorne, Rice & Co.'s Coal statistics, Shanghai has used in the six months ending 30th June last, 32,369 tons of Japan coal, and asks how, in the event of war, this is to be replaced.—*Idem*.

A correspondent, writing on the 8th from Keelung, informs us that several ineffectual attempts had been made to get the *Laptek* off. Several junks were set to work at her, and the *Fusing* (Chinese gunboat) which had been detailed to protect the wreck, lent assistance. The hull of the steamer was getting firmly imbedded in the sand, and the captain and crew were hard at work securing machinery and everything moveable. It is reported that the underwriters have taken over the wreck. Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s wrecking steamer *Leven* left Shanghai for Keelung yesterday, to see what could be done, and if her mission to the *Laptek* proves of no immediate advantage, she will continue her voyage to the wreck of the *Canton*.—*Idem*.

The Chinese gunboat *Feiyuen*, Captain Ping, arrived on Saturday from Formosa, under orders to proceed from Taiwan-foo to Tientsin. She left Taiwan on the 6th inst., and Keelung on the evening of the 8th, and, it is understood, carries despatches from the Imperial Commissioner, Shen Pao-chên, for the Chinese Government. These were entrusted to a Japanese officer and interpreter, Hidaka and Ikada, from the Japanese headquarters at Liangkian. The savages having retired out of reach, all was quiet. The number of Japanese troops disembarked is given at 5,000, and their camps are scattered all over the south end of the island. The Japanese gunboats had all left Formosa, and the impression seemed to be that the Japanese would retire when the return of their ships enabled them to do so, but that they expect compensation for giving up the expedition. A war with China is looked upon as very improbable. The *Feiyuen*, which will probably leave for Tientsin to-day, is a trim vessel of about 600 tons and 120 horse-power, and has a crew of 130 men. Her armament consist of six 40-pounder breech-loading rifled guns, and one 113-pounder Armstrong.

SUPERSTITIOUS.—Our readers have doubtless observed a Comet every evening during the last fortnight. Some of the Japanese upon seeing it at once jumped at the conclusion that some evil is about to befall them, and prognosticate a war between China and Japan.—*Idem*.

The *Takasago-maru* again arrived from Formosa yesterday. Everything is reported to be at a standstill when she left. The troops are encamped, and spending their leisure hours in idleness. Shortly after leaving Formosa the *Takasago-maru* experienced a typhoon, which did some little damage; after repairing she will again proceed, with stores, &c.—*Idem*.

FORMOSA.—We can glean but little news relative to the Formosan expedition; in fact there is but little news to be gleaned. Negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese governments are going on; and not until these are ended shall we be able to know

the precise state of affairs. We are glad to say that the sick men lately arrived from Formosa are fast recovering their health. The number of Chinese troops now at Formosa we are unable to say; that there are a considerable number we fully believe, but cannot help thinking the statements published in contemporaries relative thereto are somewhat exaggerated.—*Idem*.

WE HAD the opportunity this morning (25th) of inspecting a very beautiful and powerful steam fire engine, constructed by the Silsby Manufacturing Co., of Seneca Falls, New York. This Co. has built twenty-six of a similar kind for the city of Chicago, where they are held in much esteem. That under notice is consigned to the care of Mr. H. Comstock, their Agent here, who has just finished putting it together, and has courteously afforded us the particulars of its construction which we are enabled to give.

The outward appearance of the engine is extremely elegant, the jacket of the boiler, the tubes and cocks, the dome, and most of the machinery exposed to view being all nickel-plated by a newly-patented process. The engine is one of B. Holly's "Patent Rotary," and is a powerful and beautiful piece of mechanism. It is of 20 horse-power, and works up to 90 lbs. to the square inch (U. S. Gauge), at which limit it "blows off." With 50 lbs. of steam, however, a good fire service can be obtained. The boiler holds 60 gallons of water, and steam can be got up, with cold water, in 5 minutes. Wood is at first employed in doing so, but the fuel ordinarily used is coal; of which 500 lbs. can be carried on the stand which is fixed to the bottom of the fire-box. By the use of this stand, the engineer is enabled to travel on the engine, and can thus not only attend to the getting-up of steam in the quickest manner, but is enabled to control the powerful double brakes which are attached to the hind wheels. The whole weight of the machine, carrying 500 lbs. of coal and 60 gallons of water, is 4,800 lbs., and it can be dragged by 10 men, although the windlass or reel in front carries enough rope for 50 men to "tail on." As at present fixed, it is intended for hand-haulage, but there is a spare pole, with whipple-trees and all gear necessary for attaching a pair of horses, if thought more advisable. Two seats are erected in front, for the driver and another, and an elegant lamp caps the dome (or air chamber) in front and adds much to the appearance of the whole. The boiler is supplied with water by means of the ordinary donkey pump, but should this break down (a by no means infrequent occurrence) it can be replenished from the main pump by the ordinary hose pressure, which is 120 lbs. to the square inch. Two steam gauges and one water gauge are affixed to the engine, and there is the usual steam whistle attached. Having described the machine, it will be important to ascertain what it is capable of doing. The suction pipe is a 4-inch one and is situated in front, under the air chamber; and, by an ingenious mechanism, the elbow can be turned in various directions, according to the position of the source of supply. The suction hose, when not in use, supported in rests, runs right round the engine. There are two deliveries, one on each side, but by the use of a junction on each, technically known as a Y, four 3-inch hose may be used at the one time. Two 1½ inch streams may be thrown, or four of ¾ inch: six hundred gallons of water per minute is the throwing capacity of the machine. Two hose reels of substantial appearance accompany it,

each carrying 500 feet of "carbolised-rubber" hose, made of 4-ply cotton duck.

The engine is at present in the compound of Messrs. Chipman, Stone & Co., but a trial of its powers will be made on some day next week, as soon as the Governor of Kanagawa returns to Yokohama; it being his intention, we believe, to be present.

MUCH ANXIETY is felt at the non-arrival of the French mail steamer *Volga*, now (24th) considerably overdue. The Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. was advised by wire of her departure from Hongkong on the 14th instant. The delay is accounted for, by those who should be in a position to know, by the statement that before she left this port for Hongkong two blades of her screw were absent, having been broken off. We give this for what it is worth.

AS YET (25th,) there is no news of the overdue *Volga*, and considerable anxiety is felt respecting her. She is a good vessel and steams well, but it is well known that she sadly needs a general overhaul, which it was intended she should have so soon as a new vessel expected by the Company arrived to take her place for the time being. Two of our contemporaries have been running *a-mok* at us in consequence of a statement we made last night, that two of the blades of her screw were broken. We said that such was the case *when she left here*, on her last trip, and not Hongkong, as mis-constructed by the *Mail*. *L'Echo* gets foul of us, and "is authorised to state that the allegation is absolutely inexact." May be so. Perhaps it was three blades instead of two, but we had our information from a good source, and it is hardly likely that we could have "verified the fact" at the office of the Co., as suggested by *M. Le Redacteur*. Furthermore, and in conclusion, we gave the information "for what it was worth," and in no way committed ourselves to the truth of it. Pity these two censors did not read a little more carefully.

WE REJOICE that we are able to announce (27th) the arrival of the French mail steamer *Volga*, nearly a week overdue. Her arrival is a most welcome relief from all the apprehensions that had begun to be largely felt throughout the community. By the report published in another column it will be seen that she had to encounter very bad weather, and in a somewhat crippled condition. As regards the state of her screw, to which we called attention, and so most innocently drew the hornets around our devoted head, we find that three fans of her screw (out of six) are broken; and that at least one of them was so before she left on her last trip from this. This being so, we think that had our statement been met on the part of the Company's Agent here by a true statement of what was the condition of the screw when she left here, their cause would have been better served than by allowing an excitable contemporary authoritatively to contradict our statement. It was no very great crime to allow the steamer to depart with one fan of her screw out of six broken: but it was neither courteous to ourselves nor a candid or ingenuous course to adopt a quibble. We forgive the writer who, in *L'Echo du Japon*, so strangely forgot himself this morning. But we hope it will be a lesson, and prevent his making himself so ridiculous in future.

THE Agent of the M. M. Co. has favored us with the following report of the voyage of the S. S. *Volga*:—Left Hongkong, 15th July, at noon: splendid weather. On the morning of

16th, met with a very heavy fog on passing the Lamock Islands. Went at half-speed; continually sounding the alarm whistle. About 10 A.M., the fog commenced to rise, the wind coming from the N. E., increasing gradually, and the barometer inclined to fall. During the 17th, the fresh N. E. wind retarded the speed of the vessel very considerably. About 7 o'clock P.M., when rounding the island of Formosa, the heavy sea caused the ship to roll and pitch heavily; and the seas coming on board washed away all the loose gear from the deck. The awnings were stowed away quickly, to save them from being washed overboard. At 8 P.M., the barometer falling, the sea increasing, and the sky looking very threatening, with heavy rain falling, left no doubt of the approach of a cyclone. After taking all necessary precautions which the greatest prudence could devise, to meet the bad weather, the ports were all closed with wooden panels made specially for this purpose. Skylights and gangways were also battened down. At 9 P.M., the wind commenced to blow steadily from the N.E. and increased in force, barometer falling. Now there was no longer doubt that the *Volga* was threatened with a typhoon from the eastward, and found she was in the line of one. Immediately seeing the position of the vessel, steered for the west, to avoid the centre, the proximity of the North point of the island of Formosa, which still bore to the S.W., would not allow of making a course more to the southward than direct west. The course to the west was continued till 2 A.M. on the 18th, when the wind passed from the N. N. E. to the North, then to the N.W., then to the S.W., at 3 o'clock; the barometer having a tendency to rise. At half past nine, the barometer having risen very sensibly, made a good course to the N. E., profiting by the S. E. winds of the cyclone. The greatest barometrical fall at the height of the hurricane was 730 millimètres, at 4 A.M.: this dreadful weather lasted 15 hours.

On resuming the course, the ship's speed was below her general capabilities, and the engine made more revolutions than usual. After a careful examination it was discovered that three out of the six blades of the propeller were missing.

On the 20th, at 2 P.M., we entered the Sea of Japan by the Cecile Archipelago. At 10 P.M., the wind went round to the N.E., blowing with great force, the horizon very lowering.

21st.—Weather just the same; the ship being at times almost ungovernable.

22nd.—At 4 A.M., the wind increasing, heavy sea running, and the ship unmanageable, put her head to sea. The barometer was at 755 m/m, the appearance of the clouds, heavy N.E. and E. swell, and the wind at the same time increasing in force as the barometer commenced to fall, with rain in torrents, made me fear another cyclone. I took the same precautions as in the preceding one, to resist its disastrous effects.

On the 23rd, at 10 A.M., a dry N. E. wind; I still kept her head to sea. In the afternoon, the fastenings which secure the rudder to the stern-post broke, also carrying away the steering gear connecting with the bridge. Efforts were made to secure the rudder, which were successful at first, but, unfortunately, the rudder carried away, by its movements, everything which was opposed to it. We tried several times to master it, but all efforts were fruitless, and the rudder was at the mercy of the waves, which caused it to beat against the stern post, producing such shocks as to cause the greatest uneasiness. After the breaking of the rudder-fastenings the engines were stopped, and the ship put under fore-and-aft sails, so as to escape the

great force of the sea and the violence of the wind.

I gave orders to prepare all that was necessary to repair the rudder fastenings, at the same time making another rudder to serve for the time being. At noon of the 25th, succeeded in securing the rudder, notwithstanding the heavy sea running, and at 3 p.m. resumed our course for Yokohama; the rudder having been in a disalal state 42 hours, beating about on all sides, having no bolts to secure it, with the exception of the nut at the base of the stern-post.

This last cyclone held from the 21st to the 24th. The barometer fell to 740 m/m.

The sails, although stowed, were torn to shreds by the violence of the wind, and the coverings and contents of the boats were blown away. The holds remained perfectly dry, although the bridge had been constantly deluged.

Notwithstanding all these precautions it is feared there will have been much damage to the cargo, caused by the working of the vessel, and the leakages through the deck seams. The ship arrived safely at this port at 1 o'clock p.m., to-day (27th).

A TELEGRAM has been received in Yokohama to-day (25th) from Onomichi, stating that a typhoon was blowing there this morning.

It is to be hoped that telegraphic communication with Nagasaki will not be interrupted in consequence, for any length of time.

WE REGRET to state that telegrams were received in Hongkong on the 10th, to the effect that the steamer *Canton* was lost, about 70 miles from Foochow, with a full cargo of tea.

ON CALLING at the Saibansho this afternoon (21st) we found it closed, and were informed by the policeman outside, that it was closed at noon on account of the heat of the day!

AN EX-MERCHANT of Yokohama, who traded under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and who recently gained some notoriety in Court cases in which a quantity of kerosine oil was a prominent item, managed to give everyone the slip, and got away by last French steamer. Three or four "bobbies," who were lying in wait on board the *Colorado* to prevent his anticipated departure, had their trouble for their pains, the bird having already flown.

A BOLD robbery, but of little importance, was committed yesterday, in broad daylight, and shews to what extent Japanese carry the love of theft. A chemist living in a much-frequented street had placed some packets of herbs before his window to dry in the sun. A Japanese, who doubtless perceived a good wind-fall for himself, advanced cautiously, stretched forth his hand, and committed the theft in a very clever manner. Just at the moment he turned to fly, the proprietor perceived what had taken place, and, quick as lightning, started in pursuit of the offender. The latter, fearing capture, threw away the plants, divested himself of his "Guetas" and ran in the direction of Benten. Notwithstanding the repeated calls of the chemist, the Japanese police remained spectators of the event, not making the least attempt to arrest the thief.—*L'Echo*.

THREE HUNDRED and seventy-three large timbers were lately thrown up by the waves on the Island of Oshima. It is supposed that some vessel must have been wrecked, of which they formed a portion of the cargo. The intelligence is sent from the Nirayama Kencho.

A NEW INDUSTRY is announced as likely to become localised in Japan. Last year, a man named Yamada, belonging to Yamanashi Ken, Kōshu, attempted the manufacture of wine from the mountain grape, the taste of which was very similar to wine of foreign manufacture. This year, he has made a large quantity, and is making preparations for its regular sale.

WE SEE so much in the native papers about the progress of the various provinces, that it is refreshing by way of a change to fall upon the following:—

"A few days ago, a citizen of Tokei returned from Aihimé Ken, and reports that it is in a very barbarous state, and the people adhere to their old manners and customs. There are few schools, and the people are idle and negligent; especially those of Shintani and Uwa-jima. If their parents are laid on the bed of sickness they are left to themselves, from the fear of infection. This is common in the Ken. And from this its general condition may be known."

IN TOKEI, there is one jinrikisha drawn by a woman. She is 24 years of age, and draws a cart that holds two persons, by which she is able to earn more money than her husband can.

IN SHINSHU, in 1872, 695,088 cards of silkworm's eggs were produced, of which 598,003 were exported. Last year, 1873, 906,543 were produced, and 539,776 exported.

KANAGAWA KENCHO has issued an order that a return be made of the number of fowls, dogs, and cats kept by each person. Some think that it is for the purpose of imposing a tax. Rabbits are still taxed.

AT A meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society, held on Wednesday evening (15th), the constitution of the Society was fully discussed, revised, and settled.—*Advertiser*.

A LETTER from Captain Belknap of the *Tuscarora* announces that soundings to the enormous depth of 4,658 fathoms, or 5½ miles, have been found in the Japan Stream. This is a greater depth by nearly a mile than has ever yet before been accurately sounded.—*Idem*.

JUDGMENT HAS been given in the Tokei Saibansho, in the case of the police who committed the late outrage at the British Legation, by assaulting and imprisoning William Woods, a constable of the Legation escort, on the 6th of May, of which full particulars were reported in the *Herald*. The Inspector of Police, the principal offender, who ordered the attack, has been committed to prison for one hundred days; five of the police acting under his order have been condemned to fifty days' incarceration, one of the number, Yamamoto Sakitchi, not being a *samurai* like the others,—is to be imprisoned for fifty days with hard labour.—*Herald*.

ON THE 26th ulto., a farm house at Ikimi was visited and pillaged by three robbers, who first bound the inmates with ropes. They were just getting away with their booty when a young fellow, twenty years of age, managed to free himself and, boldly pursuing the thieves, fought desperately with them and killed one of them. The others fled, leaving the stolen property. Government ordered the young fellow, whose name is Heitaro, to be rewarded with ten yen.

THE FOLLOWING is the recent news from Aichi-Ken:—

Shihan Gakko has been opened, the construction of the building having been completed. The academy and school of languages will be opened shortly. The schools built and conducted by the Ken have fallen into disuse.

The Hospital is neglected. The officers certainly continue to visit it, but seemingly only for pleasure; the doctors are all too proud for their position.

The Shinto and Buddhist preachers, for the most part, have little influence over the people. The Rei, or Governor, governs for one year but, owing to the absence of the present incumbent, the affairs of Kencho are indifferently administered. At present he is in Tokio.

Eating houses and *sake-ya* are very flourishing: thanks to the favours of school-officers and soldiers.

IN TOKIO, on the 11th inst., at 10 p.m. Matsumoto Fusajiro, an "apprentice" to the distinguished story-teller (Koshaku-shi) Tanabe Nanrio, was surrounded by three robbers at Saku-macho, on his way to Kando on business, and was robbed of five yen.

The native chronicler adds: "We think he should have brought his native eloquence to bear on his assailants in such a case; that he might persuade even as he does at his desk."

WE MENTIONED the opening of a new theatre at Shiba on the 15th instant. It was quite a festival occasion, the people being admitted gratuitously. So numerous were the visitors that they could not all be accommodated; they amounted in all throughout the entire day to 10,040 persons. Next day, the public was admitted in the ordinary way.

ONE OF the Yedo newspapers has the following semi-editorial:—

On the 21st of last month, I visited a friend who lives at Iseyama in Yokohama, and talked with him on many matters. Among others we spoke of an American missionary, named Goble, who preaches in a meeting-house at Shindekuwan every Sunday, and explains in a kind and interesting manner the doctrines of the Christian religion.

It rained heavily all that day; but we visited him at his residence, No. 75, Matsuyama, where we met him and his wife. They appeared to be pleased at our visit. As we were leaving, they gave us a book named "Tenbu Annai," which Mr. Goble had himself translated, and they told us kindly to believe and to let others know the subject of the book. We greatly admired their kind hearts, and their religious zeal. And we published the principal contents of the book without discussing whether it be right or wrong; in order to make it known throughout our empire.

WE FORMERLY suggested to our readers, in watching the daily life of the Japanese, that they should not despise the day of small things. There is something touching in the simplicity with which the following is reported:—

The villages of Nukada in Mikawa desired to have a school, but were too poor to support one. They were, however, not discouraged, and as all things are possible to the resolute, they determined to turn to account the cultivation of persimmons. On Kusakari-yama there are many of these trees; and they have commenced grafting them into many other trees, hoping by the rapid increase to be able to raise a fund for the school. We heartily agree with the editor of the native paper, who writes "We hope that the government will take great care of such persons."

A KAZOKU, Hatusuka Jinie, founded four schools (besides a medical school) in the provinces of Awa and Awaji, when he was Tokuma-Han-Chiji. After the office of Han-Chiji was abolished, the four schools became public schools, but the medical school was conducted by a society, whose resources being insufficient, the foundation decayed. Hatusuka Jinie therefore made an offer to Government to contribute five thousand yen annually to each and every school. The munificent donor, being at present abroad, his relative, Todo, has received the necessary patent.

THE MIDSUMMER Examination of the Christ Church Parsonage School was held on Friday morning, the 17th instant, with very satisfactory results.

About thirty children attend the school, and on this occasion twenty-two were present. The instruction rises from the "Infant" class, where pupils read and spell easy words of one syllable and have just begun the multiplication tables, to the highest, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, and reading music. They all acquitted themselves very creditably, and what deserves more especial mention than the proficiency is, the great progress that all the classes have made in the past year. Any one who has had anything to do with teaching will be able to appreciate the efforts of one mistress, with so many scholars of different ages, and with the assistance of only one pupil-teacher. The danger of devoting more time to those who are quick and apt and neglecting the others seems to have been most carefully avoided; and altogether the opinion of the visitors was that the school reflected great credit upon its management.

THE remarkable correlation of the superstitions of the West and the East is well shewn in the narrative of a case of alleged witchcraft, the leading actor therein being a wicked priestess in Tokei:—

"There was a very wicked priest at Honoji, Zosigaya, Tokei, whose name was Jitsu-un; and he had a wife who was like to him in wickedness.

The history of them is long, but may be condensed as follows:—Miyo Jitsu, the wife, is a native of Kaga; her former name was Mon, and she was first married to one Takewara Umekichi, a merchant of Zosigaya. But they were of different dispositions, and disagreed, so that she thought she could live better without him, and, having a lover, fled away from him: this was six years ago.

After a year had passed, she again came to Tokio, but, as she was without friends, she came to the temple to ask the priest's support. Whilst she was serving there as a maid, the priest fell in love with her and made her his wife. From that time he loved her so greatly that he forgot even to offer the daily sacrifice to Buddha, his master.

From last spring, it is said, Mon was possessed of a devil, and took the money of the ignorant, pretending that she was a superior being who could foretell everything; and she offered false prayers in every house where the people believed in her. Whilst in the temple, she employed her time in drinking *saké* and eating fish with her husband, and in playing music and singing songs.

For a time, her miracles (?) were talked of everywhere, but," says the reporter, "falsehood never prevails"—a doubtful apothegm, by the way—"and the report of her fame ceased in January this year, and she could deceive the people no longer.

A few months ago, it was spoken amongst

the neighbours that, near the temple of Kisimojin (a Buddhist goddess) the noise of hammering amongst the trees was heard every midnight; and everyone was curious as to its meaning. On the 10th, a policeman was sent to the place to clear up the matter. He hid himself, and soon the female devil (witch) appeared. After praying awhile, she struck a large nail into a tall cedar growing near by. (The midnight proceedings of Ushi-no-tokimairi—the demoniacal rites of the witches' Sabbath,—says the writer, it would be of little interest to narrate; here we disagree with him.) When a woman has any enemies, she is said to repair to such a place to curse them, and pray to the gods at midnight that evil may befall them; comporting herself with strange actions and formulae. She wears a long white mantle, and tall wooden sandals on her feet. Having lighted three candles, she places them on her head, and holds a straw doll, a hammer, and nails in her hand. The ceremony is called *Ushi-no-toki-mairi* because it is performed customarily at the "hour of the cow" (midnight). The straw doll is to represent the figure of the person she curses, and after offering her prayers at a temple situate in a solitary place hid from others, she nails the doll to the cedar tree, which is the only tree suitable for the purpose. It is said that, as soon as this is done, the person so cursed falls into a great pain or sickness, and, before long, dies."

The object of this sorceress was to extort money from her neighbours by working on their fears; or, as the writer has it, to cause disease amongst the people by her magic arts, and to get money from those who believed in her supposed powers by offering prayer for their recovery.

Unfortunately for her, it seems the eminently matter-of-fact police, who were not to be gulled by such pretences, pounced upon her and her reverend paramour, and, though they tried to escape, they were caged and are now undergoing what is spoken of as "severe examination"—which probably means torture; a favorite method of examination with Japanese officials, and one formerly resorted to in similar cases of witchcraft (so-called) in olden times in England; where a waxen doll, stuck with pins, was substituted for the straw one here spoken of.

MORE PARTICULARS have arrived respecting the volcanic eruption in Miyakeshima. They are brought by one Okiyama Yohei, owner of a junk named *Hoyé-maru*, which was lying at Akomura, in the same island. He reports:—

Early in the morning of the 3rd July I was ready to take my departure for Tokei; but about 11 a.m. on that day, an eruption took place at O-ana. It is about two cho eastward of the village of Togo. In Togo there are about forty houses, all of which were destroyed by the eruption. None of them are now to be seen, and the place is like a sandy plain. It is hoped that no lives were lost, but that all the residents had time to escape; this is, however, uncertain.

The eruption continued almost incessantly until the 7th of the month and then gradually got weaker and weaker. It is now in its normal condition.

TOSHOGU (Iyéyas) has hitherto been worshipped in many temples and monasteries. On the 17th instant, his images were conveyed from the temples of Hon-mon, Kai-an, and Yokoku, to Shiba; and in a few days his effigy at Gokokuji will be removed to Uyeno. An order has been issued that, henceforward, he is only to be worshipped at these two places—Shiba and Uyeno.

ONE OF the Mail ship companies, hearing of the sufferings of the Japanese troops in Formosa from the extreme heat, petitioned the Hanchi Jimu Kiyoku (Colonization Department) to be allowed to send thirty bath tubs to them, as a present, to enable them to keep their bodies clean and healthy, as at home.

THE FOLLOWING is a petition addressed to Katsui Awa, Kaigunkyo (Minister for the Navy) by Takashima Kayemon:—

"Japan is a large island, to the east of Asia, and in a favorable position to rise to great power and strength; like England, which stands alone in the Atlantic Ocean, not far from the continent of Europe. The fact that we do not advance towards this state arises from the inconvenience of our sea transport. To secure this progress, it is necessary to change the style of Japanese ships for the better. A Japanese vessel is small and weak, quite unable to be used for crossing the seas or ocean, compared with European ships; they are as an egg, while the latter is a stone; and it is easy to understand that it is easy to cross the sea in the former.

Notwithstanding this, the Japanese sailors boldly sail in their weak ships, over the wild sea surrounding our empire; an evidence that they are naturally fitted for a sea life. If science is introduced among them, and the style of their ships improved, they would soon be able to sail over the whole world; it could easily be accomplished. Vessels might be built with two or three masts, and the decks like a tortoise-shell, so that the water could not penetrate below.

The best plan will be for the Kaigunsho (Navy Department) to first construct such vessels, and sell them cheaply to the seafaring men, who would gladly buy them. The expense of building them is nearly the same as that of Japanese vessels.

I have already estimated the expense of the timbers required for them. There is a mountain called Wada, under the jurisdiction of Awomori, which is covered with suitable trees. I will myself transport them for the benefit of the Empire.

Thus, the foundation will be laid for facilitating maritime enterprise. And Government may issue a proclamation to the people forbidding the building of Japanese junks.

This letter is respectfully addressed to your Excellency.

TAKASHIMA KAYEMON.

July, 1874.

At Ichigai, Tokei, a little girl, about 12 or 13 years old, was playing out of doors, having an infant brother on her back. Going to a well to draw some water, she, with her burden, fell in; but happily her cries were heard, and they were rescued.

A native newspaper, in relating this, precedes it with the remark that "on the 11th instant, an extraordinary evidence of sacred influence happened at Ichigai." And concludes thus:—"Their father believes and worships the Suiten Kū (a Sinto god), and has never separated his son and daughter from its holy charm. Now he believes more firmly than ever in this divinity, and declares that they were saved from drowning by his watchful protection."

ON THE 11th of this month, during a violent thunder storm at Utsu-no-miya, a house belonging to a Shizoku named Aigawa-Jidaibu was struck by lightning, and he and his son were killed.



## NIIGATA.

JULY 11TH, 1874.

THE FALL of rain during the last few days has been very heavy. The neighbouring country is under water, the rise being higher than has been known for fifty years. The town has escaped pretty well, owing to the thorough repairs that have been made to the sluices and canals; but a little further north, and around Nagaoka, the country is described as one immense lake.

THE IRON steam launch just arrived per S. S. *Dumbarton* is to run between here and Kamida.

THE COMET has been seen very clearly from here.

THE REPAIRS to the *Volga* necessitated by her recent perilous passage hither will of course occupy some time, and it will not be possible for her to proceed to Hongkong on her regular trip. The M. M. Co., with commendable promptness, have however made arrangements to keep up the continuity of the service, and the steamer *Nevada*, Captain Coy, belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co., has been chartered, and will be despatched, in place of the *Volga*, on Thursday, the 30th inst.

THE STEAMER *Acantha* is sold to the Japanese Government.

ON Saturday (18th), an attempt was made to set fire to the premises on No. 45 at present occupied by Mr. P. Lynch, Bootmaker, and formerly known as the "Harp Saloon." A pan of lighted charcoal was introduced between the walls separating the back part of the building from the adjoining godown, but beyond the scorching of some wall-paper no damage was done. That a big fire was not the result is certainly not the fault of the incendiaries, who evidently intended to get up a good, old-fashioned conflagration, likely to consume the entire block, and so afford remunerative occupation to the gang of thieves and scoundrels who thrive on such calamities.

TWENTY-FOUR coolies employed on board the American steamer *Luzon* were this morning "had up" before the Saibansho, charged with theft on board that vessel. Various bulky articles of value, such as bags of sugar, hams, and packages of glove leather were quietly passed over the side into boats, but the thieves were detected and this morning were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

IN THE Public Works Department, (Kobusho) there has been started a private association for the study of law. It meets six times a month. The present members are Ito Sanji, Tamano Gondai Hanji, Gaimu Shoyu, Shioda Gaimu Daijo, Mr. Smith of the Gaimusho, Mr. Davidson of the Kobusho, Mr. Lowder of Sojerio, Messrs. Du Bousquet and Hill of the Shihesho.

A Kazoku (nobleman) is said to have been last night (24th) waylaid by five men with drawn swords near Shiba Temple gateway, and made to strip naked and deliver to them everything he had about him.

ON THE 16th instant, Tanabi Taichi, an officer of Gaimusho, was dispatched to China, on the special business of the Formosan Expedition.

ON THE 21st instant, a little girl fell into a well in the native town, Yokohama, and was drowned. There was no protection, and the grass had grown long around the well, so that the child must have walked into it, without seeing it.

A FIRE which consumed fifty houses took place on the 22nd inst., at Utsunomiya.

FROM a paragraph as the following, from a native paper, would look strange in a newspaper published out of Japan.

A daughter of Tokinagi, who lives at Hachibari, Tokei, is of a most amiable disposition and full of filial piety. When the Imperial palace was burnt down, she offered 20 yen from her private means towards rebuilding it. And besides this she has given money to the Sakamoto-gakko, a public school near her house.

A poor blind female amma (shampooer) residing at Shino-machi, Awomori, took 50 yen to the Kocho (magistrate) to aid in the building of a school in the neighbourhood.

Forty of the geishas (singing girls) at Yanada-ziku, Shimotsuke, gave 65 yen to a neighbouring school, to pay for books; and twenty prostitutes of Yagijiku gave 50 yen for the same purpose.

A jinrikisha man at Yanada-ziku, seeing the children returning from school, caught in a sudden shower of rain, suggested to his companions that there ought to be at the school some umbrellas for lending to the children. Six of them subscribed 10 yen, and presented it to the school, for this purpose.

ON THE occasion of the great floods at Shiware Ken last month, a subscription was raised, headed by Izeki, the Kenrei, and 974 yen 75 sen were distributed among the poorer of the sufferers.

A CHINAMAN contracted with a Japanese blacksmith at Chojamachi, Yokohama, for the manufacture of a flower vase, but owing to a dispute as to the price the Chinaman insulted the blacksmith, who, being enraged, struck him on the left arm with a piece of tin. The Chinaman ran away, with the intention of calling the assistance of the police, when, unfortunately for him, as it turned out, he met another of his countrymen, and they both returned to the blacksmith's shop, hoping jointly to give him a good thrashing. In this they were however deceived, and the second Chinaman was in turn severely beaten. The case was brought before the police. The blacksmith having struck the first blow was sent to goal for 40 days, and Chinaman No. 2 for 20 days.

THE little female captive from Formosa was entertained a few days ago by some gentlemen. One of them asked, through an interpreter, if there was anything she would like to have. She made them understand that she would like something red; on which a piece of red crape was sent for and given to her. She was so delighted that she rose and went and stood by the donor, taking his hand in hers, as if this simple act of kindness had completely won her heart. Poor little thing. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

YOSHIDA, the Okura Shoyu, left for Osaka on the 23rd instant, accompanied by Kaneko, an eighth-class officer.

NOBUCHIKA NAMBU, hitherto Gonsanji of Niigata, is promoted to Sanji.

THE little Formosan girl who was captured in a raid by the Japanese and sent on to Tokio, was apparently an object of great solicitude when first delivered over to her appointed receivers, many despatches and notes having passed between high officials as to her disposition. The interest centred in her seems to have in no whit abated; and judging from the extravagant provision proposed to be made for her education and keep, one would almost imagine her to be a stately and refined "Princess of Thule" rather than a dirty, ugly, little cannibal, with about as much idea of the proprieties as—well, as might reasonably be expected in a Formosan. Nothing daunted, however, by the difficulties in the way of "licking her into shape" that she may be eventually turned out a creditable imitation of the polished Japanese lady, one Uyeda Hatsutaro, has made application to Okurasho, with the purpose and intention stated below. We extract from the official journal as follows:—

"The Formosan girl who has been under the care of Okura Kihachiro was charged on the 18th inst. to Uyeda Hatsutaro, No. 1, Kanachio, Tokio, by his own wish. The following is his petition to Okurasho, by whom it was at once granted.

"I desire that the Formosan girl brought over by Okura Kihachiro be placed under my charge. I shall take great care in everything relating to her; in accordance with the following rules:—

1st.—I will first endeavour to change her disposition towards the customs of our country, by teaching her its honorable ceremonies.

2nd.—I will appoint the most responsible women for her attendants; and they shall teach her the most refined language and manners; whilst she is dressing and eating, as well as in the usual hours.

3rd.—Writing and needlework shall also be taught her by the attendants.

4th.—Should she fall sick, physicians shall be procured. Of course I will communicate the fact to Okurasho.

5th.—Her rooms shall be erected separately from others, and the attendants shall never be absent from them. I, myself, will visit her every morning and evening.

6th.—The expenses of her rooms and food, and the salary of her attendants shall be paid me by Okurasho, when I shall have informed it of the costs.

7th.—In the event of her death, I will immediately give information to Okurasho, and manage the funeral under its advice and direction."

The feelings of the little savage, in view of all these (to her), inexplicable proceedings it would perhaps be difficult even to imagine. It will be observed that the solicitude of Uyeda is not wholly disinterested; there is a "little bill" attached to the transaction.

THE NOBLE Jugo-i-Date, formerly Daimio of Sendai, and possessor of an estate of 640,000 kokus, died in his house in Somai on the 12th instant, in his 50th year. Since the revolution, the Mikado promoted him to Jugo-i, and gave an income of 28,000 kokus to his son Kamésaburo.

AT THE Kaicho now being held at Yokohama Riogyoku, Tokei, the crowds of visitors daily are prodigious. Shows of all kinds abound, some of which are doing a roaring trade. One exhibition of earthenware, on the 16th inst. took 126 yen in that one day, for admission only.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

The improvement in the Import market noted in our last has, we are glad to report, on the whole been sustained; and altogether the business aspect is of a more assuring character. Sterling rates shew a further decline, and the market is unsteady. Cargoes of steamships *Glenroy* and *Ajax*, via China, are to hand.

IN SHIRTINGS a large business has been done at improved rates. Prices at close are not quite so firm.

COTTON YARN has been much enquired for, especially first qualities, and prices last quoted are maintained.

VELVETS shew improvement, and there has been considerable demand at more encouraging prices.

TURKEY REDS continue saleable at last quotations.

WOOLLENS still remain very quiet, and prices are without alteration. There is some demand for MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, but at unremunerative figures.

BLANKETS exhibit some little animation. For top weight, 45 cents per lb. is offered.

THE METAL MARKET continues *in statu quo*; prices remaining at last quotations.

SUGARS are still in good demand, and the market continues firm.

RAW COTTON is without notable change.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.00 to 2.20	} Good business throughout.
8 „ do. 45 in. ... .. „	2.40 to 2.60	
9 „ do. in. ... .. „	2.90 to 3.20	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... .. „	2.60 to 2.85	} Little doing. Some demand for 7 lb. Very dull.
T. Cloths:—6 lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.50 to 2.00	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.	nominal.	} Saleable. Considerable enquiry, at good rates. Little demand.
do. (Dyed) ... .. „		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „		
Turkey Reds 21 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.90 to 0.95	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. nominal. per piece.	8.25 to 9.00	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	1.00 to 1.05	
Taffachelass ... .. „	2.60	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	35.00 to 38.75	} Further improvement; good demand for 28 to 32.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	37.00 to 40.00	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	42.00 to 47.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... per piece.	18.00 to 19.00	} Nothing doing of importance.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. „	14.00 to 15.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „		
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.50	} Fair enquiry at quotations. Some business done in Army cloth at low rates; no demand otherwise. Some enquiry for 8 lbs.
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	5.90 to 7.80	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	5.70 to 7.00	
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... per yard.	0.18 to 0.19	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.40 to 0.45	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.25 to 5.00	} Small business.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.25 to 4.50	
„ hoop ... nominal. ... .. „	5.00	
„ pig ... .. „	2.25 to 2.30	} Market firmer; prices hardening.
„ wire ... .. „		
Steel ... .. „	nominal.	
Lead ... .. „		
Tin Plate ... .. per box		
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	7.70 to 8.10	
do. 2 ... .. „		} Limited enquiry.
do. 3 ... .. „		
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	3.95 to 4.15	
do. do. (Canton) ... .. „	4.75 to 5.00	
do. do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.60 to 3.80	
do. Black ... .. nominal		
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	14.50 to 15.50	
Kerosine Oil, ... 10 Galls., per case.	3.00 to 3.15	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—But little has been done in the silk market during the past fortnight, but prices have been generally sustained. Arrivals from the interior have been inconsiderable, and both buyers and sellers shew a disinclination to operate. The quality to hand shews a marked improvement, and choice parcels have commanded advanced prices. A small lot of old Taaysam has been quitted at a fair rate. Settlements during the fortnight have amounted to 200 Bales, of which 150 were Hank sorts, new. Present stocks are: New, 250 Bales: Old, 300 Bales.

**TEA.**—Business for the fortnight, since departure of last American Mail, amounts to the large total of Piculs 11,800. Arrivals of Second Crop have come in freely, and native dealers have made a concession of \$2 to \$3 per Picul on all classes. Finest and Choice goods continue comparatively dear and difficult to meet with.

Description.						Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>							
Mybash & Sinashiu	Extra	..	..	nominal	..		
	Best	..	..	do.	..		
	Good	..	..	..	..	\$ 510.00 to 530.00	per picul.
	Medium	..	..	..	..	450.00 to 475.00	"
	Inferior	..	..	..	..		
Oshiu Extra	..	..	..	nominal	..		
" Best	..	..	..	..	..		
" Good	..	..	..	..	..		
Echizen, Medium,	nominal	..	..	..	..		
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..		
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	..	..	..	..	..		
Koshiu	..	..	..	..	..		
" Best	..	..	..	..	..		
" Medium	..	..	..	..	..		
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..		
Sodai Medium...	..	..	..	nominal	..	\$ 360.00 to 375.00	per picul.
Hatchoji—Tussah	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Tea:—</b>							
Common,	..	..	nominal	..	..		
Good Common,	..	..	"	..	..	\$ 28 to 31	per Picul.
Medium	..	..	..	..	..	32 to 34	"
Good Medium	..	..	..	..	..	35 to 37	"
Fine	..	..	..	..	..	38 to 41	"
Finest	..	..	..	..	..	42 to 46	"
Choice	..	..	..	..	..	47 upwards.	"
Choicest	..	..	nominal	..	..		
<b>Sundries:—</b>							
Wheat,	..	..	nominal	..	..	\$ 1.20 to 1.60	per Picul.
Rice,	..	..	nominal	..	..		
Seaweed, Fine Cut	..	..	..	..	..	2.10 to 2.50	"
" Fine Brown	..	..	..	..	..	1.80 to 2.00	"
" Large Green...	..	..	..	..	..	1.10 to 1.40	"
Cuttle Fish,	..	..	..	..	..	11.00 to 12.00	"
Dried Shrimps, ... (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..		
Mushrooms, do.	..	..	..	..	..	45.00 to 47.00	"
Isinglass do.	..	..	..	..	..	25.00 to 46.00	"
Sharks' Fins (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	28.00 to 48.00	"
Wax, White	..	..	..	..	..	14.00 to 16.00	"
" Bees,	..	..	..	..	..	40.00 to 47.00	"
Gall Nuts (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	10.50 to 11.00	"
Sulphur,	..	..	..	..	..	2.40 to 3.20	"
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty) (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	3.50 to 5.75	per catty.
" (100 a 200 " " " )	..	..	..	..	..	2.20 to 3.20	"
Tobacco, common	..	..	..	..	..	6.00 to 9.50	per Picul
Rape Oil,	..	..	..	..	..	6.50 to 8.50	"
Shell Fish,	..	..	..	..	..	16.00 to 40.00	"
Camptor,	..	..	..	..	..	15.50 to 16.50	"
Beche de Mer, ...	..	..	..	..	..	19.00 to 45.00	"
Coals	..	..	..	..	..	7.50 to 8.50	per ton.

## TABLES.

## SILK.

EXPORT SILK FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1873-4	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9.
To England ... ..	258	686	748	676	362	581	492
" Marseilles ... ..	98	107	719	240	215	50	312
" United States ... ..	—	—	15	4	—	14	73
" Other Countries ... ..	5	23	110	83	—	—	—
Total Bales ... ..	361	816	1,592	1,003	577	645	877

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF SILK.

	1873-4	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9.
England ... ..	7,015	7,365	7,946	7,120	8,372	8,010
France ... ..	6,254	5,516	6,203	896	5,804	6,156
America ... ..	162	172	56	353	260	799
Other Countries ... ..	1,089	1,375	430	98	—	19
Total bales ... ..	14,520	14,428	14,635	8,467	14,436	14,984

## TEA.

EXPORT TEA FROM 1st MAY TO DATE.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1873-4	1872-3	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9.
To New York, &c....	3,950,522	1,893,483	1,146,447	1,218,381	969,138	134,958	507,020
" San Francisco ... ..	591,984	614,833	571,448	775,673	736,315	224,347	202,429
" England ... ..	—	—	—	—	25,430	236,395	480,839
" China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total pounds ... ..	4,542,506	2,508,316	1,717,895	1,994,054	1,730,883	595,700	1,190,288

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL EXPORT OF TEA.

	1873-4	1872-3	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9
England ... ..	—	—	—	—	336,398	733,831
New York, &c. ... ..	9,406,210	9,167,902	9,761,726	10,537,030	8,371,340	9,092,538
San Francisco ... ..	3,459,132	2,677,108	2,152,636	2,561,142	1,515,954	1,414,751
China ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,800
Total pounds ... ..	12,865,342	11,845,010	11,914,362	13,098,172	10,223,692	11,272,920

## EXCHANGE.

SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....4s. 2½d.  
 " do. do.....60 days' sight.....4s. 1½d.  
 " Private do.....6 months' sight.....4s. 2½d.  
 " do. do.....Documents.....4s. 2½d.  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....5.26  
 " do.....3 months' sight.....5.21  
 " Private Paper ....6 months' sight.....5.34  
 " " " 3 " " .....5.28

SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills on demand..... 72½.  
 " Private Bills 10 days' sight.....  
 HONGKONG.—Bank Bills on demand ..... par.  
 " Private Bills 10 days' ..... ½ per cent. dis.  
 SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank Bills on demand ..... 101  
 " Private Bills 30 days' sight ..... 103  
 NEW YORK.—Bank Bills on demand ..... 101  
 " Private Bills 30 days' sight..... 103



## ARRIVALS.

July 19, Jap. str. *Denshin Maru*, Taylor, 360, from Hakodate, to Japanese Lighthouse Department.  
 July 20, Am. str. *Great Republic*, H. L. Howard, from San Francisco, mails and general, to P. M. S. S. Company.  
 July 21, H. B. M. S. S. *Sylvia*, Capt. St. John, 887 tons, from Sendai Bay.  
 July 22, Am. str. *Nevada*, Coy, 2,143, from Shanghai, &c., July 15th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 July 22, Frch. iron-clad *Montcalm*, Lespes, 3,400, from the South.  
 July 24, Brit. str. *Duna*, Thomson, 1,350, from Kobe, 21st July, general, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 July 26, Brit. 3-masted schr. *Countess of Errol*, Taylor, 218, from Taiwanfoo, July 3rd, sugar, to Smith, Baker & Co.  
 July 27, Brit. str. *Madras*, Bernard, 1,325, from Hongkong. July 19th, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 July 27, Frch. str. *Volga*, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, 16th July, mails and general, to M. M. Co.  
 July 29, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Wise, 1,870, from Shanghai, July 22nd, general, to P. M. Co.  
 July 30, Ger. barq. *Anaïde*, Brinckmayer, 370, from Nagasaki, July 22nd, coal, to L. Haber.  
 Aug. 1, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,254, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 1, Brit. barq. *Pride of the Thames*, Brown, from West Coast, rice, to Order.  
 Aug. 2, Am. str. *Colima*, —, from San Francisco, mails and general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

July 19, Am. str. *Colorado*, Morse, 3,727, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 July 20, Brit. str. *Vancouver*, Shaw, 2,800, for Hongkong, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 July 20, Brit. str. *Washi*, Hesscroff, 221, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 July 21, French iron-clad *Montcalm*, Lespes, 3,400 tons, for Hiogo.  
 July 21, Am. str. *Kiangse*, Pratt, 570, for Hiogo, despatched by Edward Fischer & Co.  
 July 21, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 4,254, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 July 21, Brit. str. *Picades*, W. Lee, 1,447, for Shanghai, general and tea, despatched by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 July 22, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davis, 1,325, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 July 22, Brit. str. *Bergol*, Douglas, 1,303, for Kobe, general, despatched by A. Heard & Co.  
 July 22, Brit. ship *Ambassador*, Frchin, 690, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.  
 July 22, Brit. str. *Ping On*, Mooney, 476, for Yokoska, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.  
 July 23, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 July 23rd, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 July 25, Brit. barq. *Sarah Scott*, Estall, 565, for Portland Oregon, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 July 28, H. B. M. gunboat *Sylvia*, Capt. St. John, 887 tons, for surveying cruise.  
 July 28, Am. ship *Samuel G. Read*, White, 652, for New York, tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 July 29, Brit. barq. *Despauin*, Barlow, 417, for Shanghai, coal, despatched by Seabrook.  
 July 30, Am. str. *Nevada*, Coy, 2,143, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 July 30, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Wise, 1,870, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 July 31, Am. str. *Kisuhia*, Ellis, 680, for West Coast, ballast, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.  
 Aug. 1, Brit. barq. *Harrington*, McKenzie, 576, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 1, Jap. str. *Acantha*, Young, 652, for Kobe, general, despatched by Japanese.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Brit. str. *Washi*, from Hakodate, &c.:  
 4 Japanese.  
 Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai:  
 Captain Brown, Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Ramee, Wyckoff, wife and servant, F. Braga, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Enonyé Banda, Mrs. McCarty, C. H. Gaswell Jr., Dr. Elliott, F. S. Jacobs and servant, T. C. Swift, H. Cook, Bourdechen, Bell and servant, M. de Mottell and servant, Paul Raully, 6 Japanese; and 69 in the steerage.

## FOR AMERICA:

Messrs. C. M. Jacobs and Wm. Crawford.  
 Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Hakodate:  
 Messrs. Morris and servant, Ichima. Dinsui, Foster, and 27 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Shanghai:

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn and 2 servants, M. J. Sloman, G. H. Pole, W. Morley, Kadanaski and servant, A. Schaeffer and servant, A. Machenhauer and servant, E. C. Kirby, Dr. Younker, Jno. Robertson, G. M. Ogilvie, W. C. Northals and servant, Capt. Fitz-George, J. H. Fisher; and 23 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. and Mrs. Eckhard and 2 children, and C. H. Rockwell.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. Darfeuille and Paul.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai:

Mrs. H. Cook, J. Shadgett, A. E. Olarovsky, Miss Kenfield, 5 Japanese; and 72 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Vancouver*, from San Francisco:

Messrs. Mitchell, Littledale, Heemskerk, Brewer, Truebb, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner; 87 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Colorado*, from Hongkong:

## FOR YOKOHAMA:

Staff Comdr. Hewlett, R.N., Lt. P. K. Smythes, R.N., Mrs. W. H. Bell, Miss Smithers, W. H. Moore, Miss Bessie; 2 in steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI:

Captain Quick.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Wm. Dunphy, Cheong Gong and family, 8; 819 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Colorado*, for San Francisco:

H. P. Lillibridge, C. H. Haswell, W. Dunphy, W. Lee, H. Quilter, M. M. Scott, Major Snow, L. W. Rickhard and family, Wm. Crawford, C. M. Jacobs, J. H. Fisher, W. E. Griffiths, Miss M. C. Griffiths, Ingersoll, W. W. Blorr, R. H. Areindale, E. Aubach, J. Jaquemot, Jr., Chung Gong, family and 5 attendants.

Per P.M.S.S. *Great Republic*, from San Francisco:

J. Mackrill Smith and son, S. F. Ringgold, John Duncan, Page Brown, E. H. Manley, Mrs. M. Jenks and in ant, Commander F. R. Lewis, U. S. N., R. E. Lewis, L. Derognat, Somerville, Miss K. Waters, Miss Josie Mansfield, E. J. Longford, Y. Hiataki, N. H. Nabushima, J. Kado, Samro Takaki, J. Tomita, Kentata Fujikma, H. Kobayashi and Servant K. Tsuboi, H. Kumbarm.

## FOR HONGKONG.

E. J. Songard.

Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, for Hongkong:

Gen. Le Gendre.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. Hall and Foote.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, from Shanghai, &c.:

## FOR YOKOHAMA:

J. Blain, J. H. Pinckross, C. H. Lavers, A. Dent, J. A. Schepel, G. C. Busgers, Dr. Willis, F. Wheeler, H. Cook, Mrs. Wolf, C. Rickerby, Mrs. W. C. Karthals and child, H. Yas, L. Von de Pilder, W. E. Clark, Dr. Geert, 5 Japanese; and 68 in steerage.

## FOR CALIFORNIA:

S. C. Bigelow;

Per *Oregonian*, for Shanghai, &c.:

## FOR HIOGO:

Yoshida Hayanari and servant, Mr. Kaneko, E. E. Muson and servant, Iwano, E. C. Kirby, E. W. Clark and servant, J. C. Ballagh, E. Vincienini, J. L. Liebermann and servant, 9 Japanese; 23 Japanese in the steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI:

3 Japanese; and 16 in steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI:

W. Foster, J. Duncan, T. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, J. J. Heemskerk, and 3 Japanese; 5 Japanese in steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Madras*, from Hongkong:

Messrs. C. Bate, R. Sairo, Mr. and Mrs. Canzi, Dr. A. McDonald, R.N., J. S. Cape, Miss Winsor; and 7 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Volga*, from Hongkong:

Messrs. M. L. James, Martin, Vidal, A. Lon, Chung Wexo.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:

Messrs. J. R. Cunningham, T. Olyphant, M. Minan, E. H. House, A. H. Groom, T. Lepper, W. H. Hames, W. Dillon, J. Eaton, Profos or Vanek, M. Vanek, Dr. Masaki, Capt. C. B. Ellis, J. L. Liebermann, 3 Japanese officers; and 68 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bachelor; and 1 in steerage.

## FOR NEW YORK:

Rev. S. A. Devenport and F. W. Winn.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. Ford, M. Sichel, Pinto, and 1 Chinese.

## FOR POINT DE GALLE:

Captain Williams.

## FOR PORT SAID:

Madame Rosa Greenberg.

## FOR MARSEILLES:

Mr. and Madame Manhold.

Per P. M. S. *Golden Age*, for Shanghai, &c. —

## FOR HIOGO:

L. Van de Palder, W. H. Hariss, L. Markworld, M. Lepper, A. H. Groom. 25 in Steerage.

## FOR SHANGHAI:

Capt. Ville, J. J. Mathews. 10 in Steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI:

20 in Steerage.

## REPORTS.

The British 3-masted schooner *Countess of Errol* reports very heavy weather during the passage, with strong E.N.E. winds. Were off Oosima for 6 days with a cross head-sea. Before leaving Taiwanfoo, three Japanese officers arrived there from the south end of the island. They reported that there were 40 prisoners in the hands of the Japanese. From Formosa these Japanese went to Shanghai in a Chinese gun-boat.

The New York Agent  
FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. R. BLACK in the *Japan Gazette* ceases from this day.

For the present, however, the paper will continue to be edited by Mr. BLACK.

J. R. BLACK,

C. D. MOSS,

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, 20th July, 1874.

Printed and published by the Proprietors, CHARLES D. MOSS and JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. "Great Republic."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents.  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies, ...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY

FROM 3RD TO 13TH AUGUST, 1874.

#### BIRTH.

On the 4th August, a daughter to Mrs H. Cope.

#### Summary.

OUR last Mail Summary left this by the P. M. Steamer *Japan* on the 3rd inst. We are since in receipt of the following Mails:—

	Due.	Arrived.
American Mail.....	Augt. 2nd	Augt. 2nd
French "....."	" 5th	" 4th
English "....."	" 12th	" 10th

Telegrams from Europe are to 31st July; and letters to 26th June.

THERE IS no change in the aspect of affairs between China and Japan; but Mr. Okubo the Home Minister has left for Peking, accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary for the express purpose of settling matters. Whether he supplants Yanagiwara or merely acts with him jointly, we are not informed; and the instructions he bears with him have not been permitted to leak out in the smallest degree. He is now the man to whom the country looks to steer it clear of danger; but there is a predominant feeling, that it is better to fight China, at whatever risk, than yield in the smallest degree to menace.

THREE STEAMERS have been purchased by the Japanese within the past few days. They are the P. M. Steamer *New York*, for \$250,000, the P. & O. Steamer *Madras*, for \$90,000, and the Steamer *Acantha* for \$118,000. It is said that these have been purchased by a private company; but even if it be so, there is no doubt that it is for government purposes. Troops have been embarked

this week, whose destination is believed to be Formosa. At all events they are ready to be thrown into Formosa, if the Chinese make any hostile demonstrations in that quarter; but of this we do not see any likelihood. General Le Gendre, who left about a fortnight ago for Foochow, has full powers to settle things amicably; and Mr. Okubo, we are sure, has the same end in view. On Saturday last, a report became current in the settlement that a telegram had arrived, announcing the arrest of General Le Gendre, on his landing at Amoy. We attach no credit to the report. It would be both illegal and short-sighted—because no European is more likely than he to be able to make things pleasant with the Chinese.

Pending all this uncertainty, both sides are making vast preparations.

THIS BEING the period of the Summer vacations, a great many foreigners have received passes from the government to travel in the interior; which shews that the minds of the powerful in Japan are not exactly like those of the Medes and Persians. However rigidly they had intended to exclude foreigners from going beyond treaty limits, they have yielded the privilege not only to persons in their employ but to many others. Hakoné, in the mountain range, more than double the distance from Yokohama we are allowed by treaty to traverse, is so full of foreigners that it seems likely to become like one of the hill stations in India during the summer months. And many of the visitors are without any passes at all.

A LITTLE life was imparted among us a few days ago by a canoe sailing race. No less than nineteen canoes competed, and the sight was a very pretty one. Several upsets took place, but no serious accident. As we write, another is about starting, the canoes being handicapped, so as to give all a fair chance.

By THE last mail from San Francisco, Colonel Shepard, late U. S. Consul in Yokohama, who had been home on leave, and who during his absence, resigned his office, returned to Yokohama, to deliver over the charge to his successor, Mr. Van Buren. The latter came in the same steamer; and, on taking charge, announced himself as Consul General for Japan. Mr. Geo. N. Mitchell has acted as Consul during Colonel Shepard's absence, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the community.

ON SUNDAY, the 9th inst., an interesting ceremony took place at the Roman Catholic Church, Yokohama; the baptism of a bell presented by the father of the late Count Daru, in memory of his son, who was drowned in Odawara Bay some two years ago. The Church was crowded by persons of all creeds. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop, assisted by many attendant priests.

Gen. Myers and Col. Lyford, U. S. A., who were specially commissioned by President Grant to bring presents, chiefly consisting of specimens of new and improved arms, from the Government of the United States to the Mikado, were presented at Court yesterday morning (11th) by Minister Bingham.

OKUBO has gone to China, as Japanese Minister-Resident and Plenipotentiary. Ito Hakubumi, Sangi, will fulfil Okubo's duties as Naimukiyo, during his absence, in addition to his own as Kobukiyo.

Jinshū Ijichi Masuharo, Gicho, is appointed Sangi.

Shoshū Yamagata Ariaki, the chief of Army Department, and Jinshū Kurodo Kiyotaka, chief of Kaitakushi, are also appointed Sangi.

THE RECEIPTS of the Telegraph Department during the month of June were 8,093 yen, 89 sen, 9 rin; and 1,996 dollars.

AN article appears in Saturday's issue (1st.) of the *Japan Mail*, under the heading "A new view of the Formosan question" (communicated). It is clearly and ably written; but it is not "a new view." It is what has been enunciated in the *Gazette* from the first; for, though we have seen and pointed out the possible consequences of the action taken by Japan, we have never doubted, nor failed to uphold, the fact of right being with the Japanese, in so far as the two ministers Kung and Soyesima are concerned; or the second very important fact that both the English and Americans had taken the same steps as the Japanese have done, and that the main difference lies simply in the Japanese having done effectually, through having a sufficient force, what their predecessors failed in through over-confidence in themselves and contempt of their foe. We are pleased to see that, to an unprejudiced mind, the view we have always and persistently taken appears the correct one; and we ask the writer of the communicated article in the *Mail* to absolve the foreign press at large from hostility to the Japanese in this expedition; as, with the exception of the *Japan Mail* and the *Japan Herald*, the foreign press in Japan seems to us to lean the other way. Almost everything that is said by the writer of the article has been said over and over again by ourselves; and the Yedo paper, the *Tokei Journal*, which has been particularly closely informed of matters connected with the Formosan expedition, has been strongly on the same side.

We do not at all find fault with the writer for reading the generally well-written articles of the *Japan Mail*, but we do warn him against attaching too much weight to the information of that journal; and imagining that it is the *foreign press*. It loves to cry aloud in the market places, "We, we alone are infallible; and all other newspapers are beneath contempt." But it must be a most singularly ill-informed reader who believes it. Only a week or two ago, it pooh-poohed the idea of China having entertained the idea of a money indemnity to the Japanese; yet, in the same paper in which the article appears on the "new view," is a translation of an official account of what had taken place at Liankiao, in which it is distinctly stated that "China sent a proposal to the effect that she would pay a sum of 500,000 taels to defray the expenses of the expedition, and therefore begged us to withdraw our troops. However, the amount of the indemnity proposed being insufficient, and moreover the Commander-in-chief not having authority to decide on such a matter on his own responsibility, the offer was refused."

It is perfectly true that there has been much said by foreigners in blame of the general acts of the present Government of Japan; and that the real cause of this apparent inimical criticism lies in the determined opposition of the present members of the Government, most of whom have received the greatest kindness and hospitality in Europe and America, to the desires of the foreigners in Japan; even although the natives are themselves convinced that their yielding would be for the benefit of the empire. But no! They put their foot down, and they have kept it immovable. The result is that they have weakened the old friendly feeling; and yet, sooner or later, they will be obliged to yield.

It is the opinion of some, that foreign Ministers have, in consequence of this antagonism of the Japanese Ministers, stirred the Chinese against the Japanese. This can hardly be so. Every one ought to know that it is the duty of a Minister of a foreign country resident at

one court, to inform the representative of his sovereign in an adjacent territory of any such proceedings as are going on there with regard to the possessions of that adjacent territory. So the foreign Ministers here naturally represented the doings of the Japanese Government in respect of Formosa, to the representatives of their various countries in China. There is nothing hostile in this; and there certainly is nothing unfriendly in letting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Japan know their views of such an enterprise. If those views be opposed to Japan, it is far more friendly to reveal them, and explain the action they would under certain circumstances be compelled to take, than to remain silent—and take that action suddenly and at short notice, if circumstances required. We cannot for one instant believe that, however they may be annoyed with the present Japanese ministry, the foreign Ministers would do or say anything likely to injure this country; and we do not believe that there is a single foreigner in the country who, if it became necessary for him to declare for Japan or China, would not instantly draw to the side of Japan.

It is all nonsense to talk of any serious wish of the foreign community to see China attack Japan. Should such a misfortune for both countries happen, as that war should be declared, Japan will see that she has the sympathy, at least, of all foreigners on her soil. But we do not believe in the likelihood of war. The possibility—Yes! But not the probability.

Some amusement has been caused among those who have heard the "big talk" concerning the comparative chances of the Japanese and Chinese in case of war. We avow ourselves of those who think favorably of the chances of the Japanese. They are a nation of swordsmen. The sword, we shall be told, is not of much use against the rifle. No, it is not, when the rifle is in trained hands. But what was the claymore in the hands of the highlanders in 1745, as compared with the musket in the hands of trained soldiers? Let Preston-Pans, Carlisle, Falkirk, reply. Japan has enough, trained, well-equipped soldiers, to bring face to face with China's trained troops; and after them come the whole fighting population, with that terrible weapon to which the claymore is but a toy; and with a spirit not surpassed by any soldiers in the world. Let but the call be made, and Japan has in one month an army far more numerous than can possibly be required, ready to go anywhere, and to do and dare anything at the command of the Emperor. And as against Chinese troops these men and these arms will be not unfavorably pitted.

In all likelihood we shall see the Japanese troops leave Formosa, directly a guarantee is given by China against further cruelties on the part of the savages; and that arrangement will not only be a satisfactory one to both parties but it will entitle Japan to the gratitude of the whole world.

The following important Notifications have been published by the Central Government.

*From the Dajokan Nisshi, Government Gazette), No. 103, of the 25th July, 1874.*

[TRANSLATION.]

TO THE SA-IN, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE KAITAKUSHI, AND THOSE CITIES AND PREFECTURES WHICH ARE OPEN FOR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

On the 6th May last, a number of police entered the English Legation at Kōjimachi in this city, unlawfully arrested one of the English Escort, beat him, carried him off by force, and detained him at the Police Station. In

consequence of this, Kukimura Haruyoshi and six others, after being dismissed, have now been convicted, and have now been severally condemned, according to the law, to the punishment named in No. 126 of the *Gazette* of the Judicial Department. In addition, a humble apology has had to be offered by our Government to the British Minister for this outrageous action.

Legations are the residences of the Representatives of foreign countries, and, according to public law, not only can the rights of the country in which they reside not be exercised over them, but also should our officers act in violation of Public Law, as the dignity and good faith of the Empire are injured thereby, they shall be severely punished. Strict care must therefore be taken to treat with special respect the Ministers of Foreign Powers and the officers attached to their Legations, and to avoid treating them with discourtesy.

The above is notified.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI.

*Daijō Daijin (Prime Minister.)*

*From Gazette of Judicial Department.*

No. 126.

SENTENCES.

Kukimura Haruyoshi, Shizoku of the Kago-shima Ken:—

On the 6th May last, whilst holding office as a Sub-Inspector of Police, you heard that when a policeman named Nakayama Motonoske was about to take into custody a person named Tachikawa Chokichi who had committed a petty offence outside the English Legation, two Englishmen came out of the Legation, told him to go away, because he was a workman in their employ, and immediately returned within the Legation; upon which, you gave orders to the said Motonoske and five others, and caused them to enter the said premises without permission, and there to seize, beat, and drag away one of the Escort of the British Minister.

The offence of causing the Escort-man to be beaten is treated according to Article 90 of the Revised Code as a grave violation of a public edict, for which the punishment is one hundred days hard labour, but by the law for crimes committed by *Samurai* is commuted to one hundred days imprisonment, to which you are therefore condemned.

Kondō Yukinari, Shizoku of the Mii Ken; Tada Masanobu and Kataishi Yoshikatsu, Shizoku of the Tokei Fu; Nakayama Motonoske 4th son of Motoyoshi, also Shizoku of Tokei Fu; Ito Hajime, eldest son of Koyata, Shizoku of Tokei Fu:—

Whilst holding office as policemen, you entered without permission the premises of the English Legation. According to Article 215 of the Revised Code, this offence is treated as that of entering the gate of the Imperial residence without leave, the punishment for which is fifty days hard labour, but by the law for crimes committed by *Samurai* is commuted to fifty days imprisonment, to which you are therefore condemned.

Yamamoto Seikichi, *Heimin* (of the common people) tenant of No. 4, 1st ward of Fujimi street, 4th smaller division, 3rd large division, Tokei:—

Whilst holding office as policeman, you entered without permission the premises of the English Legation. According to Article 215 of the Revised Code, this offence is treated as that of entering the gate of the Imperial Residence without leave, and you are accordingly sentenced to fifty days hard labour.

### TRIAL OF THE "SILSBY" STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

THE PUBLIC trial of the new steam fire-engine, manufactured by the Silsby M'fg. Co., a description of which appeared in our columns a few days ago, came off this morning in front of the New Town Hall, in presence of a great concourse of people—Europeans, Japanese, and others. Amongst the spectators we noticed Mr. Nakasima Nobuyuki, Governor of Kanagawa, Mr. Santo, Vice-Governor, and other officials of the Ken; and many of our prominent citizens, naturally taking a lively interest in the important question of protection against fire, were present on the ground, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the appearance and performance of the machine.

The engine reached the place appointed for the trial at 11.30 A.M., and was located at the edge of a fire-well (which is supplied from the native water-works), just where Honcho Dori is crossed by Asahi-machi. Mr. H. Comstock, who was sent out by the Silsby Co. as their Agent, had sole direction of the engine, and ran it, himself, during the trial. Everything being in readiness, a start was made, and sufficient steam was generated in 2½ minutes after the fire was lighted, to blow the whistle. In 8 minutes the engine started with 18 lbs. steam; and in 10 minutes, at a pressure of 25 lbs., a 1½ inch stream of water was thrown over the weather-vane of the New Town Hall spire. With 35 lbs. of steam, two 1½ in. streams were thrown quite 25 feet above the spire, notwithstanding the prevalence of a breeze which somewhat scattered the top of the jet. Taking the height of the tower at 82 feet, and that of the ironwork surmounting it at 15 feet, the total perpendicular distance thrown may be set down as about 125 feet. The hose having been then directed along the street leading to the harbour, a trial of another kind was made. With 60 lbs. of steam, two 1½ in. streams were thrown, horizontally, 165 feet, by measurement. A junction called a "Y" having been fixed to the off-side "delivery," two hose were made available from that side, and the same might have been done with the near-side delivery had the exigencies of service required it. Three 7/8 in. nozzles were then affixed to the hose, and, with a pressure of 70 lbs. of steam, fully the same distance was covered. At no time did the steam gauges, of which there are two, indicate a pressure of more than 85 lbs. of steam; at which it blew off. The pressure of water on the delivery hose, as marked by the water-gauge, shewed a maximum of 90 lbs. to the square inch. Two hundred feet of hose were in use in each "line," but the two reels which accompany the engine carry 1000 yards of patent "carbolic-rubber" hose, manufactured of 4-ply cotton duck. The suction is 4 inch. The coolies of the Yokohama Fire Brigade, under the direction of Mr. T. Davis, handled the hose, and Capt. Fletcher rendered much assistance in fulfilling the duties of *pro tem.* Fire Marshal.

The manner in which the engine worked elicited general admiration, and non-professionals, who did not pretend to understand its mechanism, were agreed as to the very powerful and efficient service which, it was plain to all, it rendered. But there were others present who were in a position to practically appreciate its admirable construction and performance, and the many engineers and engine-wrights who availed themselves of the opportunity to witness its trial seemed to be unanimous (both Americans and Europeans) that it acquitted itself, under the

able manipulation of Mr. Comstock, in an almost perfect manner. Although the wheels were not chocked or stayed in any way, it never moved a sixteenth of an inch. Such remarkable steadiness, in a high-pressure machine of 20 horse-power, with a tremendous force of water both in and out, was the theme of admiration amongst all present.

With one or two such machines in the Settlement, and a dependable supply of water brought into our midst, such as exists throughout the native town, devastation such as Yokohama has more than once witnessed from uncontrollable conflagrations ought to be altogether a thing of the past.

### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The Second Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 15th July, 1874.

The Chair was taken by the President, J. C. Hepburn, Esq., M. D., shortly before nine o'clock.

The Minutes of the last General Meeting having been confirmed, a Draft of Rules, submitted by the Council, was read and discussed, clause by clause. Having been amended in several points, it was finally passed as a whole, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Brown, seconded by Sir Harry S. Parkes, and adopted, as follows:—

#### SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan, in presenting their second Annual Report, feel much satisfaction in recapitulating the facts which prove that the organization was not uncalled for, neither has it been unappreciated.

The first number of the Society's Transactions is so much in demand that it has been found necessary to print another edition, in order to satisfy the requirements of readers at a distance. The necessity for this will be obviated, as regards the forthcoming number, by issuing a larger edition at first.

The following Papers have been read at the Regular Meetings:—

"The Warm Springs of Kusatsu," by Captain Leon Descharmes.

"Dr. Kaempfer's History of Japan;" by R. G. Watson, Esq.

"The Sword of Japan: its History and Traditions;" by T. R. D. McClatchie, Esq.

"Constructive Art in Japan;" by R. H. Brunton, Esq.

"Yezo: a Description of the Ishi-kari River, and the New Capital, Satsporo;" by Captain Bridgford, R. M. A.

"The Shintô Temples of Isé;" by E. M. Satow, Esq.

"The Games and Sports of Japanese children;" by Prof. W. E. Griffis.

"Winds and Currents in the Vicinity of the Japanese Islands;" by Capt. A. R. Brown.

"Notes of a Journey in Hitachi, Shimôsa, and Kadzusa;" by C. W. Laurence, Esq.

"Deep-sea Soundings in the Pacific;" by Captain Belknap, U. S. N.

"Has Japanese an Affinity with Aryan Languages?" by W. G. Aston, Esq.

"On the Increase of the Flora of Japan;" by Dr. Savatier.

"Meteorological Observations of Yokohama, from 1863 to 1869, inclusive;" by Dr. Hepburn.

"A Journey in North-East Japan;" by Captain Blakiston, late R. A.

The following paper has been received, and will be read next session:

"Meteorological Observations on the Station Nagasaki for 1872;" by—Geerts, Esq.

Of the interest and value of these Papers there has been ample proof, in the increased numbers of Resident Members, and of those who attend the Meetings of the Society and partake in the discussions—the substance of which, in the words of the speakers themselves, will be found incorporated in the Minutes.

Fifty-seven new Members have been added to the Society since the last Report, making the present number 168.

The Treasurer's Account shows a satisfactory balance, to the Society's credit, of \$586.22; which amount, however, is subject to an appropriation of \$300 for the increase of the Library.

A Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws has been made, and the result will be printed in conjunction with this Report.

The important subject of meteorological observations has given rise to a correspondence with the Signal Bureau at Washington, and the appointment of a committee of this Society to bring the matter to the notice of the Japanese authorities. The Council consider the plan of synchronous observations, according to the scheme of the Vienna Conference, so important, that they feel no hesitation in commending the advocacy of it to the consideration of their successors in office.

Some valuable contributions have been made to the Library and Museum; but the Council feel that, at some suitable time during the coming year, a resolute effort should be made to do something effective in regard to both these departments; also, perhaps, to provide a building suitable for the Society's business. Meanwhile, they have to acknowledge the courtesy of the Managers of the Grand Hotel in furnishing, gratuitously, convenient accommodation for the holding of periodical Meetings.

On behalf of the Council,

Ed. W. SYLIE.

Hon. Sec.

### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Receipts and Expenditure, 1st January to 30th June, 1874:

#### Dr.

To Balance in hand, 1st January	- - - -	\$295.60
" Subscriptions collected from 132 members	- - - -	660.00
at \$5	- - - -	30.00
" Donations for Library	- - - -	15.00
" do. Museum	- - - -	
		<u>\$1,000.60</u>

#### Cr.

By Sundry Furniture bought	- - - -	\$ 58.00
" Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c.	- - - -	182.38
" Grand Hotel, rent of room, &c.	- - - -	136.00
" Wages of Curator, 6 months at \$5	- - - -	30.00
" Fire Insurance, \$400 to 20th April, 1875	- - - -	8.00
		<u>414.38</u>
" Balance	- - - -	586.22
		<u>\$1,000.60</u>

To Balance deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	- - - -	\$586.22
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HERBERT COPE,

Hon. Treasurer, *pro tem.*

The adoption of this Report having been moved by Mr. Goodwin and seconded by Mr. Wilkin, was agreed to, and the Chairman appointed a Committee to nominate the officers for the ensuing year, whose recommendation of the following gentlemen was adopted;



*President.*—Rev. S. R. Brown, D. D.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., and C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

*Council.*—J. C. Hepburn, Esq. M.D., A. J. Wilkin, Esq., W. G. Howell, Esq., R. H. Brunton, Esq., and T. Walsh, Esq.

*Treasurer.*—J. Thurburn, Esq.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Rev. E. W. Syle.

*Recording Secretary.*—G. H. Pole, Esq.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the late Council for the successful conduct of affairs which had marked their administration, expressing at the same time regret at the retirement of Dr. Hepburn from the Presidency, the meeting terminated.—*Japan Mail.*

### THE CANOE HANDICAP SAILING RACE.

(By Our Aquatic Reporter.)

Owing to the fresh breeze blowing during the early part of the afternoon of yesterday (5th), several of the canoes which had been out for a "feeler" came back with reefs in. The consequence was, that many started under small sail, and, with the light puffs under the Bluff, were nowhere, the larger canvas'd craft getting away with the lead; Mr. Tripp's noticeably first, with a large lateen sail, rounding the P. M. S. buoy some minutes ahead of all; Mr. A. Dare's next, Mr. Smyth, Dr. Buckle and J. J. Dare, following. The rest were dodging about for some time afterwards, and but few of them got round at all.

Up to this point, there were no less than four capsize, to the amusement of lookers-on, the canoeists luckily being all good swimmers.

A fast run now took place before a south-westerly breeze, freshening as the boats drew away from the land. The next casualty was Mr. Tripp's sail giving way, just before coming up with Spit Buoy, throwing him completely out of the race, although he had hitherto had an immense lead. Mr. Alfred Dare then overhauled him, and was the first to round the Spit Buoy, followed, shortly afterwards, by Messrs. Smyth, J. J. Dare and Buckle.

It was now a closed-hauled tack in towards the P. & O. tug buoy off the Club, which was first passed by Mr. Smyth, Alfred Dare close behind him and to windward.

A series of humbugging short tacks had then to be made under the land, to reach the flag-boat, which was somewhat badly placed, close under the Bund, both leading boats having great difficulty in reaching it at all. After much dodging and fluking it resulted in Mr. Alfred Dare's winning by about 6 inches, Smyth second. Mr. Julius Dare came in third, some five minutes afterwards; Dr. Buckle and Mr. Jones, fourth and fifth, were the only others out of the nineteen starters who completed the course.

We hear that another sailing race is shortly to take place, for a presented prize; by which time it is to be hoped that more canoeists will come to the front.

### SAILING MATCH.

A MOST interesting match came off yesterday afternoon (9th), between Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson's *Zephyr* and Dr. Dalliston's *Tantivy*. The stakes were \$25 aside, and the course twice round the Lightship and shipping. It was agreed that the larger craft, the *Zephyr*, was to allow her antagonist 8 minutes, should it be blowing hard; otherwise they were to sail on even terms. As it was in

reality blowing half a gale of wind, the *Tantivy* took advantage of the concession, but unfortunately, as will be seen, without success.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather, and the ugly appearances to windward, both yachts punctually appeared at the starting post, and were under weigh at 2 p.m., sharp; the smaller craft, the *Tantivy*, getting up her sails with wonderful celerity. The *Zephyr* followed shortly afterwards, and, notwithstanding her heavy gear and great spread of canvas, she was but little behind-hand.

The *Tantivy* of course went off with the lead, but, finding the *Zephyr* rapidly coming up astern, when about abreast of the Spit Buoy somewhat unwisely shook out the reef in her mainsail and allowed the *Zephyr* to pass to windward of her. The south-westerly gale freshening up off the land gave them a sharp run out to the Light Ship, which was passed by the *Zephyr* in 16½ minutes, the *Tantivy* following 1¼ minute later; both craft dropping the peaks of their mainsails as they gybed round the Light-vessel. A very ugly squall then came out from off the land, with hard gusts and rain, in which both boats had as much as they could stagger under, the smaller one being in up to her skylights, almost all the time.

The *Zephyr*, her covering-board awash and tearing along with the lead, stood right in for Kanagawa, and then went about for the first time, laying well up along the land. At 10 min. to 3 p.m., she completed the first round, in 50 min.; very fair going, the course being about 8 miles.

The *Tantivy* also laid well up, and fetched past the starting point some 7 min. later, apparently not the least deterred by the previous hard "dusting" outside.

The second round was made in much finer weather, the squall having blown over, although the wind still held hard and gusty from the S. W. The little *Tantivy* pluckily held on after her larger antagonist, although at times completely buried in the sea and spray, and almost overpowered with her whole main-sail; in fact, the way she managed to carry it at all was a wonder, and there can be no doubt that it told much against her when she had to come up close-hauled, as she could not hold her wind like the big towering cutter, and in one of the harder gusts had to lower away her foresail.

The big cutter had the rest of the race all to herself, and rounded the Light-ship for the second time at 3.5 p.m. She carried even her gaff-topsail right up to the last turn, and finished off the race, in 1 hour and 40 min., at 20 min. to 4 p.m. A shift in the wind unluckily took place as the *Tantivy* came up, and, breaking her off, she had to pass to leeward of the buoy, 11 min. astern of the *Zephyr*. Eventually, after a tack, she passed to windward of it, at 2 min. to 4 p.m., or 18 min. astern.

Both crews deserve great credit for sailing a race in such dirty weather, and thus affording lookers-on the sight, seldom if ever seen in this bay, of racing in half a gale of wind. The way they got up their canvas and handled their boats was beyond criticism, and shewed that, although all were landmen, they had had their hands well in when afloat; and, though amateurs, they were not altogether fine-weather sailors.

### THE CLAIMS AGAINST THE HAN.

WE PUBLISH below the principal portions of the judgments delivered by M. Berthemy, acting as arbitrator in the claims presented by certain British subjects, against several of the

old Han. There were, in all, seven cases; but both Mr. Hannen and Tamano agreed that neither Mr. A. Howell nor Capt. Blakiston had any legal foundation for their claims. The other four have now been decided, and in these the Government has practically proved the same thing. We have not published the arguments by which M. Berthemy arrives at his conclusions; but we may say that they evince a careful consideration of the evidence, and have led to decisions which are just and equitable to all parties.

The following are a few comments by which M. Berthemy introduces his decisions:

By the terms of an arrangement entered into on the 12th March last, by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty, having for its object the definite settlement of certain claims lodged by English subjects against the late provincial administrations, represented to-day by the Central Government, I have been asked to decide, in the capacity of umpire, upon complaints, to the number of four, concerning which no agreement could be arrived at by Messrs. Tamano and Hannen, who had been designated as arbitrators by the two parties.

These complaints are those of Messrs. Scott against the Tonami Han, Kirby against the Iwasaki Han, Cabeldu against the Tonami Han, Pitman against the Hiromaye Han. Having studied the documents placed at my disposal, I am in a position to draw up my opinion. The claims I have had to examine have identically the same origin. At different periods, time-contracts have been made by British with Japanese subjects; resulting from these contracts, goods have been delivered, but they have not been paid for, or in part only. Now, the purchasers, were they, as the plaintiffs allege, proxies of certain Hans? If they had powers to act, the Central Government, which, in assuming to itself the rights of the late provincial administrations, has naturally taken upon itself the obligations of these latter, is evidently responsible. If they had no power to act, as the defence maintains, this responsibility does not exist. It might be asked, it is true, as was done at the time of the enquiry, previously made, whether, in the one case, the seller omitted to make the enquiries necessary to assure himself of the official character of the persons with whom he was dealing; whether, in the other, the precautions taken and the guarantees asked for by him, do not indicate that he had his doubts about this same character. But such considerations cannot modify the basis itself of the litigation. In reality the question is not to establish that the plaintiffs *had grounds to believe* that they were dealing with the representative of such or such Han, but in fact whether they were dealing with such representatives.

I will, then, briefly pass in review each one of these claims, leaving aside, as much as possible, the arguments which seems to me not to bear in a direct manner upon the principle which I have just stated, and refraining from recurring to the facts and figures too well-known by the two parties to necessitate the re-mention of them.

#### I.

##### SCOTT & CO. v. THE TONAMI HAN.

The prosecution alleges that the persons named Hara Genjiro, Tanaka Sanat, and Nakayama Otonoske, were authorised to buy from Scott, in the name of the Tonami Han, certain goods.

After reviewing the evidence M. Berthemy says:—

I am of opinion that the Japanese Government, substituted for the Tonami Han, is not legally responsible for the non-execution of engagements entered into in April—May, 1871, by Nakayama Otonoske, Tanaka Sanai, and Hara Genjiro, but that these latter had, by fraudulent manoeuvres, imposed upon the good faith of Scott.

Nevertheless, I do not think I am overstepping the limits of the commission which has been committed to me, in calling the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to a point which has certainly not escaped his perspicuity. When, actuated by motives I am not called upon to consider, the Japanese Government consented to indemnify the American house owning the *Rising Sun* for the loss it sustained by the act of the persons mentioned above, it contracted towards Scott, — a victim of the guilty doings of these same persons, under conditions nearly identical—a moral obligation which it will fulfil, I cannot doubt, as soon as it shall have seen the question of right, in my estimation incontestable, decided in its favour. In the affair of the *Rising Sun* the indemnity was paid, I am fully aware, as a voluntary act. Legally, the injured party had no better grounds for obtaining it than has Scott in the case in hand. But the Japanese Government will not be willing to have it thought that its decisions in such matters are influenced by questions of nationality.

## II.

## CABELDU v. THE IWAZAKI HAN.

In March—April, 1871, Yoshida Zanzo, an employé of the Riu-Siu Yamasaki, for the sale of the productions of the Iwazaki Han, buys from Cabeldu goods, and pays something on account, engaging himself to complete the payment by a certain fixed time. He affixes to the contract a signature in blank, bearing the seal of the Riu-Siu, and implying the responsibility of the Han, and then disappears, after having squandered the money realized by the sale at excessively low prices of the goods he had thus procured. Now, was he authorized to make use of this blank signature in the commercial transaction in question?

Upon the evidence of Yoshida, M. Berthemy decides that he had no such authorization, and concludes:

I am of the opinion that the Japanese Government is not responsible for the loss sustained by Cabeldu.

## III.

## KIRBY &amp; Co. v. THE TONAMI HAN.

This claim, in its principal features, presents the same aspect as that of Scott. Like this latter, Kirby has been the victim of fraudulent manoeuvres, notwithstanding the care he took to make enquiries of functionaries whose competence he could not suspect.

M. Berthemy here reviews the evidence, and sums up as follows:

Referring to my conclusions upon the claim of Mr. Scott, I do not consider the Japanese Government as legally responsible for the execution of the contract signed by Nakayama, Hara, Tanaka and Akabane; but I think it morally obliged, on account of the compromise between it and the owners of the *Rising Sun*, to indemnify Kirby in the same proportion.

## IV.

## PITMAN v. THE HIROMAYE OR TSUGARU HAN.

This claim is based upon two considerations. In the first place, the contract for the goods purchased of Pitman was signed, it seems, by

Imamura Yagaro, Imamura Yukitchiro, and by Matsui Hayata, as representing the Hiromaye Han; in the second place, payment of the value of the goods was guaranteed by a mortgage upon the ship *Saturnus* (*Toyo-maru*). It seems that, through negligence, the employés of the Government allowed this vessel to leave the port of Hakodate, thereby causing the plaintiff to lose the lien by which he calculated to reimburse himself.

M. Berthemy reviews the evidence in this case at considerable length. He states that, on the 10th April (Pitman's contract bears date 19th April, 1870), the *Saturnus* was mortgaged to Siber and Brennwald for \$9,200; and that they had a prior lien on the vessel. By the custom of hypothecation then existing, the first mortgage-creditor took possession, the second reimbursing himself out of the other property of the debtor. M. Berthemy points out that the lien may produce, on sale, more than the first debt, and that, by custom, this would be retained by the first mortgage-creditor, which, M. Berthemy points out, "amounts to a denial of justice."

He therefore concludes:—

I am of opinion that the Japanese Government is not responsible towards Pitman for the non-execution of the contract signed the 30th November, 1870, by Imamura Yagaro, Imamura Yukitchiro, and Matsui Hayata; that it is not responsible for the consequences of the negligence of the authorities of Hakodate, seeing that this negligence has, in reality, caused no prejudice to Pitman: that it is not legally responsible for the ultimate consequences of the measure which gave possession to Siber and Brennwald, without reserve, of a pledge upon which Pitman had equally a lien. But at the same time I am of the opinion that, if the sale of the *Saturnus* realized more than \$9,200,—the amount of Siber and Brennwald's mortgage—the Japanese Government is morally bound to pay to Pitman a sum equal to that excess, swelled by the interest calculated at the average rate at Yokohama, and counting from the day the ship was handed over to the first mortgage-creditor.—*Tokei Journal*.

## HAKODATE.

30th July, 1874.

(From An Extra-ordinary Correspondent.)

Your Correspondent begs to convey to the *Gazette* that he has returned to Hakodate from an excellent salmon-fishing tour; during which, he has thoroughly qualified himself to represent the two classic boroughs of "Scabby" and "Pombetz" in the first Japanese Parliament; in which dual piscatorial villages his constituents have initiated him into the sacred mystery of the chopstick, which he can now wield with ease and safety. He would also intimate to the enterprising *Gazette*, that the steamer *Maggie Lauder* is now undergoing an overhaul on Messrs. Thompson and Bowick's slip; also that the schooner *Hokaido* was yesterday launched from the yard of the same firm with very great success; christened by Miss Parkes, the daughter of our respected Sir Harry. The full assemblage of Hakodate ladies was present, with the exception of the wives of certain wretched individuals who, it appears, can realize no kind of happiness but the production of long faces and perpetual psalm-singing. A platform was erected, with awning, etc., surrounded by flags, where a liberal supply of champagne, ice-cream, and so forth supplied the emergency of the hour. At seven o'clock, dinner, with the usuals, wound up the day's doings, and the event will

be looked upon as an epoch in the annals of Hakodate. The Japs. assembled to the number of three thousand. Your Correspondent was toasted by the ship-carpenters, for his many excellent qualities, when he made a forcible and telling speech, and sang the "Mistletoe Bough." He bids the officials of the *Gazette* to keep virtue as their primary model, and offers them *Benedicite*!

## Overland Jottings, between Niigata and Yokohama.

IN ANY other country but Japan, twenty years of civilization and European intercourse would afford such opportunities for gaining a knowledge of life and manners in the interior as would leave little indeed to be desired. But, here, the facilities for acquiring such information are so limited, thanks to the present obstructive policy of the government, that any little glimpses that can be obtained behind the curtain which divides the Children of the Land of the Rising Sun from the "outer barbarians" must surely prove of interest; the more especially as the Japanese seem to be straining every nerve, not only to prevent the extension of the present Treaty Limits, but to contract still more the narrow boundaries within which foreigners are confined.

The following notes are from the pen of a gentleman to whom we are already much indebted for interesting items of country news, and who enjoys opportunities for sight-seeing not usually accorded to foreigners:—

We left Niigata by boat, at 2 P.M. on the 17th ulto., crossed the Shinanogawa, and sailed up some narrow canals connecting it with the Aranokawa, which is certainly a finer river than the first-named. It is said by the boatmen to have 20 feet of water, and often more, on the bar, so that junks of any size can enter. During the last civil war, we were told, steamers came up it, with troops, for some distance. Up more canals, and, at 8 P.M., arrived at Shibata, the old capital of the Ken. It is a dirty straggling old city, containing nothing of interest. The water communication between the two towns was formerly very bad, and several portages had to be made; but, during the last year, a private Company deepened the worst places, and have been allowed to levy a tax of 1 tempo on ever boat passing through, during the next five years. The rice looked well, and had not suffered from the late floods which did so much damage around Nagaoka. There were also some fine fields of flax. The farmers were all busy gathering river weeds, which they use for manure. In the middle of one very wide canal near Niigata, there was a pretty little willow-fringed island, with a neat temple on it, and a very large carved stone slab, which had been erected to commemorate the loss of a great number of lives by flood and storm near that place, about 50 years ago. Here also we met many large timber rafts, coming down from the mountain streams.

Left Shibata at 5 A.M. on the 18th, for Akitane, distant about 9 miles. The roads were very bad and steep. The town is a long, straggling place, containing many sake breweries. A number of very fine and large dogs were noticeable, as there are but few in Niigata and Shibata. Here all goods seem to be hauled about by women, on large coolie carts with strong solid wheels. The road for quite two miles was lined on each side with fine old cedar trees, giving a very pleasant shade. Several fields of tea-plants and many mulberry trees were to be

seen. Arrived at Akitane at 11 A.M., but had to wait some time for coolies, as they were out in the fields and had to be called in. The road now became very steep and narrow. At 1 P.M. arrived at Aria. This is a nice, clean village, where all were engaged in silk culture, and the surrounding villages seemed of the same kind. On enquiry as to the cause of their unusually neat appearance, I found they had all been burnt during the civil war, and that the government, to encourage and assist the people to rebuild, quickly and well, had given them leave to cut as much wood as they required. Passing several more villages, we gradually ascended the range, and, reaching the top, halted at a small place called Suwatooge, from which the sea and the distant island of Awashima could be distinctly seen. The height of the pass, by road, as given by the villagers, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ri. About half a ri further on, came to Sugawa, at an elevation of 2 ri, from which place a fine view of the Wakamatsu valley is obtained. The town itself can just be made out, lying away on the extreme edge of the valley, under the mountains. The descent from here is very steep, and took a long time. It was quite late when we arrived at Sugawa, a dirty straggling village, situate at the foot of the mountain.

Next day, the road wound through the valley, which was planted with rice and flax. Halted for the night at Takaku, and next morning reached Wakamatsu, famous as being the last place which the Aidzu clan held for the Tycoon. The town was then nearly all burnt, and seems to have suffered severely from fires since. A great portion was in a very ruinous condition, and the whole place had an air of decay about it. Here we were informed that there was a nearer way to Nikko than that by the main road; and that a foreigner and his wife had gone on by it only two days previously. The post-master advised us to keep to the main road, and in the end this proved good advice, as the party mentioned arrived in Nikko one day later than ourselves, with their horses completely done up; they reported the road as very bad. After leaving Wakamatsu, the mountain roads were exceedingly steep and difficult of ascent; but they were pleasantly shaded by numbers of fine trees, chiefly cedars. A great many of the trees from which the lacquer varnish is obtained were to be seen on the adjacent hills. Flowers were also abundant and very pretty, especially large red and white lilies. Passing many small places of no interest, we reached Makenouchi, where we put up for the night. The next morning, starting early, we soon struck the main road to Hakodadi. Here we first saw the telegraph wires, running northward. At 10 A.M., came to Shirakawa, a large and well-built town. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in the silk trade. Many large houses were full of young girls engaged in silk-reeling, and each side of the streets was taken up with trays of cocoons, drying in the sun. We arrived at Otawarra that evening. Next morning, the road lay across a very large grassy plain, upon which many fine bulls and horses were feeding. At 4 P.M. arrived at Emaichi, where the direct road to Nikko commences; gradually ascending, but beautifully shaded by very tall cedars. The first part of Nikko is called Yeta-machi and seems given up to the business of dressing skins; many of which, principally deer, bear, and monkey, were exposed for sale. A little distance further on, we reached the town of Hachi-ishe, which lies at the foot of Nikko-san ("Sun-light Mountain.") It is one long street, and consists chiefly of tea-houses,

for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims and visitors to Nikko. We stayed at the tea-house of Sussiki Kisojo, which is very conveniently situated, being near the temples. Its elevation is 1,900 feet above sea-level, and it is consequently very cool and pleasant. It had one great recommendation, the host was a pleasant man and a good guide. To make things still more pleasant there were no musquitos, and during our stay we never used nets. Early next morning, in company with an American Civil Engineer, who was making a trip through the country, and whom we met here, we started for Chusenji. The mountain guide not arriving in time, we set off without one, leaving orders for him to come after us. The principal sights we intended should be seen on that day, were the waterfalls and the lake, and the town and temple of Chusenji. Thinking that by following the river we must reach the falls, we made the attempt, but it proved no easy task, as the bed was that of a mountain torrent, choked up with immense boulders, which had fallen from the cliffs towering for a great height on each side. It turned out, eventually, that we had taken the wrong side of the river, and so got off the direct track; thus making our walk much longer, but enabling us to see what, by the tangled path, was evidently rarely visited, viz, a long row of Buddhist images, certainly more than 200, every twentieth being much larger than the rest. They were in a sitting posture, and nearly all covered with a thick coating of moss, which had the effect of adding much to their calm and placid expression of countenance. Regaining the direct path, which now ran along the side of the river, we frequently crossed and re-crossed on very shaky bridges, the deep torrent running swiftly below. After travelling about six miles we reached the bottom of the mountain, and the ascent, which had hitherto been gradual, became very steep. On the road up, there are two houses for resting, and, half way up, a tea-house, where we had a good rest, then on again. Soon we came in sight of a waterfall, but one of no great magnitude. When about three parts of the way up, a narrow path branched off to the principal fall, which is called K'gan. Not obtaining a good view from here, we scrambled down a narrow track, where the least slip would have resulted in a fall into the vortex of the whirl below. Even from here the view of the fall was not a good one, and our American friend was much annoyed that he could not get at a more suitable point from which to take the height of it. The guide-book gives it as 75 jo, or 750 feet, but this is certainly far out. The fall is very pretty, dropping sheer down without a break. Amidst the spray, crowds of swallows with their young were darting about and disporting in the sun.

Our guide had not yet turned up, and we found some difficulty in regaining the main track. Soon, through the trees, we saw the glitter of the deep blue and prettily embowered lake of Chusenji, and we quickly entered the now nearly deserted town of that name. One's feelings were very strange in walking through it, nearly all the houses being shut up and empty.

At noon, we gained the welcome shelter of the tea-house, and rested in a pretty room having a fine view of the lake and surrounding mountains. By barometrical observation the height of the lake was found to be 3,800 feet; and, high above us, towered the mountain of Mantis-san, at a distance by road to the summit of yet 3 ri 8 cho; we did not ascend it. From the top, the view is said to be very fine,

and there is also a little *miya*, or shrine, near which, on a stone altar, is placed a number of old swords. Their former owners, having committed some crime, in expiation placed them there as a part of their vow. The town of Chusenji, when full of white-robed pilgrims, must present a very pretty appearance. During the seventeen days in August when this town is open to them, their numbers often exceed six or seven thousand. After resting a little, we started downward. The lake is 1 ri wide, by 3 long. There is little to be seen, and a notice board prohibits fishing or shooting. Our American friend wished to get at some place on the way down where he could obtain a good view of the falls, from the base if possible, and our guide not having turned up, we followed the sound of the falls and entered a ravine which we hoped would lead to the foot of it; but after descending, for some time, a path presenting many difficulties, we came to a sheer cliff with a drop of more than 400 feet. There was nothing for it but to turn back and climb up again; a most difficult matter, as the gravel and stones gave way beneath our feet. "Our American cousin," however, who had seen much mountaineering, both in his own country and among the Andes, went ahead as guide and led us to a spur. After much monkey-like climbing, at last we reached the plateau once more, and soon struck the road. We reached home at 5 P.M., having spent a most enjoyable day. Here we found the travellers of whom we heard at Wakamatsu. They had come along slowly, there being a lady in the party. Their horses were much cut up, having as their betto wofully described it, only six legs amongst the three of them.

At 7 A.M., next morning, with our host as guide, we set out to visit the temples, which were quite near to the tea-house. The river runs just in front of them, and two very fine and strong bridges are thrown across it. The principal one, which is painted and gilt, is supported on immense stone pillars. Except on the 17th April, when there is a *matsuri*, it is closed, being only used now (as formerly) by the reigning family. It is called "The Serpent Bridge." After crossing the second bridge, you ascend a series of steps made of very large stones, shaded by an avenue of huge cedars, and arrive at the main gate. The first object of interest on entering is an immense stone *Tori-i*, presented by the Prince of the province of Fukuoka. Its dimensions, as measured by ourselves, were: height 32 feet; circumference of pillars 11 ft. 2 in.; length of top stone 45 ft., lower stone 39 ft. 6 in., and distance between the pillars 20 feet 1 in. The next object of interest was a five-storied pagoda, the height of which is 175 feet. The whole was lacquered, gilt, and adorned with much carving, the old Tokugawa crest predominating. There are several curiously-carved stones, one called the *Arame-ishe* ("Smooth-Seaweed Stone") and another like the top of an umbrella. On each side of the main or inner gate stand the statues of two warriors in full armour, each about 12 feet in height, very gaudily bedaubed with vermillion. At their backs stand two lions, one green and one blue and gold. The court-yard is filled with very large "candelabra." One, in the shape of a lotus flower, has 38 burners, and was a present from Corea. There is also a large and curiously-carved bell from the same place.

We observed two other very large bronze candelabra, one of which was a present from Holland and the other from Liu-Kiu. We now entered the chief temple, which is most tastefully decorated. The chief room or hall

contains 30 mats, the altar room 20, and the rooms on each side 18. That on the right-hand side is called the Hobo or Phoenix room, and was used by the Tycoons when visiting the tomb of Gongen-sama (Iyeyas). The opposite room is called the Taka or Hawk room, and was used by the Court princes in attendance. Each room is beautifully decorated with large carved panels, on which are represented in different positions the birds they are named after. There are four panels in each room, each made of a single piece of wood, measuring 5 feet 3 inches wide, by 6 feet 6 inches high. The rest of the rooms contains paintings of animals. In the Tycoon's room there is a small frame upon which are hung 16 small but sweet-sounded bells, and some small drums on stands. In the Kuges room, there is nothing of interest but a large Chinese screen. In the main hall, facing the entrance, is the mirror and paper symbols of the Shinto religion. Around the walls are hung thirty-six pictures of famous poets and authors, painted by a former Emperor. The roof of this room contains 100 panels, each painted with dragons and other mythic beasts. The altar or altar room is divided from the large entrance hall by a network of brass, with silk blinds. On entering, you descend four steps, and in front is a dais approached by five steps. Over the top of it are eight heavily-gilt elephant heads, and, on each side, large silver vases hold flowers, firs, bamboos, plum-blossoms &c., in silver and silver-gilt. The flowers are 5 feet high and the vases 2 feet. The sides of the room are masses of flowers done in lacquer, the hollyhock, the Tokugawa emblem, predominating. Every available inch of space is filled with carvings or lacquer-work.

On leaving this temple we went to visit the tomb of Iyeyas. The approach is by a long stone gallery, shaded by cedar trees. The pillars of the gallery and the framework of the balustrade on each side are cut from single stones of great size. After ascending 190 steps and winding along the moss-overgrown gallery, we came to a small but neatly decorated temple, painted in black and gold. This was closed. It contains the armour, sword, and writings of Iyeyas, and is not shown. Then a few more steps, and a temple much the same as the last. This, however, was open, and is used for prayer before visiting the shrine. In the rear, in the centre of a grove of cedars, but protected by a large stone balustrade, is the shrine of Iyeyas. The tomb is a large oval bronze urn, with a pyramidal top. In the front of it, on the right-hand side, is a bronze stork, holding a candle, in the middle a lion, and on the left a large vase of lotus flowers. The tomb is 2,300 feet above the level of the sea. The attendant priest told us that this was the first year that the large temple and tomb had been shown to the pilgrims, and that, in consequence of it now being free to all, there was an increasingly greater number of visitors every day. The anniversary of the day on which Iyeyas died, the 17th of the fourth month, is still observed here with great ceremony. Near the tomb, are two very tall and large fir trees, which the priest said were planted with the hope that they would attract the lightning from the temple and the tomb; they are certainly splendid trees. On leaving the tomb we went to the right, to a temple called Sandai Shogun, which is used by the Buddhist priest. On the way thither, we passed a handsome monument to the memory of the

priest who brought the body of Iyeyas to Nikko.

The entrance hall is very large; it contains 63 mats, and the altar room 16. In it are two very large brass and horn lanterns, presents from Corea, and a very handsome canopy of brazen work presented by the Prince of Kaga. Scattered all around, on little tables, were the priest's books, &c. The altar room was very prettily arranged. On the altar was a large vase, full of holly-hocks, and on each side of the room a pair of large vases containing cherry blossoms and flowers in silver gilt, presents from the Prince of Kishu. Next, a pair of vases of lotus flowers, presented by the Prince of Mito; a pair of storks holding candles, a present from the Prince of Bishu; and, lastly, three large lanterns, given by the Prince of Kaga. The panelling of this temple, both outside and in, is very beautiful. Outside the temples are two very large stone basins, used by pilgrims to cleanse their hands, cut from single blocks. They measure 9 feet by 4 feet, each. Amongst many other things of interest in the court-yard there is a large lamp, of Indian workmanship, and two bell towers of bronze and copper work. Some of the court-yard walls are panelled with flower-work; others with figures of birds and beasts. The length of the piazzas around the main temples is 1200 feet. Many of the roofs of the gates are covered with copper. But it would require an abler pen than mine to do justice to all the glories of Nikko. As the guide told us, on the evening previous to our visit, when questioned about the place, "everyone should see it for himself," and well will it repay the inspection. At noon we bade *adieu* to Nikko, and after travelling for 12½ *ri*, through a plateau gradually descending, we arrived at Tochiki, a large and busy town. The Kencho and office is built in the foreign style and looks well.

Here we stopped for the night, and on the following morning started for Yedo, by boat down the Uzuma-kawa. On the road between Nikko and Tochiki the farmers were all busy harvesting their flax, of which the crop was very fine. The men trimmed the leaves and dirt off the plant, and the boys and women were employed in dipping it in large baths of hot water, which they kept boiling in the village streets. We left Tochiki by boat at 8 a.m., reached Yedo at noon on the following day (26th), and arrived in Yokohama an hour later; somewhat fatigued, but much pleased with all we had seen and heard.

## THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF  
MR. E. H. HOUSE.

Amoy, July 10th, 1874.

I have at last had a practical experience of the irresistible violence of the Formosa Channel storms at this season of the year. On the afternoon of the 6th inst., I came on board the steam-ship *Takasagu-Maru* to prepare for a final departure from the Japanese Camp in Formosa; which promises hereafter to be a scene of diplomatic tranquillity, and which, "war thoughts" having "left their places vacant," will offer little in the way of general attraction. Toward evening, a heavy westerly wind set in, which rendered landing next to impossible. On the following morning an attempt was made to send a steam-launch on shore, but the little craft soon became unmanageable and was obliged to anchor half

way between the ship and the beach. A little after noon, the *Takasagu's* anchors were found to be dragging, and the vessel driving upon the low rocks that fringe the insecure harbour. The cables were slipped, and the steamer started away as speedily as might be in the direction of the Pescadores Islands, one of which contains an excellent harbour. But as the night advanced the gale increased to such an extent that it was thought imprudent to search for this refuge, and the course was shaped for Amoy, at which port we arrived in due season, after a great deal of discomfort, but, I presume, no particular danger. The *Takasagu* was formerly the Peninsular and Oriental S. S. *Delta*, an old but serviceable vessel, which the Japanese might be glad to possess, if they wanted any of the sort at all. But they do not. She was purchased under pressure of circumstances not wholly unconnected with the U. S. Legation at Yedo. It was one of the compulsory bargains which the stoppage of the S. S. *New York*, at Nagasaki, last April, rendered inevitable.

This involuntary visit to Amoy has afforded the opportunity of examining the real state of feeling among the inhabitants, and of inquiring as to the causes that may have led to the Consul's action in issuing the notification mentioned in a previous letter. In regard to the former, it appears that the reports of a partial panic, among the lower classes, if not among some of the higher, were not without foundation. I am by no means sure that it is not, to an extent, shared by the local authorities. At any rate, no official attempt appears to have been made toward arresting it. Not a few of the populace have really gone into the interior, and it is said to be perfectly true that numbers of merchants have suspended their traffic, in anticipation of the necessity for sudden flight. A single incident will serve to show the current of popular feeling. One of the servants attached to the U. S. Consulate petitioned Mr. Henderson, a few days ago, to be allowed, so confident was he of the impending invasion, to bring his aged father and mother under the protection of the United States, and lodge them, for a time, in one of the outbuildings of the establishment. In Taiwan Fu, the principal city of Formosa, the trepidation is said to be even greater, and junk-loads of fugitives are coming over each week. If all this be as it is represented,—and much of it undoubtedly is,—the unusual preparations of the Chinese are probably the real cause. So much bustle and confusion, and so much pretence of military concentration, have not been known in this part of China for generations.

With regard to the action of the U. S. officials, I am strongly inclined to the belief that it is, on the part of those in this immediate neighborhood, purely formal, and in one sense merely nominal. I see no reason to change the opinion expressed in an earlier letter from this place, respecting Mr. Henderson's views upon the subject of the chastisement of the savages by the Japanese. And I cannot help reminding myself, although I certainly am not directly reminded by any person, that the notification before quoted was issued "by instruction from the Chargé d'Affaires at Peking." The Consul's attention was first called to the matter by a communication from the Viceroy of Fukien, the mere transmission of which shows how deeply the official mind of China is impressed by current events, inasmuch as direct epistolary intercourse between a viceroy and a foreign consul is almost, if not entirely, without precedent. The little Japanese enterprise has broken down Chinese traditions in more than one respect. As an example of the



style of this new order of correspondence, I am permitted to present a translation of the viceroy's letter, all of which is here appended, with the exception of a few opening lines of courteous greeting:—

"Now we have investigated this Formosa business, as well as the statements of the Tao-tai of Formosa and the captain of the *Yang-wu*, to the effect that this expedition to the savages of Formosa has been planned by the former Consul at Amoy, Le Gendre; also one Cassel and many others were assisting. We have also examined and found that Formosa has long belonged to China, and the savages are certainly under Chinese jurisdiction, and other nations have nothing to do with them. On this occasion, Japan has sent soldiers to punish the savages without previous consultation with the Foreign office, and the Japanese Commander-in-chief, Hiang, without awaiting a communication from me, on his own motion took soldiers and formed a camp at Liangkiao, in entire violation both of International Law and the Treaty between China and Japan. We twice sent communications to Hiang, the Commander-in-chief, requiring him to take back his soldiers, and twice sent communications to the Board of Trade to be presented to your honourable self, to be examined and acted on; all of which are on file. We have received your dispatch, in which you show your desire to carry out Treaty obligations, and, in settling matters, to preserve lasting peace and friendship, as well as your purpose to perform your duties; for all which we desire to express our hearty thanks. We have appointed Chian, second in the Board of Trade, and formerly Acting Prefect of Foo-chow to go to Amoy, and also have sent a communication to Li, Admiral at Amoy, telling him to await the coming of Chian and then with him have a consultation with the U. S. Consul, and with him concert some plan of action. And in accordance with the provisions of Art. I of the Treaty of the 1st year of Hien-fung (1858), that the two countries shall mutually assist in preserving friendly relations, we ask your honourable self to request the Commander Hiang to take his soldiers back to Japan. And if in the vessels that have gone to Formosa there are American citizens aiding the Japanese, we ask you to punish those that are acting improperly, whether on land or sea, in accordance with the 11th article of the Treaty and the laws of your country. From the time when your honourable self arrived in China, you have always managed affairs in strict accordance with right, so that the streets are full of praises of yourself by rulers and people, and ourselves are truly thankful. Now that there are affairs in Formosa, over which you are Consul, you can show your friendly feelings by acting in accordance with the Treaty, by taking measures in connection with Admiral Li and Prefect Chian. Thus can you shew friendly feeling. We have sent a communication to Admiral Li, and also one to Prefect Chian, ordering him to go to Amoy and arrange the whole affair with you, for which purpose we give them full powers. And we request you to act with these two, not only as officials but as friends. Hoping thus, with best regards, etc., etc., etc."

In the interview which followed, all these subjects were discussed with greater freedom than would naturally have been possible in a series of letters. The Chinese appeared to be firmly of the opinion that if the Americans were withdrawn from the expedition the whole affair would fall through of itself. They could not have entertained a greater delusion. With a view to their removal, they were extremely anxious that Mr. Henderson should himself visit Formosa, armed with all his authority—which

he saw no sufficient reason for doing. Their anxiety for the despatch of the warning documents was not satisfied by the assurance that copies had already gone by the way of Takao. They desired to have duplicates, or additional notifications, specially sent, and offered to supply the means of carrying them across. This was the occasion of the circumstance which at first seemed so singular,—the arrival of a U. S. Deputy Marshal, on an official errand, in a Chinese man-of-war. The Chinese gentlemen appeared to be more acutely concerned about General Le Gendre's connection with the business than about any other detail. The fact that he was formerly U. S. Consul at Amoy, in their view, would warrant Mr. Henderson in taking particularly peremptory steps in his case. Mr. Henderson endeavored to show them that General Le Gendre's present position differed in no way from that of any other citizen, similarly placed, but apparently failed to satisfy them. As regards the legal aspect of the case he did not conceal his opinion that neither the act of 1818 nor that of 1860 was applicable in this instance, no war having been declared, and no hostile action against China having yet been committed by the Japanese; while the savage inhabitants of Formosa assuredly could not come under the designation of a nation with whom the United States are at peace.

A strong point will doubtless be made, by those who blindly oppose the movements of the Japanese, of the tardy assumption of authority, on the part of China, over the whole island and people of Formosa. That this declaration was an after-thought, and a very recent after-thought, there can be no question. The proofs are too clear and numerous. That it was not an after-thought of Chinese origin, but was prompted by foreign diplomatists, is the almost universal conviction, although this belief cannot be so well established by evidence. Let me invite a comparison of the positive statements of Commissioner Shen's associate, in his interview with General Saigo, and the concurrent assertion of the Viceroy of Fukien in his letter to Mr. Henderson—"the savages are certainly under Chinese jurisdiction"—with the avowals of a letter from the Fuchao Board of Trade to the U. S. Consul, in 1867, which I find in the records here. The subject under discussion is the case of the barque *Rover*, in regard to which the Consul had endeavored to arouse the Chinese to a sense of their supposed responsibilities. The officers of the Board of Trade write (June, 1867) first to say that Chinese would undoubtedly be obliged to make reparation in all cases where outrages were committed in Chinese territory or Chinese waters, and continue as follows:—"But as in the '*Rover*' case the Americans were not murdered in Chinese territory or in Chinese Seas, but in a region occupied by the savages, relief cannot be asked for them under the Treaty. The savage territory does not come within the limits of our jurisdiction." \* \* \*

"We believe those savages to be wild animals, with whom any one would disdain to contend."

What more than this is needed to show the worthlessness of the sudden assumption of universal authority in Formosa, or to shatter the pretensions of those who are endeavouring to hold up the Japanese to obloquy as the invaders of established and acknowledged Chinese rights? If anything, then it can be found in a later despatch from the Board of Trade (January 12th, 1868) in which the officers of that institution and the Prefect of Fuchao unite in making a distinct acknowledgment of the right of foreign nations to deal with the savages directly, and with-

out Chinese intervention, and even advise the methods best to be adopted in thus dealing with them. The document is too long for transcription, but its terms are clear and unmistakeable, and apply as precisely to the present Japanese expedition as they would to any visit by ships from European or American countries. And if still further evidence were required, I am enabled to say that, as recently as the month of May, in this very year, after the departure of the first ships of the fleet, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, after the arrival of the *Yuko-maru* in Liang Kiao Bay, the Chinese Admiral at Amoy, in a conversation with the U. S. Consul, reiterated the old denial of liability, and again declared that his government admitted no accountability for the deeds of the savage inhabitants of Formosa. The newly-assumed position, therefore, dates from a period within three months of the present time. And I repeat, that there is hardly a candid observer to be found who does not believe that it was not the natural outgrowth of the established Chinese policy, but was suggested and developed by foreigners who act upon the conviction that their interest lies in fomenting discord between these two nations of the east.

#### KAME YAMA CAMP; LIANGKIAO, FORMOSA.

June 27th, 1874.

Relief from the absolute monotony of which I spoke in my last letter has appeared in an unexpected and somewhat startling, though, on the whole, by no means disagreeable way. On the evening of the 20th inst., two Chinese ships of war sailed down from the north and anchored in the large bay about two miles distant from the new camp,—the safe and usual place of debarkation. A notification was presently sent on shore to the effect that they brought certain officials of really high rank, who had been commissioned by the government of Peking especially to confer with the Japanese representative in Formosa, with a view to the adjustment of all questions concerning the present condition of affairs and establishing satisfactory arrangements for the future. Gen. Saigo answered, that he should be happy to receive them on the following morning.

At an early hour the next day, the Chinese officers landed, with their suite, and were met upon the beach by an escort of troops, whose appearance was unusually picturesque, from the fact that one-half of them—Satsuma men—were dressed for the occasion in the old national war costume, the other half being clad in their modern military garb. They proceeded at once to the village of Chasiang, about a mile north of the old camp, where they secured comfortable quarters for the term of their visit. Every consideration and respect were shown them by our soldiers, a circumstance that will not seem remarkable to those who are aware of the scrupulous punctiliousness of the Japanese, but which produced a deep effect upon the newcomers. I have good authority for saying that they were somewhat apprehensive of a different style of reception, and Mr. Giquel, a French gentleman attached to the commission, did not hesitate to declare his surprise and admiration at the fine behavior of all concerned. He was good enough to intimate that if the conditions had been reversed, he could not have answered for equal reticence and courtesy on the Chinese side; and to aver that he certainly should not count upon similar good taste and manners in case of a reception by soldiers—on and off duty—of any European nation. With as little delay as possible the visitors settled their

affairs in Chasiang, and proceeded at once to the old head-quarters, where Gen. Saigo was waiting to greet them.

After a few brief and formal salutations, inseparable from Oriental etiquette, the Chinese deputation started upon the business of their mission. They had, on their side, an official of rank equivalent, I believe, to that of Vice-Governor of a province, a second official holding the position, I was informed, of Taotai of Tai-wan Fu—i.e. Governor of Formosa, and Messrs. Giquel and de Sagensac, two French gentlemen long connected with the administration of the Fuchao arsenal, and high in the confidence of the Chinese government. On the Japanese side, Gen. Saigo was alone. The interview was interesting, though of course not decisive, being regarded only as preliminary to other negotiations. As an example of diplomatic intercourse in the East, I shall record it in somewhat minute detail, although it ought perhaps to be stated beforehand that the diplomatic formality and routine were almost exclusively on the part of the Chinese, Gen. Saigo treating the matters under discussion with a downright frankness and simplicity that led, on this and subsequent occasions, to curious episodes, the precise nature of which I do not feel at liberty to disclose. The conversation opened with the announcement that the principal Chinese delegate, Shen Pao Chen, whose rank is that of a full Governor of a province, and who was formerly director of the Arsenal at Fuchao, sent his respects from Tai-wan Fu—the Chinese capital of Formosa—to which place he had accompanied the embassy but where he was detained by illness. Not wishing to run the risks of prolonged delay, he had authorized his associate to represent and act for him in the completest way. This associate then asked if a copy of the report of an interview, held at Shanghai between Shen Pao Chen and Yanagiwara, the Japanese ambassador to Peking, had been received. Being informed that it had not, he stated that such an interview had taken place, the two officials having met accidentally at Shanghai, while Yanagiwara was on his way to the capital. He then proceeded to express his regret that a notification had not been sent to China in regard to the intention of the Japanese to visit Formosa (Taiwan) and punish the offending savages. If such warning had been given in time, the Chinese government would have supplied a force to accompany the Japanese and assist in the operations,—but the work having now been completed, it was too late for China to attempt to participate. Saigo answered that word had certainly been sent to declare and explain the purposes of his government, and, furthermore, that Soyeshima, the Japanese ambassador, had directed the whole subject to be examined, at the time of his visit, one year ago. The Chinese commissioner said it was quite true that a messenger had recently passed through China with letters from the Japanese authorities, but that the bad condition of the roads between Fuchao and Peking had made it impossible for him to deliver his news in time. Saigo remarked that it was a mistake to suppose that the work was entirely done, and that he expected to be obliged to remain yet some time, to execute all the instructions of his government and secure guarantees for the future safety of his countrymen; to which the commissioner replied that he understood and respected that view of the affair, and did not dispute the general's right to entertain it. He entirely comprehended the purposes of the Japanese and admitted the propriety of their fulfilment; but, inasmuch as the whole of Formosa with all its inhabitants, savages and others, belonged to China, it also became the duty of the Chinese

authorities to inquire as to who had been the assailants in the slaughter of the Liukiuans, in 1871, and to discover, in a more general way, who among the population were well-behaved and who were criminals: this was one of the most important parts of the service with which he was charged. The Taotai of Taiwan then observed that he had heard it was the intention of the Japanese to visit and attack the settlement of Pilam, on the eastern coast, and he wished to inquire if this was true. The question, for some reason, was not answered,—possibly because the fact of Japan having no cause whatever of complaint against Pilam rendered it unworthy of a serious reply. The commissioner next produced his own record of the interview, before alluded to, between Shen and Yanagiwara, which Saigo read and found to contain, on the part of the Japanese minister, a repetition of the frequently declared object of his government,—namely, to destroy or sufficiently punish the Boutan murderers, by means of an expedition which should furthermore take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such outrages, and, having made this last condition certain, should return to Japan. This document having been read, the commissioner said he would like to know what plan the general had decided upon, if any, for the prevention of future misdeeds. In response, Saigo stated that he undoubtedly had a plan which seemed to him suitable and sufficient, but he did not think it desirable to reveal it, especially as his operations were still in progress. The savage tribes were not yet completely brought to terms, and his troops were scattered in various parts of Southern Formosa, and it seemed to him altogether inexpedient to communicate the details of his plan. The commissioner said that he had come to Formosa by the direction of his government, to superintend the settlement of the affairs of the entire disturbed district, in co-operation with the Japanese commander; and asked if the latter had nothing to disclose, with a view to mutually carrying out this design. Saigo answered that he also came under very distinct directions from his government, but that they related solely to the punishment of the savages and the security of safety for the future, and did not contemplate any co-operation with Chinese officials; that on his arrival he found that the Chinese-speaking people of the region were in no way under the control of China, and that the savages were utterly wild and lawless, beyond the control of everybody and requiring to be dealt with by a vigorous hand. This he had done by himself, and he had now no scheme of co-operation to propose, nor could he accept or submit to any. The commissioner—counselled, I think, by the foreign gentlemen beside him, though I must not be positive on this point—continued to press his proposal for conferences and combined action, but Saigo steadily declined, particularly as these suggestions were always accompanied by declarations that the legitimate sway of China extended over all Formosa and its people—a position which the Japanese general was not disposed to admit, conceiving that the question had already been debated and adjusted by Soyeshima in Peking, and that under any circumstances, it was not necessary for him to discuss it here. In fact, he remarked that if the commissioner desired to continue any general discussions based upon that theory, he thought it could be more appropriately done through the Japanese ambassador to the Chinese court—that it was more correctly a subject of negotiation between the two nations than between individual commissioners at a distant point. This terminated the official part of the meeting, and the conference was soon broken up, arrangements be-

ing made for a second interview, for the presentation of certain points which the Chinese held in reserve. This was fixed for the 24th inst. On the afternoon of the 22nd, Gen. Saigo visited the commissioner at his temporary residence in Chasiang—a call of courtesy merely, and not for the consideration of public business.

The next day was occupied by the Chinese, so far as I can learn, in establishing communications with some of the independent coast villages in the neighborhood, and in sending messengers, with presents, etc., to the savage tribes in the interior whom the exertions of the Japanese had rendered accessible. But for these previous exertions, it would have been impossible for the Chinese to carry through their interviews with any degree of safety. No feeling appears to be more keenly cherished by the mountaineers than their traditional hatred of all Chinese, and especially those coming from a distance, whose speech is entirely unintelligible to them. But now the visitors found little difficulty in reaching Sawali and other villages in which the peacefully-disposed "head-men" reside. Of course they made no attempt to enter the territory of the Boutan or Kusukut tribes. What the nature of their communications may have been it is impossible to say. The Japanese authorities have made no effort to discover, and they were not of a nature to cause any alteration in the behavior of the savages toward our troops—either those encamped among them or nearer head-quarters.

The last and most important conference between the Japanese general and the Commissioner began on the afternoon of the 24th and was continued through the 25th. The results arrived at will probably lead to a speedy termination of the active operations of the Japanese. They certainly will do so if the Chinese adhere in good faith to the conditions which they expressed themselves ready and empowered to fulfill. It is hardly desirable to follow minutely the course of a conversation which extended over so many hours, and in which many points were introduced, at times, which proved to be irrelevant to the final settlement. Each party conducted his side of the discussion in the way that best suited his individual or national character. The Chinese official was circumspect, deliberate, wary, and highly polished in tone and expression. General Saigo was frank and straight-forward, and, though always courteous in manner of speech, was, I presume, far too abrupt in his declarations of positive conviction to suit the circuitous smoothness of Chinese state-craft. A single instance will show the vast difference in the method of treating the questions at issue adopted by the two men. The topic of the future control of the savages was under consideration. China's representative declared the readiness of his government to give pledges that they would maintain a sufficient force to keep perfect order in future. The general replied to the effect that he did not doubt that pledges would be given, but was by no means assured that they would be sustained with fidelity. On being asked why, he intimated that the whole course of the Chinese, in the Formosa business, had been one of duplicity; that they perfectly well knew the Japanese causes of complaint two years ago, and now pretended ignorance of them up to a late period; that they disclaimed jurisdiction over the savage territory until within a few weeks, and now announced that they had always assumed it; that it had been open to them at any time since 1871 to punish the Boutans, by themselves, for the massacre of the Japanese subjects, while they now affected great regret at not having been invited to accompany the expedition for chastising them, and that, all things considered, he did

not believe they would keep the savages in subjection, even if they promised to. Whereupon Shen Pao Chen flew into a rage, not with the general, but with the interpreter, whom he accused of falsely translating what Saigo had said; avowing that it was impossible that the Japanese general could have used such language, and directing him to report to his master exactly the rebuke he had received. But it is not at all in Saigo's nature to accept a proposal for this sort of evasion, so he stated that his interpreter was not at all responsible, and repeated his conviction, but added, when the commissioner gave indications of irrepressible wrath, that if this particular subject was disagreeable, it could be abandoned for a while, and resumed at another time. Episodes like this were certainly not frequent, but their occasional occurrence served to show that the Japanese officer would not agree to any terms of settlement that should not strictly bind the Chinese to the complete fulfilment of all their obligations.

This detail is anticipatory. From the beginning, the sole desire of the Commissioner Shen seemed to be to establish the right of his government to jurisdiction over the whole of the soil of Formosa. Equally from the beginning, the Japanese general pointed out how repeatedly that claim had been waived. At the same time, he did not hesitate to assure the Chinese official that the Japanese had no purpose of attempting to wrest from China even an imaginary possession. His design was, as it had always been, to inflict a necessary punishment, and establish a state of security for the future. Gradually, the idea was brought forward, on the other side, that the difficulty might be arranged by China's assuming the task of preserving peace throughout the disturbed region hereafter. Then arose the amusing little break in the discussion which I have described above. In course of time the suggestion arose and gained favour that the Chinese might give substantial guarantees of the integrity of their intentions. This grew out of an intimation, on the part of the Japanese, that, if all this region had really been under China's control, then Japan had been doing the work that China ought to have done, but had neglected, at an expenditure which should properly have fallen upon the other party. Although merely an incidental observation, not intended as especially pertinent, this was, I think, somewhat eagerly seized upon. Suppose that the Peking Government would undertake to reimburse the Japanese for their outlay,—would that meet any of the questions in dispute? It seemed to be agreed on all sides that this would at least stand as strong evidence of good faith. And so, after many divergencies and variations of slight import, it was ultimately agreed, on the evening of the 25th, that the hostile operations of the Japanese should be suspended, pending a reference of the terms of settlement, for ratification, to the respective governments. These terms are substantially as follows:

The Chinese authorities to reimburse the Japanese for the cost of their expedition.

The Chinese to guarantee such occupation of the savage territory of Formosa as shall prevent the recurrence of outrages upon strangers.

These conditions effected, the Japanese forces to be withdrawn.

The Chinese commissioner expressed not the slightest doubt of the willingness of his government to subscribe to this agreement, and allowed it to be understood that he was acting with full authority in making it, and that the reference to Peking was solely a matter of formality. It appears much more than probable, then,

that the occupation of Southern Formosa will terminate within a few months, and that the action of the Japanese here is virtually ended. If this be so, the original aim of the promoters of the expedition will have been accomplished in a far more satisfactory way than was, or could have been, at first anticipated. The lesson given to the savage marauders has been effective and lasting. The fact has been thoroughly demonstrated that injuries to any of the subjects of Japan, at least in Asiatic waters, will not pass unredressed. The region which has for years been a terror to all Eastern navigators will hereafter, through the action of Japan, be free from peril—i.e. supposing China to hold to her compact. And all will have been done—which is a comforting practical consideration—without any exhausting drain upon a national treasury, which, at the present time, certainly needs restoration rather than depletion.

On the 26th, the Chinese party took leave. Their ships had taken unwilling leave before them, having been driven northward, from Liangkiao Bay, by a violent storm, on the 25th. They were consequently obliged to march by land to Takao, forty miles distant. They embarked, not without difficulty, at Takao or Taiwan Fu, and we learned with regret that several of the sailors of their men-of-war were drowned in the first attempts at landing.

#### The Wreck of the S. S. "Canton."

A telegram from Foochow, on the 28th inst., announced the sale of the wreck of the S. S. *Canton*, altogether, as it lay on the Min Reef, for \$1,900. It is also said that there is likely to be some difficulty in the matter of insurance, owing, as it is alleged, to the intention to have the steamer call at Foochow not being known to the Insurance Offices when they took risks on her. One consequence of this is stated to have been, that some offices in Shanghai had taken full lines on her; and when she got to Foochow the representatives of the same offices also took full lines, so that they became double weighted. The S. S. *Nanzing*, arrived from Foochow on the 21st instant, brought 50 bales of silk salvaged from the wreck of the S. S. *Canton*. The following, also salvaged from her cargo, was sold by auction at Foochow, viz:—64 chests, 204 half-chests, 188 boxes, 33 packages, and 3 bags tea; a quantity of bronzes, curios, &c., and 2 coils rope, and realised \$5,232.75. When the *Nanzing* entered Foochow she saw the wreck still high and dry on the main reef, with a strong tide and pilot boats in attendance, but the typhoon of the 18th, of which some account is given elsewhere, had driven the tug and pilot boats inside the Peak, and it was feared no more would be seen of her. The hull and machinery were bought by Messrs. Foster & Co. for \$1,900. The Pilot, Johnson, who was in charge of the *Canton* when she went on the Reef, has had his certificate suspended for twelve months. The Court of Enquiry into her loss is necessarily delayed, awaiting the arrival of one of H. M.'s vessels-of-war. A private telegram received on the 22nd instant from the purchaser of the wreck of the *Canton* states that the remains of that good ship have disappeared in six fathoms, low water, so that we fear all idea of further salvage must be abandoned.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

We hear that the S. S. *Aden*, when on her last voyage up river, near Ngang-king, about 3.30 p.m., ran into and sunk a junk, which seemed to have a good number of people on board. Of these, 4 are said to have

been drowned. A Chinese gunboat (of the small native-built class) which was lying close to the bank, fired across the steamer's bows and brought her to. The accident took place in the 2nd mate's watch, while the captain was below. Of course, he was at once on deck, and the gunboat came alongside. The captain of the gunboat wished to detain two of the crew of the *Aden* as hostages, but to this the captain objected, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage.—*Idem*.

#### China and Japan.

To the Editor of the *H. K. Daily Press*.

SIR,—It is rumoured in town to day that a bank here has arranged to make an advance of \$600,000, at 12 per cent. interest, to the Viceroy of the Fohkien province, upon the security of the Customs Revenue. The rumour is not precise as to whether this Customs Revenue is the revenue derivable from native trade, and which is farmed by the Viceroy, or the revenue collected under Foreign Inspectorate. If the former, the security, to say the least of it, is not very desirable. If the latter, the security in ordinary times could not be greatly found fault with, but with the imminent prospect of war between China and Japan, it is a security that ought not to be accepted by *cautious and safe investors*.

It appears to be generally admitted that at the present moment Japan is more powerful at sea than China. If this is the case, Japan can blockade the Chinese ports, and the revenue derivable from the Customs duties at once ceases. What, then, becomes of the security for the loan?

The Chinese are unquestionably more wealthy than the Japanese, and, if time be given them, they may get out ironclads from Europe, but the Japanese are sufficiently astute to take care that war is declared in good time, so that they may invoke Municipal Law to prevent armed vessels from leaving neutral ports to attack a friendly power, such as Japan undoubtedly is. This consideration does not greatly benefit the prospects of the loan.

Lastly, the sympathies of the foreign community throughout China almost to a man would be in favour of the Japanese and against the obstructive Chinese.

Yours faithfully,

CAUTION.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1874.

#### THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

(From the *H. K. Daily Press Correspondent*.)

TAKAO, 15th July, 1874.

Everything is so quiet here that one would be inclined to forget altogether the presence of the Japanese in the island, were it not for the sight now and then of a steamer passing by, flying a flag with a red sun upon a white field, or for the occasional appearance here of one or two strangers who wear European clothes, but show unmistakably Eastern features. The relations between the Chinese and the Japanese are in exactly the same state as they were a fortnight ago. The Chinese authorities still content themselves with firmly and politely requesting the Japanese to leave Formosa, and assuring them that no portion of Chinese territory can possibly be ceded to a foreign power. At the same time they are making preparations in case peaceful measures should prove unsuccessful. A camp has been established in one of the Pescadore Islands where

there is a good harbour accessible in all weathers. M. Giquel is busy at Tai-wan-foo making plans and inspecting fortifications. Mr. H. O. Brown of the Chinese Customs service has just landed at Anping. As he was employed for some years by the Chinese in drilling troops at Tientsin, it is easy to guess what his employment in Formosa is likely to be. There is even some talk of laying a telegraph cable between the mainland and Tai-wan-foo. If this is really carried out, the presence of the Japanese will have quickened the wits of the Mandarins in a most astonishing degree.

The Japanese at Langkiau are keeping very still. The south camp, which has been for some time their head-quarters, is a picture of neatness and tidiness. All the troops there are lodged in comfortable wooden houses. A road has been made to the shore, and trees planted. The army seems prepared to stay any length of time, but there are no arrivals of new troops, no fortifications in course of construction. No new expeditions are being undertaken against the savages, but a few chiefs from the neighbouring villages occasionally come in, to assure the General of the friendliness of themselves and their tribes. One road at least across the island is now considered safe, as the General and suite latterly rode across without an escort to the camp on the east coast, returning the same night.

The Taotai of Taiwan arrived at Takao on Sunday last, and left the same evening for the Pescadores, where he was to change to another steamer and go on to Tamsuy, Kelung, or Sau-o Bay. It is said that he has undertaken this voyage on account of some new complication with the Japanese in the north of the island. If any such has occurred you will receive fuller and more accurate news from Tamsuy than from here.

#### The War in Formosa.

(From the Special Correspondent Hongkong Daily Press.)

Takao, 22nd July.

It may now be regarded as an accepted fact that the Japanese have offered to evacuate Langkiau on the payment of their expenses, amounting to something between a million and a million and a-half of dollars, and that the Chinese Commissioners have referred the demand to head-quarters. As, however, forty thousand foreign armed troops from the neighbourhood of Tientsin are under orders for Formosa, and many other warlike preparations, too numerous to mention here, are being made, there is very little probability that the Chinese contemplate agreeing to the Japanese terms. They have very much the appearance of trying to avail themselves of this proposition as a means of gaining time, and of delaying till they are more ready to take decided action.

Nothing new has been heard very recently from Langkiau. But a most unfortunate occurrence has happened at Hongkong, the little village north of Langkiau, whose inhabitants invited the Japanese to come and defend them against the savages. One of the villagers there has been cut down and killed by a Japanese, from whose lust he was trying to protect his wife. The Chinese inhabitants, as they have been unable to obtain any redress, have closed their market against the Japanese, and will have no dealings with them. The temper of the two parties is such as to be a serious cause for apprehension.

Pan-ta-jen, the Assistant Commissioner, arrived here late the evening before last with

Mr. H. O. Brown, and departed yesterday afternoon for Petow on his way south. A body of two thousand troops are shortly to be encamped at Takao. As there is nothing in the immediate neighbourhood of this little town but water, swamp, and hill, and there is barely room for the present population, the troops will have great difficulty in finding camping ground. They are sure to be a source of annoyance to both the native inhabitants and the foreign residents. Several of us who were looking forward with considerable pleasure to seeing a good set-to between the Chinese and the Japanese are now wishing the latter all at the bottom of the sea, or at any rate safe back in their own country.

Commercially, the presence of the Japanese and anticipations of war have not made themselves felt much. During the summer and autumn there is never any large amount of business done by the foreign houses. Rather less opium than usual has been imported; and, in consequence, those who have imported any have obtained better prices. Ready money is now always insisted on. This, however, is no bad point in a country where the Chinese seem to consider that enough money to get a wooden seal cut is all the capital that is necessary for starting a firm.

SHOWER OF ASHES.—During the last trip of the *Pride of the Thames* from Yokohama to Nagasaki, while the ship was passing a volcanic island, (we have not been able to ascertain the name, but believe it to have been Sulphur Island), a shower of black ashes fell upon the ship. The man at the wheel was almost blinded, and the deck was covered with a coating of about an inch thick. This phenomena naturally excited the wonder of the crew, and, after passing through the shower, a quantity of the ashes were carefully bottled. The ashes were of very coarse nature.—*Idem*.

The strange agglomeration of races and languages existing in Shanghai was well illustrated to-day (July 24th) in H. B. M.'s Police Court. In one case of assault, one Bengalee, speaking English, was sued by another who needed a Bengalee interpreter; while, of the witnesses called, one was a Bengalee speaking remarkable English, the other was apparently also a native of Hindostan, but the fact that he spoke French seemed to hint of Pondicherry. They had all shipped in London for the steamer *Europe*, but sailed for Cardiff. In another assault case, a German mate was sued by two Japanese; all of them belonging to a British ship. The Japanese were accompanied by an interpreter, and between their lengthened colloquies with the latter, in a low, dropping, rhyming concatenation of utterances, and the hazy English in which he gave, in six words or so, the sum of the whole, made the examination one of the most exasperating we ever listened to. In the course of it, it turned out that the owner is a Scotchman, the captain a Dane; the mate a German; the second mate a European (?), while the remainder of the "15, all told," included 4 Malays, 2 Manila men, 2 Chinese, 2 Japanese, and "another Japanese."—*Shanghai Budget*.

THERE IS AN impression abroad that the men employed in the Formosan expedition are principally Saga men. This is a mistake. In the list of killed and wounded—happily a very short one—the only Kens represented are Kagoshima (Satsuma) and Shirakawa (Hizen).

A VERY much admired actor, hitherto known as Kawarasaki Gonnoske, yesterday opened a new theatre at Shinburi-machi, Shiba, near Kanasgi Bashi. In doing so, he takes his old family name Ichikawa Donjiuro, he being the head of the ninth generation of that family. It is believed that his venture will be very prosperous. A few days ago, he distributed *hanyiri* (collars) of a new design to the Geyshas (singing girls) of the city; and they are expected to attend in great numbers, every day, to gladden and delight the audience.

UCHIDA, the Ken-rei of Ishika, in a letter dated 8th July, tells of great floods in Kaga and Noto. The rivers of Kishi, Asano, and other streams were swollen to such a height that the waters ran twelve feet above the banks. Many persons were drowned and houses and whole farmsteads swept away. At Kanazawa, the chief town of the old Kaga clan, the water was five or six feet above the ground floor in all the houses; and the desolation is very great. Fuller particulars are to follow.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports that, as there are many valuables formerly possessed by Toshogu (the posthumous name of Iyeyas Tokugawa) in the Temple at Nikko, which have not hitherto been allowed to be seen by the public, permission has been obtained to exhibit them at the temple during sixty days, dated from the 28th instant; the time having come during which it is necessary to expose them to sunshine, to prevent injury from insects. The report is signed NIKKOZAN SHAMU DOKORI—(Manager of Nikko Temple.)

WE mentioned on Saturday last the success attending the shows at Yekoin Kaicho, Rio-goku-bashi. The "takings" of a single day have been published, and will not be without interest to our readers. The exhibitions of

	Admission.	Total.
Earthenware,	3 cts. each	\$ 120.60
Shell Statues,	1 "	83.00
Statues,	1 "	37.00
Circus riding,	1 "	33.66
Statues through lenses	1 "	16.50
Bear Dancing,	1 "	16.00
Other Statues,	1 "	13.40
Benikan—a Singer,	2 "	11.00
Monkeys, trained,	— 8 mon ea.	9.10
Oil Paintings,	1 ct. each	8.00
Cloth figures on board,	— 8 mon ea.	8.42
Machines worked by water	8 "	6.20
Child's writing feats,	8 "	6.10
Birds,	8 "	2.50
Flowers and Birds	8 "	0.50

THE later rains must have been more than ordinarily heavy, for reports of floods and landslips are very numerous, and come from various directions.

As long ago as the middle of last month, these mishaps commenced. In Yeso, at Watarijima, the Postmaster writes:—It has continued to rain from the 1st to the 15th of this month during some time every day. On the 13th it rained heavily through the entire day and night. Next morning, a large landslip occurred in a hill which lies at the back of the village of Hikata, by which two women and three men were killed. Besides this all the streams so overflowed that many houses and bridges were swept away, and many persons were drowned.

Floods also occurred in Ni-iharu Ken, on the 19th ulto., doing considerable injury.

In Idzu, it began to rain on the 7th of this month and did not cease until the 11th. On



the 10th the river Karino rose most suddenly to 18 feet over its usual level. Thus the same evils resulted. Everything that could be was swept away, and several lives were lost. At Kadono-mura there was a landslip, by which eleven persons were killed, and two wounded.

In the village of O-gawa, there was also an inundation, accompanied by a landslip. Twenty persons were carried down by the force of the water, of whom fourteen were drowned. The others saved themselves by managing to lay hold of the branches of some tall trees. Three were much wounded.

The same inundation carried away a house in the village of Oksfushi, the inmates of which, six in number, perished, as did also a horse belonging to them.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued signed by Yamagata Arichika, Rikugun-Kiyo (Minister for Military Affairs), to the effect that soldiers shall be selected from the Kuazoku, Shizoku, and Heimin, (nobles, samourai and common people), after an examination of their bodies, according to the four following rules:—

- 1.—Ages from 18 to 35 years.
- 2.—Stature for artillery above 5 feet 2 inches; the other troops over 5 feet.
- 3.—Very strong and healthy bodies.
- 4.—All must be able to read and write the characters in daily use.

Those who desire to join the army must apply to the offices of their Fu or Ken. All expenses will be paid by Government.

TO-DAY, a theatre opens in Aioi-cho ichomé, Yokohama, under the title of Minatoza. At the suggestion of Takashima Kayemon, the performances will represent the succession of affairs from the decline of Tokugawa to the present time.

THE 19TH Regiment, stationed at Kumamoto, was lately ordered to proceed to Formosa, to supplement the force already there.

THE SUPERSTITIOUS people of Yedo are discussing the Comet. They say that, seventeen years ago, there was a Comet, and at the time of its appearance there was great disturbance in the country, and a visitation of Cholera. They believe, therefore, that now the Cholera will return, to scourge them as before.

THE NINE Tosa men who were executed on the 9th ulto., for the attempted assassination of Iwakura U-daijin, died calmly and fearlessly. They all went smilingly to the fatal goal, and each, before death, recited, after the manner of Japanese samourai whose lives are sacrificed for crimes by them tortuously deemed honorable, a strain or two of (what is here called) poetry. Of course, these justified and gloried in their crime, rather than expressed any kind of regret; and they are looked upon by many foolish people as young heroes, rather than as culprits.

SAYS A Tokio native paper:—

"About 10 P.M. of the 27th ulto., an Englishman named Gilbert was riding down the street Dai-ni-daiku San-shoku, without carrying a lantern, and was therefore stopped by two policemen, Ukisumi Chuji and Kobayashi Otokichi. He tried to get away, whipping the animal, but they held on to the bridles, and his efforts were vain. Then he got down and was walking off; but they followed him and took his

card, which they sent to the station with the horse."

The editor adds: "Foreigners are utterly without regard for our country's laws, and become more so day by day. Yet none of our people think it strange or become uneasy. Policemen treat them gently, or, rather, are afraid of them; this was shewn very clearly on the occasion of the last races here. If any Japanese were to ride without a lantern at night, he would never be let off on merely giving his card. It is very fortunate that the "ex-territoriality right" was not bestowed upon them (the foreigners), as it might have produced much harm. Yet I am sorry too, that it was not accepted; because the authority of our country is inferior to theirs. But the weak policemen are not blameable; rather those, their leaders, who set them an example in cowardice."

"One story is good until another is heard." Mr. Gilbert's version of the affair differs considerably; but, as the matter has been referred to Mr. M. Dohmen, H. B. M.'s Consul in Yedo, and is now in the hands of Sir Harry Parkes, we opine that the true facts of the case will probably be elicited. We may say, however, that Mr. Gilbert did not give his card at all: that the night was illumined by a bright moon; that his horse was detained and taken to the station; and that the superior officials, feeling that they had gone too far, have been pestering Mr. Gilbert for several days, to receive back the horse and presumably "cry quits." It reads rather funnily, that the two "minions of the law" who led the horse after Mr. Gilbert had dismounted, carried no lighted lantern, and were facetiously chaffed about it by the man they had arrested for a like offence!

ON THE 2nd instant, Ijichi, Yamagata and Kuroda were appointed Sanji; all retaining their former offices, and, we would add, all well worthy of their present advancement.

MONS. OSCAR COLLEAU, who has filled the office of French Consul at Yokohama during the past four years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the French community, was a passenger per *Japan* for San Francisco yesterday (4th), en route to France. A number of his fellow-countrymen and friends of other nationalities assembled on the English Hatoba, to bid him *bon voyage*.

ON WEDNESDAY (5th), we reproduced from the *Army and Navy Gazette* a paragraph to the effect that the Battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry stationed here would be conveyed home by the transport *Adventure*, which is expected in Yokohama about the end of the year. Although the officer in command of the battalion has not, we believe, received any official communication to that effect from the Admiralty, we understand that the statement may be taken as correct. Should anything occur between now and then likely to render necessary a continuance of the services of our excellent friends and protectors, it rests, of course, with H. B. M.'s Minister to delay their departure until such times as the situation promises permanent tranquility.

THE BRONZE image of Dai-butzu which stood for a length of time in front of the Yokohama Furniture Depot was removed on Saturday by Mr. J. L. Liebermann.

Some disconsolate admirer of the "pup idol," missing the familiar figure, yesterday erected a tablet on the site formerly occupied by it, with the touching inscription, in lachrymose-looking characters of white-wash, "Image Doko?"

General Thos. B. Van Buren took over the duties of the office of United States Consul this afternoon (5th,) from the hands of Mr. George N. Mitchell, who has most ably and efficiently administered them since the departure of Col. Shepard, nearly a year ago. Mr. Mitchell continues to exercise his functions as Vice-Consul.

IN REFERRING, last night (5th,) to the induction into office of General van Buren, we ought to have said that he had assumed the duties of *U. S. Consul-General*, instead of those of *Consul*; which office, it appears, was altogether abolished by the U. S. Government in July last, a fact of which we (and probably the general public) were hitherto unaware. An advertisement in another column calls attention to the appointment of Gen. van Buren.

A SMART shock of earthquake was experienced at 3.35 A.M., to-day (6th.)

OKURO TOSHI-MICHI departed per *P. M. S. S. Costa Rica* for Shanghai this evening (6th.) as Envoy-Extraordinary to the Court of China. The Kanagawa forts fired a salute, which was responded to by *H. M. S. Thalia* and the other foreign war-vessels in harbour.

WE ARE informed to-day (8th,) by telegram, that General Le Gendre, who left here for Hongkong in the *Great Republic*, with full powers as High Commissioner to treat with the Chinese authorities, has been arrested at Amoy by the United States authorities, and thereby prevented accomplishing the object of his mission. This will probably lead to fresh complications.

A VERY SERIOUS accident occurred at the base of Fuji-yama, on Friday afternoon (9th,) to a gentleman named Wheeler, who, a short time ago, came to Yokohama from Shanghai in the hope of recuperating his health. It appears that, on the evening in question, he, accompanied by a friend, had accomplished the ascent of the mountain, and was in the act of descending, perhaps too rapidly for safety, when he tripped and fell, and, after rolling for some time, must have struck his head against a stone. The attention of his friend, who was ahead, was called to the accident by the cries of the unfortunate gentleman, and of course he was instantly attended to. With infinite difficulty, he was removed to Kiga, which was reached only on Saturday evening. Mr. Stewart, of the firm of W. Watson & Co., received a telegram announcing the accident at half-past 11 on Saturday night, and immediately started off in one of Messrs. Cobb & Co's traps. Mr. Wheeler was at once attended by Dr. Macdonald, who went over from Hakone, and a German physician who happened to be in the vicinity, and is, we are informed, doing reasonably well; although at the time our informant saw him he was in rather a precarious state, and appeared to be severely stunned. The doctors say that, with quiet and the attention which he is receiving at the hands of some European "Good Samaritans" now sojourning at Kiga, he will manage to pull through.

Mr. Stewart accomplished the journey to Kiga and back, nearly 100 miles, within the twenty-four hours.

A NOTIFICATION, signed by Sanjo Daijin, and dated 27th July, has been issued, allowing all merchants to buy or sell guns and ammunition freely; but apprising the Military Department of their operations.

A LETTER from Formosa thus speaks of the Mission from China to Saigo:—"When the Mission from China came to the camp at Lian-kiao, to confer with Saigo Totoku, a company of Chinese soldiers escorted the commissioner. Their condition was laughable. Under their broad-brimmed hats, their hair hung down their backs, their clothes being of white cotton, with wide pantaloons. They were extremely dirty, and their feet for the most part, bare. Many of them are tall men. Their arms are not uniform—some carrying breech-loaders and some muzzle-loaders of different kinds. While the conference was going on, they took no care to dress their ranks, but chewed sugar-cane and betel-nut, and laughed and talked loudly. The man who seemed to be their commander was very tired. He came to our camp kitchen and stood there stupefied. A sailor gave him some daikon (salted radish) which he ate with a relish, and asked for more. After the conference, dinner was provided for the Chinese troops; who fell upon it like ants, pouncing upon it with greediness. Although they are trained in the English style, they are accompanied by drums and gongs. They looked so contemptible that some of our fellows proposed to go for them and disperse them. If all the Chinese were like these we should have no fear of them, whatever their number."

JUST BEFORE the departure of the P. M. S. S. Co's. Str. *Japan* for San Francisco, to-day (3rd) the fellow-officers of Mr. Sumner Hill, Purser of the vessel, waited upon him in the saloon, and presented him with an elegant trinket, as a token of their esteem and regard, on the occasion of his retirement from the duties of his office to assume the purveyorship of the Co's. Agency at this port. The presentation was made by one of the officers in a few neat remarks, expressive of their regret at his departure and their hearty good wishes for his future success in his new sphere. Mr. Hill replied in appropriate terms, and bade adieu to his brother officers and ship.

WE ARE enabled to state that, although the Treaty Limits question has been by no means finally settled, certain concessions have been made which will do something towards redeeming the character of the Japanese Government in the eyes of those who have utterly given it over as a "bad job," so far as the ceding of further privileges connected with residence and travel in the interior are concerned. It almost seemed, a little while ago, that the Government, far from affording foreigners any extension of privileges for inland travel, were inclined to close in on them and hem them in still further, and we heard, quite recently, of gentlemen engaged in Japanese schools and colleges being detained for some days (and their little vacation term by so much shortened) in consequence of the obstructions thrown in the way of their procuring permits. Even to-day (3rd), we were told by a gentleman engaged in the service of the Government that he had been called upon to deliver up his pass and take out a new one; for what reason he did not know. But, we are informed, concessions have been made, and of a liberal nature too, and foreigners will be permitted to travel in any part of the Empire, without reference to distance, for purposes of science, or in pursuit of health, under the protection of passes which will be issued by the respective Ministers. Of course, to those having the object of trade in view, such permits will not at present be available and cannot be issued. The usual medical certificate will suffice for visits to Hakoni, Atami, &c., and we fancy no trouble

or annoyance in that respect need be anticipated by visitors thitherwards.

A TELEGRAM received this morning (3rd) from Fukuoka, in Kiu Siu, and near to the straits of Simonoseki, gives information of a typhoon occurring in that neighbourhood on 31st ulto., lasting for twenty-four hours; with very heavy rain, inundating many parts of the country.

BY TELEGRAM, we learn that a fire broke out at Kobikicho, Kobé, at about 11.35 last night (2nd.) It was got under this morning at 4 o'clock, after twenty houses had been consumed.

A PRELIMINARY enquiry was yesterday 30th ulto. held at the New Town Hall, Honcho Dori, before Mr. Nakashima Nobuyuki, Governor of Kanagawa, touching the circumstances attending an alleged assault on, and arrest of Mr. James Davison, of No. 28, Yokohama, at the Japanese Police Station, Sakai-cho, on Sunday evening, 26th July.

Russell Robertson, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, was present to watch the proceedings; and Mr. Nomura, of the Gaimusho, Yedo, attended on behalf of the Japanese Government, to whom complaint had been made through H. B. M.'s Minister.

Mr. Santo, Gon-Rei of Kanagawa, and Mr. Matsumoto Moto'sko, Chief-of-Police, were in attendance.

Mr. Davison was also present.

The evidence of a Police Inspector, an interpreter, a European constable, and several Japanese police was heard, but no decision was arrived at; the matter being referred to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tokei, and H. B. M.'s Minister, for adjustment.

Should the complaint be considered sufficient well founded, a public trial will take place.

A DECISION has been arrived at in the case recently heard at the Town Hall, before the Kenrei, Mr. Nakasima, and H. B. M.'s Consul, in which Mr. James Davison, of No. 28, complained of forcible detention and maltreatment at the Japanese police station. It was stated, when we made mention of the enquiry which had been held, that the matter would be referred to the Japanese Foreign Minister and H. B. M.'s Minister for decision. Mr. Nakashima Nobuyuki, by virtue of the powers in him vested as Governor of Kanagawa, has, however, settled the matter off-hand, with a promptness and acumen which does him infinite credit. His decision is, after having carefully gone over the somewhat lengthy evidence on both sides, that the Inspector of Police, Odagiri Hidekugu, in giving orders for the detention of Mr. Davison, exceeded his duty, and the punishment decreed is his summary dismissal from the service.

The hearing of the case was only finished at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening 30th ulto., and by the following morning the decision of the Kenrei had been communicated to H.B.M.'s Consul, and the offender mainly responsible had ceased to hold the office, the powers of which it was proved he had abused. Such promptitude as has been shewn by Mr. Nakasima, in the handling of a very difficult and delicate question, is worthy of more than a passing notice, and it gives us much pleasure to thus prominently refer to the ready action on the part of at least one Japanese official, as a set-off against the oft-repeated charges of wilful delay and deliberate obstructiveness which are directed—and, we are compelled to say, generally with truth—against the class to which the gentleman referred to belongs.

## Local Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

In your journal of the 3rd inst., you are pleased to notice with approbation my article on the Formosan Question, in last Saturday's *Japan Mail*. "But," you say, "it is not a 'new view.' It is what has been enunciated in the *Gazette* from the first." I have a particular object in proving it to be a 'new view,' and am therefore obliged to trouble you with the following quotations from your own back numbers:—

"It (the expedition) had long been talked of, but we had always believed that there were none among the council of the Empire who would seriously propose it, and that, if anyone should be so insane, none would be found to support it. . . . But the greatest danger lies in the fact that Formosa is a Chinese possession. It is a *foo* under the authority of the Viceroy of Fohkien and Chekiang. It is a mere waste of money, a vast expense for a most inadequate result. . . . A frittering away of the national resources. . . . Instead of reflecting credit on Japan, it makes her appear ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world."—*Japan Gazette*, April 4th.

"It is quite needless for us to say (what the public very well know) that we most heartily disapprove of this expedition. But it is to be admitted that this disapproval may possibly be founded in error. . . . The more we hear of this expedition, the more we see what is being done, the less are we satisfied that there is any meaning in it at all, unless it be for the one sole end of keeping the misads of the soldiers and *Samurai* engaged. . . . It would be well to ascertain who is responsible for this line of policy, that, while they fail not to get the full credit of the enterprise, should it, contrary to all expectation, turn out to their country's good, they may receive their full share of condemnation should evil come of it."—*Japan Gazette*, May 29th.

"Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing!" These are your early utterances, and I think, Sir, their repudiation will induce you to qualify your assertion, that my defence of Japan 'all along the line' is the same view of the dispute which 'the *Gazette* had enunciated from the first.' Latterly, after the expedition was known to have succeeded, your hearty disapproval has not been so marked.

"Under any circumstances, Japan cannot recede now. We hope it may be proved that she is not in the wrong as regards the non-jurisdiction of China."—*Japan Gazette*, June 22nd.

On June 25th, you publish the Tsung-li Yamen dispatch, and comment on it in a leading article, in which I certainly cannot find a trace of my "new view." You say of it:—

"It supports very much what has been written on both sides—i.e., both for and against the Japanese mission to Formosa. We use the word 'mission' because we perceive that this is the word made use of by the Government; and it not only has a more peaceful sound than the word 'expedition'—but, according to the instructions given to the General, and all who had directions from head-quarters, it appears to have been intended that it should be altogether peaceful, if the natives would themselves allow it to be so. . . . However peaceful their intentions, they were obliged to send a mission strongly defended. England and America have both had experience of attempting to land for negotiation (!) with an inefficient force. It was quite right, therefore,

to send troops. . . . . We come to the conclusion that the Japanese are not so much in the wrong as we at first thought them."—*Japan Gazette*, June 25th.

Nor do I find, in the following, any anticipation of my 'new view' of the conduct of the Treaty Powers:—

"We do not presume to call in question the advice given by our representatives to the Government of Japan, nor to the Chinese Government."—*Japan Gazette*, July 21st.

I fail to find in these extracts anything to support your statement of August 3rd that "almost everything that is said by the writer of the article has been said over and over again by ourselves"; nor do I find the same identity of either decided sentiment or distinct expression anywhere else in your leaders on the Formosan Question, the whole of which I read before I sat down to write. I think, Sir, that your accusation of wholesale plagiarism requires some slight modification, and in the hope that you will see fit to make it,

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

#### THE AUTHOR OF THE 'NEW VIEW.'

[We insert the above letter at once, though for the moment we merely reply by giving this extract from our article:—

'It is what has been enunciated in the *Gazette* from the first; for though we have seen and pointed out the possible consequences of the action taken by Japan, we have never doubted, nor failed to uphold, the fact of right being with the Japanese, in so far as the two ministers Kung and Soyeshima are concerned; or the second very important fact that both the English and Americans had taken the same steps as the Japanese have done, and that the main difference lies simply in the Japanese having done effectually, through having a sufficient force, what their predecessors failed in, through over-confidence in themselves and contempt of their foe. We are pleased to see that, to an unprejudiced mind, the view we have always and persistently taken appears the correct one.'

Let not our correspondent, however, imagine that we had any intention of making offensive allusions to his article in the *Japan Mail*, nor to himself as a plagiarist. We recognised the author, and welcomed him as a fair and unbiassed critic of the existing state of things between China and Japan.—ED. J. G.]

WE HAVE received the following for publication, from a correspondent in Venice:—

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

Full of hope that your paper will receive with pleasure news from this city, which was the ancient harbour of Europe for the Extreme East, and which is now to take again its position, I beg leave to send you a correspondence in regard only to Japanese concerns.

In the beginning of last year, a General Japanese Consulate was instituted in Venice, probably the first in Europe, and entrusted to three distinguished personages, Mr. G. O. Nakayama, Consul-General, Mr. Nakasima, Vice-Consul, and Mr. Mima, Chancellor. They were all endowed with the greatest intelligence, good manners, and a great will for working.

They were assisted in their office by an Italian, Cavalier Berchet, to whom they had been recommended by the Minister from Italy, Count Fé d'Ostiani. It is really difficult to believe how much they did in Venice, in learning not only the Italian tongue but the laws of the country, as well as its civil, political, and commercial habits.

They were received by the authorities and the citizens of the best class in the most exquisite manner, and in order to exchange the kindness of the Japanese Government for hav-

ing established in Venice the Consulate-General, the Municipality of Venice instituted a special school of the Japanese tongue, giving the professorship, with a splendid allowance, to a Japanese, Mr. Yoshida, who was interpreter at the Italian Legation in Japan. He teaches with great skill, and about forty (40) pupils are frequenting his lessons, with great assiduity and profit.

Last year, Venice was visited by many Japanese; as, for instance, the great embassy of Iwakura, that stopped eight days, visited the principal monuments, the manufactories, the arsenal, and the harbour; and admired, in the General Archives, some ancient documents of other embassies that visited Venice in 1585 and 1615. These documents will be collected and illustrated by Cavalier Berchet.

The Minister, Sano Tsuetami, president of the commission for the Japan exhibition in Vienna, and Minister accredited at the Court of the King of Italy, arrived in Venice the very day in which the new school for the Japanese tongue was inaugurated. He assisted, in consequence, at the ceremony, together with the Italian Minister to Japan, Count Fé. He visited all the monuments and manufactories of Venice, and had the happy idea of making purchase of several objects of art, particularly glass-ware, specialties of Venice; sending them to the exhibition, I believe, of Kioto, with their price. If that should be useful for the exchange of industrial productions between Venice and Japan, the Minister Sano has indeed contributed in a great degree to the good and prosperity of this branch of industry.

Minister Sano had another good plan, and it was, to have Mr. Moser, a distinguished photographer whom he conducted with him, instructed in the manner of executing photographs by moon-light. There is no country in Europe where the photographic art is brought to such perfection as in Venice; and, in particular, photographs by moon-light have here a splendid result. Mr. Moser assisted for more than a month at Naja's establishment, learning there the art to perfection, and he will now produce these *Moon-lights* in Japan, which will really please.

In the meantime, Venice was almost daily visited by many Japanese, and it conceived the idea of beginning again the ancient commercial relations with the Extreme East. By the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez and the opening of the Brennea railway, Venice is returned the best harbour for Indo-European commerce. Here is a proof. From the statistics that the *Camera Commercio* (Chamber of Commerce) is going to publish, we perceive that, in the year 1868, the commerce of Venice with the Indies, China, and Japan was about a million. It increased in such a manner that in the year 1872 it was fifty millions, in the year 1873 a hundred millions, and during the first months of the present year it has given such amounts which leads us to believe and hope that at the end of the year it will be nearly 150 millions! Many commercial houses intend to import productions from Japan. As for the seed silkworms, we can say that one half arrives in Venice by the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the other half by the Messageries Maritimes. Many Venetian houses put themselves in direct and regular correspondence with Japan, and, this year, we had the direct importation of Japanese *Cartoons* from the respectable firm of Kioya Ishibei of Yokohama. In a word, such is the development of business between Venice and Japan that we have reason to hope every prosperity for the future.

But the Japanese Government, considering that the centre of silk commerce is Milan, has

ordered that the Consulate-General should pass from Venice to Milan, to the great sorrow of the Venetians. But the sorrow is alleviated by the fact that there remains in Venice a consular representation, intrusted to Cavalier Berchet, who acted in the Consulate-General, and it is to be hoped that the aforesaid representation may be of long duration; nay, completely established, in a city which is, without any doubt, the first port of Italy for Japanese commerce.

VENICE, 16th May, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

We hear much about the rapid advance of Japan in the march of civilization, and it is not altogether incorrect perhaps to regard them as just now the most promising of Oriental peoples. But, in some things, they are now quite as illiberal towards foreigners as they were twenty one years ago, when they vainly tried to drive Commodore Perry and his fleet from their shores. In making this assertion I am not referring at all to obstructions in trade that still exist, nor yet to the desired opening of the whole country to foreign intercourse, but only intend to speak of the difficulty of getting any little concession of privilege within the old treaty limits. Japanese abroad in western countries are fêted and lionized, *ad libitum*, (I had almost written *ad nauseam*). Governments appropriating money to pay their expenses; railway and steamboat companies giving them free excursion tickets; all public institutions being more freely opened to them than to our own people. They were permitted to go where they pleased, and take lodgings, buy land or houses etc., without the least restriction from any Government official whatever.

Not so here. The whole policy of the Japanese Government towards foreigners is just the opposite to that received by the people abroad.

We can scarcely buy a hamper of charcoal or coolie-load of firewood, or fish enough for a breakfast, outside the cordon of the settlement. But what seems harder still, we saw the other day a case where a feeble invalid, too weak to travel to the mountains, was recommended by the medical adviser to get lodgings for a week or two on the sea-beach under the shade of the trees at Treaty Point. The cool shade, the refreshing breezes, and the sea bath, were all that was required to recuperate the languid sufferer; and with high hopes of quick relief, application was made to the owner of the little hut at the landing for a room. This would have been readily granted, but the Kenrei of Kanagawa forbade it, and no amount of persuasion could get over this difficulty. In vain \$100 per mensem was offered for the one little room; in vain was it represented that it might be a case of life or death to the sufferer. No amount of argument could change the fiat of the powers that be. Not even a reference to the kindness experienced by their own people abroad could move them half an inch. How long shall this blindly ungenerous spirit continue to disgrace a people and nation that in many other respects has so much to be admired?

With a hope that there may be in the heart of some native of this Rising Sun Land either a sense of shame or of gratitude; and that this may be read by such an one, I beg, sir, that you will give it a place in your columns.

Yours faithfully,  
PIONEER.

August 4th, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

It is with feelings of great pleasure that I learn the United States Consul has taken steps to close a certain gambling hell which has been the source of ruin to many persons. I cannot but appreciate his conduct in the matter, and I sincerely trust that the representatives of the various nationalities here will follow in his footsteps, as it is well known that a French gambling house, in one of our main thoroughfares, which has been established for some length of time, has caused great injury to hundreds of young men who come to this Settlement; and, much to my regret, I learn that the proprietor has recently erected a new building, which, under the cloak of an "Hotel," is almost exclusively devoted to games of chance.

I remain,

Yours etc.,

JUSTICE.

### Law Reports.

#### In the U. S. Consular-General Court.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, Esq., *Vice-Consul*.

*Saturday, August 1st, 1874.*

Morris Blass was charged with threatening to beat and kill one Isaac Bush, at No. 71, on the 30th ulto. He pleaded not guilty.

Isaac Bush, sworn:—On the afternoon of the 30th, at 2 o'clock, I returned to the store from the Bank, bringing with me a sum of \$125, the interest for 6 months on a certain sum of money. I placed it in the money drawer, and requested defendant to take it, with the other money in the drawer, and deposit it in the bank. He refused, saying that half the money belonged to his father. He approached me, and squaring up at me, called me a coward, a cheat, a robber, and threatened to knock me down. I referred him to parties who knew the circumstances connected with the division of the money. He went to Mr. Grauert and found he was wrong, and that I was to get 65 per cent and he 35 per cent. We have had several rows before, but I always forgave him. Once he caught hold of me, and wrestled with me, straining my back so that I had to go to Dr. Dalliston. He never actually threatened to kill me.

To Accused:—You did not strike me. You made the attempt; you "shaped."

A little boy, a son of complainant, having satisfied Court that he knew the nature of a lie, and would speak the truth, deposed that accused had struck him, and said he would strike his father.

In defence, accused, being duly sworn, said:—About two months ago, Messrs. Grosser and Grauert decided that my father was to receive 35 per cent. of the money in question, and Mr. Bush 65 per cent. At that time, my father read to me that he was to get 50 per cent. of the amount of interest, payable on 31st July. On that date, Mr. Bush brought in the \$125 and put it in the money drawer, telling me to put it in the bank. He said I was to have 35 per cent. of it, but I told him I was entitled to 50 per cent. of the interest and 35 per cent. of the principal. After the dispute, I went to Mr. Grauert, who told me I was wrong. On my return I confessed my mistake to Mr. Bush.

To Court:—I don't recollect threatening Mr. Bush, or putting up my fists. In the warrant,

Mr. Bush says I threatened to kill him. This is untrue. I had no weapon, and did not even strike him. I apologised to Mr. Bush, and was very much surprised to find he had summoned me. On the occasion referred to by Mr. Bush, I caught hold of him, but had no intention of hurting him. He says he went to Dr. Dalliston and got some medicine, but I cannot say whether he did or not.

His Honour said such disgraceful conduct could not be tolerated. Complaints between the parties were coming before him so often that it was time some arrangement were come to between them, that they might be put at end to. Accused had no right even to menace complainant, as it was quite evident he had done. It was tantamount to an assault, and he should require accused to procure a bond of \$100, in two sureties of \$50 each, to keep the peace towards the people of the U. S., and Mr. Bush in particular. He would also have to pay the costs of the case.

#### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., *Consul*.

*Monday, August 3rd, 1874.*

John Gallagher, Chief Officer of the *S. S. Ping On*, was charged, on the information of the Master, with being drunk, absenting himself from duty, and using abusive language towards the captain and officers.

Joseph Mooney, Master, sworn:—On the morning of the 30th July, I left the ship at 10 minutes to 10. I got back to Yokoska at 6.25 p.m. Met accused, and told him to take the stores out of the boat. He followed me into the cabin to make a complaint against the chief-engineer. He had been drinking, he was so talkative. After dinner he pestered me a great deal. I was told that he had absented himself from duty during my absence. At half-past ten I heard him going out of the ship. He returned the next morning at 6 o'clock; he appeared the worse for liquor. Shortly afterwards, a Japanese prostitute came on board and asked him for money. He said he had been to get a mosquito curtain. Subsequently he squared up to me and conducted himself very violently. At 3.30 he again absconded from the ship. He threatened to fight all the men in the ship. He returned at 10 p.m. on 31st. He again went away and returned at 5.30 the next morning, and went to his cabin. Altogether his conduct has been very outrageous.

To Accused:—You were the worse for liquor when I returned to Yokoska. Yesterday morning, I referred you to the contents of my letter. You annoyed me on Saturday evening.

Charles Williams, Third Engineer, sworn:—On Saturday, the 1st, at 1 in the afternoon, I was about to go to the engine-room, when I was stopped by accused and abused. He used abusive language and threatened me. Accused was out of the ship several times; whether with or without leave I do not know.

To Complainant:—I heard accused threatening the second-mate.

To Accused:—I did not tell you to go to h—l.

Ah Sun, Boatswain, cautioned to speak the truth:—On Sunday morning the mate struck me. On Saturday he was drunk.

Accused made a general denial of the statements.

The Court was of opinion that the matter should be referred to a Naval Court. Prisoner was remanded accordingly.

### Naval Court of Enquiry.

HELD AT H. B. M.'s CONSULATE,

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., *H. B. M.'s Consul, President*; Lieut. FREDK. A. MOYSEY, R.N., *H.M.S. Thalia*; and JOHN MCGILL, Esq., Master, Br. Ship *Cathaya*.

*Friday, 8th August, 1874.*

John Gallagher, Chief Officer of the British Steamer *Ping On*, was charged on the information of Jos. Mooney, Master of that vessel, with drunkenness, absenting himself from his duty without leave, and using abusive and threatening language towards the Master and Officers of said vessel.

Accused, through his Counsel, Mr. F. W. Marks, pleaded not guilty of all the charges.

Jos. Mooney, Master of the *Ping On*, sworn:—On Thursday, 8th July, I left the ship to come to Yokohama, leaving the Chief Officer in full charge. I cautioned him to take care of the ship, as she was lying outside of the dock, and gave him the necessary instructions for the carrying on of the work during my absence. On my return about 6.30 p.m., I met the mate on the wharf. I told him to look after some stores which were in the boat, and left and went on board. I went into the cabin and he followed me in. He mentioned some trivial thing that the Chief Engineer had refused to do for him. I paid no attention to him. I then observed he was under the influence of liquor. I took no notice of this. He then came to his dinner. Dinner finished, he kept running about, making himself very officious. The ship being in dock, and it being dark, there was no occasion for it. Between 9.30 and 10 a.m., I laid down, when he came to tell me he had been under the ship's bottom, and what he had seen. I thanked him, and told him I would see to it myself in the morning. At 10.30 p.m. I heard a foot leaving the ship's deck, going over the gangway, and was told by the quartermaster, it was the Chief Officer. Next morning, we went on with the work as usual, but did not see anything of him until 6 a.m., when I perceived him coming round the angle of the dock. He came aboard, and without saying a word to me, passed me and went to his cabin. He was the worse for drink. I went down the dock, and came on top of the deck-gate, about 7 a.m. I then saw him in his shirt sleeves leaning over a Chinese fireman, who had fallen into the dock the previous night; he was tumbling him over, making a noise, asking him how he felt, &c. I sang out for the Chief Engineer to send him away, and not let him pester the Chinaman. I turned round to come on board, when a Japanese woman passed me on the gangway, went on board, and tapped him on the shoulder. She spoke to him in Japanese and appeared to be wanting money. I sang out to the Quartermaster to put her ashore, which he did. After that I went and had him sent for. I asked him what he meant by such conduct. I then told him of his absence from the ship during my absence in Yokohama. I asked him why he did it, after giving him the caution I did. He merely laughed, and treated the matter very cavalierly—saying he had only gone to tiffin with a friend. I told him it was the first time I had left him in charge, and that it would be the last; as I could have no more confidence in him. I asked him what he thought of his conduct in leaving the ship at night, and bringing that woman on board. He said he was sorry for it; he didn't expect the woman would follow him. I asked him if he was going to continue such conduct. He replied, no, he wished to go on with his duty. I told him he wasn't fit for that then; that he had better go and keep quiet in his cabin to get sober; that I would carry on



the work. He went out on deck, and kept meddling with the men at their work. I went into the wheel-house, which is before my cabin, and he was then talking loudly to the second officer. The particular words I caught were, that he had known him before—this was uttered in a tone of intimidation. He was telling the 2nd mate his capabilities; how he could drive his hand through a man's skull. I left the wheel-house, and went out on deck. He left the deck, as I came round, and met the Chief-Engineer on the plank leading to the dock-side. When I saw that, I went back to my cabin. I was washing, and looking out of the wheel-house. I saw him coming on board again. He came right up to me, saying he wanted to ask me a question. I asked him what it was. He said, "Did the Chief-Engineer tell you I was out of the ship, while you were away?" I told him I declined to answer that question. He made use of the words, "By God, if I knew it was him, I would put a head on him; I have just been talking to him." We then went to breakfast. He made some noise, asking the man for his comb and brush. He could not find them, and he said he would come in as he was. He came in with his hair disordered, and his shirt open. I told him, in presence of the Second Mate and Chief-Engineer, that it was a very bad precedent to set, to come in in that state, and for the future if he could only come in in that state, he had better not come at all. He told me not to talk, he was bound to come in anyway. I told him it was my table, not to talk, but to be respectful and eat his breakfast, which he did. After breakfast, he went about the deck, meddling. I went out to check him, and stopped the work, I was so annoyed, to avoid the noise and disorder. He then came up to me, shaking his fist, and hauling out his elbow as if to strike; saying, that he would be Chief Officer, would stop with me and go to Nagasaki. I left him then, quiet for the time, and proceeded with the work again. About 2.30 P.M., on the 31st, he absented himself again without permission. I saw no more of him until about half-past 5, next morning. He was reported as having being on board, the night before, with a friend, at about 10 o'clock. When he returned in the morning, he went to his cabin as before, without any apology. The first I heard of him was about 10 minutes past 8. He was yelling out to the butler to know why he didn't get breakfast. Our usual hour being 8.30 or 9 A.M., I went out. I asked him if he was really trying to excite me, to have trouble, which I didn't want. I told him that if he put me to it I should have to apply to the Consul, and have him taken out of the ship. He said he didn't care for the Consul, or me either, or all the policemen I could bring. We got our breakfast at the usual time. After breakfast, he was, as usual, boisterous and noisy about the deck; and threatened the second officer and crew, as before, if they did not carry out his orders. Some time elapsed, perhaps two hours, when I walked along the side of the deck where his cabin is. The door was open, and I looked in as I passed. He was lying on his cabin floor, in a most beastly state. I went round the deck and found the second-engineer, working in the engine room. I wished him to go and see the condition the mate was in, that I might have him as evidence. He went to his cabin and said the mate was sick. I heard no more of him until 5.30. He had been awakened by the second officer. He abused me in the most disgraceful manner, and said I ought not to have called the second engineer to see him. I told him his conduct had been so bad for the last few days, that he seemed to be quite careless what he did with himself. At 6 o'clock, I had to leave the dinner table; I couldn't stand it. On Saturday

night, the 1st inst., he absented himself again. On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, I knocked the men off for breakfast. He went forward, down into the foc'stle, and asked the men who the h—l knocked them off. The Bo'sun said the Captain did, and he assaulted him. At half-past 10, I had to leave the breakfast-table again, telling him I was going right to the Consul, as I couldn't stand it any longer. He told me I could go to the devil if I liked. I went to the Consul and brought a constable down on Monday morning, and gave him in charge. I forgot to mention that on Sunday he was absent again without leave.

Accused, to Court:—I have a Board of Trade second-mate's certificate. It is in Shanghai. I told the Captain it was there.

To Mr. Marks:—I engaged Mr. Gallagher as Chief-Officer, knowing he had only a second-mate's certificate. The vessel was in dry-dock at Yokoska, undergoing repairs. The "trivial order" which Mr. Gallagher said the engineer had refused him, was to get the ship upright. She was perfectly upright. The mate is not the man to dock the ship. It would be a very serious matter if the ship were not upright. I left him in charge when I went to Yokohama. I have seen him under the influence of liquor at Nagasaki, and have therefore had the opportunity of judging as to his condition, when I hear his talk and actions. My ship is a temperance ship; it is down in the articles. I knew the Chinese fireman referred to was very severely hurt the night before. The mate was shaking the man and making him sing out. He was lying just abreast of the foremast. I will not swear that the Japanese woman I took for a prostitute or a keeper of prostitutes was not a store-keeper, from whom he had bought goods. During the first two or three days at Yokoska I had given the mate no liberty whatever. He told me several times that he could drive his fist through any man's skull in the ship, if he liked. I was in the ship, and therefore he included me. Since the trial of Mr. Gallagher on Monday, I have never agreed to let the matter drop. He asked me on the dock to do so. (Letter produced, from Capt. Mooney to H. B. M.'s Consul, agreeing to abide by the latter's decision and offering to condone matters, rather than delay the ship.)

Mr. Marks applied that accused might be heard under oath, which he believed was customary in a Naval Court.

Mr. Robertson said it was rather irregular, but he saw no objection to his being sworn.

Mr. Marks then applied that his client might be allowed to take his discharge, and the matter permitted to drop. There could be no doubt there were some charges substantiated against Mr. Gallagher, but they were not of a grave nature, and he thought there could be no objection to do so, with Capt. Mooney's approval.

Mr. Robertson, at some length, gave his reasons why the case should be continued, the Court being a Naval one. After consultation with the other gentlemen composing the Court, he announced that it was their decision that the enquiry should be proceeded with.

George Derrick, sworn:—I am Chief-Engineer on board the *Ping-On*. I recollect the vessel going into dock at Yokoska, on Thursday, 30th July, and the Captain's going to Yokohama that day. We hauled into dock about 6 o'clock. I was aware of the mate having been absent from the ship on that day, at different times from half-past 12. At 6.20 P.M. he wanted the ship trimmed. She did not require it. I was under the opinion that he was the worse of liquor. I did not refuse to trim the ship; I requested a written order, as I thought I might be committing an error by doing what he told me. It was about 3 A.M.

when the Chinaman fell into the dock. Next morning, at 6 o'clock, the mate went to the sick Chinaman, and handled him roughly, so that he sang out. Whilst there, I saw a Japanese woman came to the ship, to speak to Mr. Gallagher. I heard the Captain tell her to leave the ship. The mate came to me, and asked me if I had told the Captain he was away during his absence. I told him I didn't do such mean actions. On Friday evening, he came to me again, and said he had just a mind to give the Third Engineer a clout on the head. I advised him not to do so, as the Third Engineer was a big man. Next morning, the latter came to me and said the mate wanted to fight him. I told him to have nothing to do with him, and to keep peace in the ship. I have heard Mr. Gallagher use abusive language at the table. He also threatened to punch the Third Engineer's head. On the Friday and Saturday afternoons, 31st July and August 1st, he was unfit for duty, asleep in his room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks:—I don't know what the mate's duties are; I am not supposed to know. He was drunk when he spoke to me at the gangway at 1.30 P.M.

Court adjourned.

Court resumed at 2 o'clock.

John W. Stitt, sworn:—I am Second Mate of the *Ping On*. I recollect the vessel being at Yokoska. I was on deck when the ship was docked. While the Captain was absent in Yokohama the mate was on board but walked off; he returned on board on Friday morning at 10 minutes after 6. I remember his reprimanding him at the table; and that he had to leave the table. I don't recollect his expression. Mr. Gallagher used intimidating language towards me; he said he could split anyone's skull in. He was ashore on Sunday. I noticed him talking on that day. His demeanour towards the Captain was very unbecoming. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday he was not in a fit state to carry out his duties.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks:—There was nothing in his duties requiring skill, the vessel being in dock. When I saw him, he was not downright drunk. The Captain and Mate sometimes had growls. I cannot remember the Captain being intoxicated after we left Nagasaki; I heard that he had been.

To Court:—I have had no trouble with Capt. Mooney, except that I was once knocked off duty for striking one of the men. (Letter read from Capt. Mooney to the Consul, complaining of the mate, and saying that the second-mate was not much better.)

Capt. Mooney, to Court:—I mean by that, that he prevaricates, and is hand, and, glove with the mate. I can place no confidence in him.

—Henderson, sworn:—I am Second Engineer on board the *Ping On*. I recollect the ship being docked at Yokoska on Thursday, July 30th. When the Captain called me to look at the mate in his cabin on the Friday, I couldn't judge whether he was sober or not. He may have been sleeping. During a conversation between the Captain, mate, and second mate, the mate held up his hands as though he were going to strike. From what I saw of the mate's conduct I should say he was mad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks:—I am neither friendly with the mate, nor otherwise. I have had no quarrel with him.

To Court:—I have been in the ship 3 months, since she left Shanghai. I never saw the Captain intoxicated, that I could swear to. I have seen him "strange," at Nagasaki. I know that while we were at Yokoska the mate left the ship three or four times; remaining away sometimes half a

day, sometimes 3 or 4 hours. I cannot say whether he went on duty or pleasure. The mate challenged the Captain to fight, in consequence of the letter the latter had addressed to him, complaining of his conduct.

Charles Williams, sworn:—I am Third-Engineer on board the *Ping On*. I remember her being docked. As to Friday, 31st July, I can say nothing about the mate. On Saturday, August 1st, at 1 P.M., I was about to go to my work in the engine-room, when I was accosted by the chief mate, who said that I was a G——d——d big man, but he didn't care about me. I replied, "nobody said you did," and asked him what he meant by his insults. About a week or 8 days previous, he asked me about my insulting him, when he came alongside the ship. I denied it. With that he got dancing about the ship, and was going to strike me. I told him he had been quarrelling with other parties, but I did not wish to quarrel with him. He was using a good deal of abusive language, but I left him and went to my duty in the engine-room. At 7 A.M., on Sunday morning, 2nd, as I was sitting at my room-door, he commenced to abuse me again—saying that he could do this and that at fighting, and how he could put his fist through an inch plank. I told him then that I didn't wish to have any quarrel with him. He again lifted his fist, and, using a blasphemous oath, said he would send it into my skull an inch and a half. Both times he accosted me on board he was in liquor; I cannot say whether he was fit for duty or not. On Saturday evening, I heard a conversation between the Chief and 2nd mates and the Captain, with reference to the former's threatening to give the 2nd mate a clout. I did not hear the Captain give him a caution. I heard the mate replying, to the effect that he didn't care for the Consul.

Mr. Marks, before calling upon the defendant to give his evidence, would submit that there was really nothing to substantiate the grave charges which had been brought against his client. It seemed to him that there had been a great amount of bickering and quarrelling amongst all the officers on board, which was certainly not creditable to any of them. He would ask the Court to dismiss the charge against his client, which would in effect amount to a nonsuit.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that Counsel was placing the Court in an embarrassing position in asking for a dismissal. The Court was a Naval Court, and all the evidence taken down had to be submitted to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Marks elected to go on with the examination of this client.

John Gallagher, sworn:—Up to this date, I have been Acting 1st Mate of the S. S. *Ping On*. I hold a 2nd Officer's certificate. I have acted before as chief and second officer for 4 or 5 years, as per certificates produced. I sometimes take a glass of beer or wine. I have not been drunk for four months at least. The damage to my nose occurred through ponies bolting in a trap in which I was returning from the races at Shanghai. I have been absent from the ship twice without leave. The first time, the Captain was not present; and the second, I had leave at half-past 7, and returned on board at half-past 9, and went away again. There was nothing special for me to do then; the quartermaster was keeping watch. The Captain told me not to interfere; as, if I did so, with the men employed by the Dock Company, they would all "knock off." I remember perfectly well what was going on when the Captain accused me of being drunk; until I fell asleep. I was not drunk. I had been piling copper until 12 o'clock, and was very tired and hot, and fell asleep. It was hot,

very hot, about 88° in my cabin. I did not make use of my cabin as a urinal, as stated by the Captain. Since joining the steamer I have had a very unpleasant time. I have had occasion to expostulate with the Captain. I remember doing so, three or four hours before we left Nagasaki, when the charterer was coming on board. The Captain came and spoke in a very loud manner to me. If he was not drunk he was very near it. I went into my room to get away from him. I was obliged to do so, to get rid of his abusive language. He called me "useless," and everything that was bad. We have had one other altercation since. I have been on friendly terms with the officers. I remember boasting that I could put my fist an inch and a half into anyone's skull. It was to a man who is now third engineer; in retaliation, as he had used very unbecoming language towards me on another occasion. The Japanese woman referred to is the wife of a store-keeper at Yokoska. She came for 3½ boos for some paper, sardines, &c. I had bought from her. This is the first time a charge of this sort has been brought against me. I am anxious to quit the ship. There is about 3 months' wages due me, at \$65 per month, less about \$27 advance.

To Capt. Mooney:—On the occasion referred to at Nagasaki, you found fault with me because there was no light at the gangway when the charterer was coming on board. You used abusive language to me, and told me to go away. When you engaged me in Shanghai, I would not promise you to abstain altogether from drink; I said I would drink a glass of beer or porter. You are, as you say, a very restless man at sea; constantly running about on deck, I do hold a bill for \$6.40 for beer and wine purchased at Yokoska.

To Mr. Marks:—When I saw the Chinese fireman who was injured lying on deck, I went up to him, merely to feel if any bones of his legs were broken.

To Court:—I was left in charge of the ship on Thursday, 30th July, when Capt. Mooney went to Yokohama. I absented myself to take tiffin with the Captain of a vessel lying alongside. I left the *Ping On* at 10 minutes past 12 and returned at a quarter to 1. I went ashore again, with leave, at 7.30 P.M. and returned at 9.30 P.M. I went ashore on the Friday without leave, when the second mate told me what the Captain said about my lying down in my cabin; I returned in the evening. I was not ashore on Saturday. On Sunday I was absent on leave from 3.30 in the afternoon until half past 5 on Monday morning.

Mr. Marks said that was his case. He repeated, there had been really nothing brought forward to substantiate the charges against his client, as set down on the charge sheet. It was simply a quarrel between him and the Captain. There was nothing to shew that his client was drunk. He would urge on the hon. gentlemen of the Court that the ship was not at sea when the acts alleged against his client were committed. Had she been so, of course it would have been a very serious thing, and the charges brought forward would have been of a proportionately grave character. The vessel was lying securely in dock, undergoing repairs, and there really was nothing required of his client demanding skill,—in fact, there was nothing for him to do. The Captain told him that if he attempted to interfere with the men employed on board they would all knock off work. It was evident that he had been absent without leave, but, he would submit, it was under circumstances which would admit of extenuation. He certainly had no right to absent himself, but the Captain had acted most unfairly towards him, in bringing a

man to look at him when he was lying down in his cabin. There was great provocation, and he hoped the Court would look upon the defalcation with leniency. "Going ashore" admitted of different constructions. In the case under consideration it was merely the walking along a plank and stepping ashore; it would be very different if the vessel were lying at anchor, some distance off shore, and left to take care of herself. He would ask the Court to express an opinion that the wording of the charge was somewhat in excess of what had actually been brought home to his client; that he should be discharged from the ship; and that he should be paid the wages due him to date. His client had most excellent testimonials, which had been read in Court. That was the first charge of the sort which had ever been brought against him, and it was a most serious charge. On his good character he depended entirely for his means of livelihood, and if that were taken away it would be a most unfortunate thing for him. He would again ask the Court to express an opinion that the charges were not sustained, and dismiss the case.

Capt. Mooney briefly replied, combating some of the arguments of learned counsel. Accused had never had a moment's leave given him. He was most turbulent and disorderly, and a source of very great trouble and annoyance to all on board.

Court adjourned to consider its decision.

After an absence of 20 minutes, the President (Russell Robertson, Esq.) read the following

#### FINDING:

John Gallagher, First Officer of the British Steamer *Ping On*, and holding a second-mate's certificate, you have been charged before this Court with having been guilty of acts of drunkenness, of absence without leave, and of using abusive and threatening language towards the master and officers of the said vessel, and the Court finds these charges proven against you.

'The judgment of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for the term of four weeks, and that you be discharged from the *Ping On*, receiving your wages in full up to date.

The costs of this Court will be borne by both parties in equal proportions.

(Signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON,

H. M.'s Consul.

" FREDK. A. MOYSEY,

Lieut. R. N.

" JOHN MCGILL,

Master, Br. Ship *Cathaya*.

Yokohama, August 8th, 1874.

Mr. Robertson added, that the Court was inclined to entertain a merciful view of the case, the charges having been made in a somewhat exaggerated form. The general condition of affairs on board the vessel was certainly far from creditable, and it was a question with the Court whether it was not deserving of censure. The case might have been settled without the necessity for bringing it before such a Court, had it not been that Capt. Mooney had pressed the charge. And, owing to that, it had been decided that the costs of Court should be halved between the complainant and the defendant; an apparently incongruous course, which required that explanation. The sentence of imprisonment would be without hard labour.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

Our last advices bore date 3rd inst. During the interval, business has not altogether been of such a character as dealers would have wished. For some classes of staple goods a fair demand continues, but, although higher prices are quoted in one or two instances, the general tendency of the market is downward. The *Coulmakyle*, from London, and *Cathaya*, from Liverpool, are to hand with general cargoes; and, via China, the cargoes of the steamers *Priam* and *Gange* have been received.

EXCHANGE:—Sterling has slightly stiffened; little is doing, however.

SHIRTINGS have not been in so much request, and prices are not so hard.

COTTON YARNS are very quiet, and transactions have been limited.

VELVETS continue in demand, at improved rates.

TURKEY REDS are still enquired for.

WOOLLENS:—There is a slightly improved tone to be noted in the Woollen Market; MOUSSELINEs are still in request; MILITARY CLOTH has been dealt in, and there is likely to be more demand for it.

BLANKETS are saleable, at fair rates.

IN METALS we have little or no change to note. There has been a small transaction in NAIL-ROD IRON.

KEROSENE Oil is quiet, at about last quotations.

THE SUGAR MARKET is also quiet, but prices remain firm.

RAW COTTON is without change.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$2.00 to 2.17½	} Fair business ; although at lower rates.
8 „ do. 45 in. ... .. „	2.40 to 2.60	
9 „ do. in. ... .. „	2.90 to 3.15	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... .. „	2.60 to 2.85	} Nothing doing. Demand for 7-lb. continues. Very dull.
T-Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.50 to 2.00	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.	nominal.	} Continue saleable. Considerable enquiry, at improved rates. Quiet. In some demand.
do. (Dyed)... .. „		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „	1.45 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.90 to 0.95	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in.... .. nominal. per piece.	8.50 to 9.60	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	1.00 to 1.05	
Taffachelass ... .. „	2.70 to 2.80	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	35.00 to 38.50	} Limited business in all counts.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	37.00 to 40.00	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	42.00 to 47.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... .. per piece.	18.00 to 19.00	} Small business.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. „	14.00 to 15.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „		} Nothing doing. In fair demand.
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.25	
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	5.90 to 7.80	} Saleable. Enquiry at quotations.
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	5.70 to 7.00	} Military Cloth and Blankets in demand ; business has been done with Government.
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. per yard.	0.18½ to 0.20	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „		
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „		} Little change ; market very quiet.
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.45 to 0.48	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.25 to 5.00	} Little change ; market very quiet.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.25 to 4.50	
„ hoop ... nominal. ... .. „	5.00	
„ pig ... .. „	2.25 to 2.30	
„ wire ... .. „		} Market quiet ; prices firm
Steel ... .. „	nominal.	
Lead ... .. „		
Tin Plate ... .. per box		
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		} Dull of sale. Limited enquiry.
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.30 to 8.40	
do. 2 ... .. „		
do. 3 ... .. „		
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	3.95 to 4.20	} Dull of sale. Limited enquiry.
do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.60 to 3.80	
do. Black ... .. „	nominal	} Dull of sale. Limited enquiry.
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	15.00 to 15.50	
Kerosine Oil, ... 10 Galls., per case.	3.10 to 3.15	

Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

STAPLE EXPORTS.

IN SILK, the business done since our last has been very limited, total settlements amounting to only 150 Bales of New, Hanks sorts. About 400 Bales have been received, but dealers remain firm, and shew a disinclination to submit to lower rates, and, in the face of depressing advices from home, buyers refuse to operate except at a concession in prices; which, at the close, shew an inclination to weaken. The Stock consists of 500 Bales New and about 300 Bales of Old.

TEA.—A well supported demand has continued since our last issue, Settlements in the interior amounting to piculs 9,600, while arrivals do not exceed piculs 4,700. The immediate effect of this has been to establish a rise in Medium and Good Medium grades, (the classes in fullest supply and most asked for) of fully \$2 per picul. Choice parcels are scarce and firmly held. The few low grade musters shown are very common and dear; a limited business for the Pacific Coast has been done in these at \$27 to \$31 per picul.

The *Benefactor* is full, and will have speedy despatch; leaving the *Ambassador* the only sailing craft on the berth for New York, at £3. 5s. per 40 cubic feet.

Description.							Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
Silk:—								
Mybash & Sinshiu	Extra	..	..	nominal	..	..	\$ 510.00 to 530.00 per picul. 450.00 to 475.00 "	
	Best	...	...	do.	...	...		
	Good	...	...	...	...	...		
	Medium	...	...	...	...	...		
	Inferior	...	...	...	...	...		
Oshiu Extra	...	..	..	nominal	..	..		
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Good	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Echizen, Medium,	nominal	...	...	...	...	...		
" Inferior	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Koshiu	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Best	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Inferior	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sodai Medium...	...	...	...	nominal	...	...		
Hatchoji—Tussah	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tea:—								
Common,	...	..	nominal	...	...	..	\$ 27 to 28 per Picul. 29 to 32 " 33 to 35 " 36 to 38 " 40 to 43 " 44 to 48 " 50 upwards. "	
Good Common,	...	..	"	...	..	...		
Medium	...	...	...	...	..	...		
Good Medium	...	..	..	...	...	...		
Fine	...	...	...	...	..	...		
Finest	...	...	...	...	..	...		
Choice	...	..	..	...	...	...		
Choicest	...	..	nominal	...	...	...		
Sundries:—								
Wheat,	...	..	nominal	...	...	...	\$ 1.20 to 1.60 per Picul.  2.10 to 2.50 " 1.80 to 2.00 " 1.10 to 1.40 " 12.00 to 18.00 "  51.00 to 55.00 " 25.00 to 45.00 " 28.00 to 48.00 " 13.00 to 14.00 " 40.00 to 47.00 " 10.50 to 11.00 " 2.40 to 3.20 " 3.50 to 5.75 per catty. 2.20 to 3.20 " 6.00 to 9.50 per Picul 6.50 to 8.50 " 16.00 to 50.00 " 15.50 to 16.50 " 19.00 to 55.00 " 7.50 to 9.00 per ton.	
Rice,	...	..	nominal	...	...	...		
Seaweed, Fine Cut	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Fine Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Large Green...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Guttle Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Dried Shrimps, ... (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mushrooms,	do.	...	...	...	...	...		
Isinglass	do.	...	...	...	...	...		
Sharks' Fins (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Bees,	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gall Nuts (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sulphur,	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty) (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" (100 a 200 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tobacco, common	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rape Oil,	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shell Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Camphor,	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Beche de Mer,	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...		



## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3, Am. str. *New York*, Furber, 2,119, from Hakodate, July 31st, general, P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 3, Brit. str. *Orissa*, Pockley, 1,119, from Shanghai, July 28th, ballast, to P. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 3, Brit. ship *Coulmakyle*, Gordon, 579, from London, April 11th, general, to Wilkin & Robison.  
 Aug. 4, Brit. ship *Cathaya*, McGill, 795, from Liverpool, April 5th, to E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 Aug. 4, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,190, from Hongkong, mails and general, to M. M. Co.  
 Aug. 6, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,914, from London, July 29th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 10, Brit. ship *Bothwell Castle*, Anthony, 592, from Newcastle, N.S.W., June 17th, coal, to Wilkin & Robison.  
 Aug. 10, Ger. 3-masted schr. *China*, Kose, 170, from Taiwanfoo, July 15th, sugar, to Knobloch.  
 Aug. 10, Brit. str. *Behar*, Edmond, 1,683, from Hongkong, Aug. 2nd, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 12, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 4,254, from Hongkong, Aug. 5th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 12th, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai, &c., mails and general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3, Am. str. *Colima*, Dearborn, 3,000, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 3, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,254, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 4, Brit. barq. *Mary Ann Wilson*, Stothard, 897, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Aug. 5, Brit. str. *Orissa*, Pockley, 1,119, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 6, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,914, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 10, Brit. str. *Ping On*, Mooney, 476, for Nagasaki, general, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.  
 Aug. 11, Brit. 3-masted schr. *Cowatess of Errol*, Tay'or, 218, for Foochow, ballast, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Aug. 12, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,190, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Aug. 12, Brit. ship *John Rennie*, Nicholson, 848, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Gilman & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Colima*, from San Francisco:

Messrs. W. Nuttall, C. O. Shepherd, Chas. Fiske, J. Towel, M. Shea, Paymaster J. A. Barton, U.S.N., General Van Buren and son, Comte de Vigne, Albert Gibson, R. Rousseau, J. Megata, Col. S. C. Lyford, General W. Myas.

## FOR SHANGHAI:

A. H. Macomber, and R. D. Spedding in steerage.

## FOR HONGKONG:

12 in the cabin, and 227 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *New York*, from Hakodate:

Mr. Edgar George and servant, Mr. Yet Chow, wife and child; and 21 Japanese in steerage.

Per Am. str. *Colima*, for Hongkong:

Captain Lewis and son.

Per Am. str. *Japan*, for San Francisco:

Jno. Pinnell, Miss E. Seymour, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. E. Barclay and infant, E. H. Hooper, J. Barnandos, A. Dent, E. R. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, E. Bourdanchon, O. Collean, S. Brush, J. R. Cunningham, J. J. Bissett, Dr. Hall, Frank Hall, H. W. Livingstone, Jr., J. H. Pinckross, J. Blain, C. S. Stewart, Mrs. Liebermann.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais*, from Hongkong:

Mr. Sata, Grenbery, Boule, Ballmis, Lorard Boisi, Ouborey, Mr. Rondinean, and 10 Mariners of French Navy.

Per Brit. str. *Orissa*, for Hongkong:

Mr. Dillon, Captain Bernard and officers of the *Madras*, 1 European; and 3 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai:

Mrs. E. Fay, J. C. Von Franquimont, P. Lunan, F. Upton; and 61 Japanese in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai:—

Mr. & Mrs. Aldrich, servant, and child, Paul Roulez, M. M. Gregor, H. A. Stevens and servant, A. Center; and six Japanese.

## FOR NAGASAKI:

H. E. Okubo and servant, Yochinan and servant, Kawai and servant, C. G. Van Manvelt and servant, Dr. Geerts; and 21 Japanese.

## FOR SHANGHAI:

T. Olyphant, J. Sloman, Capt. Quirk and servant.

Per Brit. ship *Bothwell Castle*, from Newcastle:

Misses Cocking and Singleton.

Per Brit. str. *Behar*, from Hongkong:

Mr. Gunnarson; 1 Japanese, and 1 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, from Hongkong:

## FOR YOKOHAMA:

Lieut. H. W. Hubbuck, R.N., and Mr. J. R. Hodgkins.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Professor C. Heep, W. Monaghan, David Mackie, Mrs. Hopwood, Chun Wan, wife and Chinese servant; 460 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais*, for Hongkong:

M. M. Williams, Ducrot, Fitz George, Capt. Pruhn, and Laplante.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai, &c.:

## FOR YOKOHAMA:

Messrs. Hadley, E. C. Kirby and servant, F. Von Fischer, W. Mourilyan, A. Center, W. P. Tillman, six Japanese Officers, W. Henriques, Smith; 29 in the steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Messrs. W. Mitchell, J. S. Barley, G. Dixon; and Messrs. S. M. Dent, G. A. Marx and D. McKenzie in the steerage.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Madras* reports: Left Hongkong on the 19th July at 10.30 a.m. Experienced light and variable winds, with easterly swell, until the 23rd instant; when the barometer fell considerably, and the weather became dark and threatening, with fresh northerly wind and high confused sea. Eased engines at 8 p.m., and stood to S.W. until 4 a.m. Passed Chichakoff at 3 p.m. on the 24th; had thick weather with rain through Van Dieman Straits, the wind gradually increasing and veering from N. to W. and S.W., barometer 29° 30'; at 11 p.m. blowing a hard gale, with mountainous sea, wind south; at 11.40 p.m. hove-to, with ship's head to the S.E. At 4 a.m. on the 25th, wind and sea moderating and barometer rising; thence to arrival moderate and light winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama on the 27th at 6.30 a.m. On the 20th July, at 6 p.m., in Lat. 24° 46' N., Long. 119° 25' E., passed the French steamer bound South; and on the 21st, at 5 a.m., in Lat. 25° 48' N., Long. 121° 57' E., passed the ship *Thermopylae*, standing S.W.

The American steamer *Colima* reports: Having exchanged signals with an English steamer bound to San Francisco on the 15th July; on the 17th, signalled an American ship bound East. Weather mild for the greater part of the voyage, strong head winds at times. Passage: 17 days and 12 hours.

The American steamer *New York* reports: Fine weather. Spoke Brit. barq. *Adella* of Hongkong, off Cape Inaboye on the 2nd August showing 2nd distinguishing Pendant No. 6,730 standing to the Southward.

The British steamer *Orissa* reports: Very severe weather during the passage.

The British steamer *Behar* reports: Left Hongkong on 2nd August, experienced light and moderate southerly winds; on the 5th, about 30 miles to the eastward of Yokosima, it commenced to blow from E.S.E., increasing to a typhoon, blowing with inconceivable fury and with a very heavy sea. On the 9th, weather moderate, and wind hauling to the southward and westward, proceeded on course. Passed two steamers, supposed to be *Ping On* and *Kuen-tze* Off Rock Island at 5 p.m. on the 10th, and arrived at Yokohama on the same day at 10.40 p.m.

The American steamer *Great Republic* reports: Left Hongkong on the 5th August, at 3.10 p.m.; on the 7th, had light winds from S.W. and fine weather; on the 10th, fresh gales from S.W., with heavy confused sea; thence to port experienced light variable winds and smooth sea. Arrived at Yokohama on the 12th at 4 a.m.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that, from and after this date, he will not be liable for any debt or debts contracted in his name; by anyone whatsoever, except an Agent holding his Power of Attorney.

J. L. LIEBERMANN.

Yokohama, Aug. 4th, 1874.

1d.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. R. BLACK in the *Japan Gazette* ceases from this day.

For the present, however, the paper will continue to be edited by Mr. BLACK.

J. R. BLACK,

C. D. MOSS,

J. R. ANGLIN.

Yokohama, 20th July, 1874.

## NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, have this day disposed of my interest in the Firm of BUSH & BLASS to Mr. I. BUSH.

per pro. MEYER BLASS,

MORRIS BLASS.

Yokohama, Aug. 7th, 1874.

2w.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned will carry on the business as heretofore, under the name and style of I. BUSH & Co., and will settle all outstanding accounts.

I. BUSH & Co.

Yokohama, Aug. 7th, 1874.

2w.

The New York Agent  
FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language.

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

Printed and published by the Proprietors, CHARLES D. MOSS and JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 85, Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. S. "Colorado."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents.  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies,...\$2.00

### THE

## "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY

FROM 13TH AUGUST TO 11TH SEPT., 1874

### BIRTH.

At Oakland, Cal., August 12th, the wife of the Hon. C. E. DE LONG, of a son.

### DIED.

At Kobe, on the 17th inst., R. E. PRICE, aged 33.

At Harlem, Holland, on the 16th July, at the residence of his mother, R. JASKI CARST, aged 37 years, head partner of the late firm of Carst, Lela & Co., of Yokohama.

OUR last summary for the Mail left this in the P. M. S. S. *Great Republic* on the 14th ultimo. We are since in receipt of the following mails:—

	Due.	Arrived.
American Mail (C. T.-P. S.S.)	Aug. 19th	Aug. 14th
French " " "	" 26th	" 19th
English " " "	" "	" 20th
American " " "	" "	" 21st
French " " "	Sept. 2nd	" 31st
English " " "	" 9th	Sept. 6th
American " " "	" "	" 7th

Latest telegrams are to 25th August; and letter dates to 13th August.

### Summary.

THE interval that has elapsed since our last has been full of rumours as to the probabilities of war, but, until the past three or four days, without any tidings that could be relied upon of the actual condition of affairs between China and this country. All persons who wish well to both empires have resisted the belief that negotiations for peace would fail; but it has now become very certain that they have been unsuccessful; and that, having been broken off with Yanagiwara, the first ambassador sent by the Mikado, Okubo, who was more recently accredited with a special mission, has been unable to re-open

them. His reception has been refused. Li Hung Chang and others have been altogether discourteous, and small hope now exists of the avoidance of war. If declared, it will be carried on under the firebrand mentioned above, on the part of China; and his ability and utterly unscrupulousness are well known.

The Japanese, therefore, equally with the Chinese, are making preparations. It is not possible for them to retire from Formosa—the sole course that will satisfy the Chinese—without creating such dissatisfaction among their own people as will inevitably lead to internal trouble. The government considers a war with China the lesser of the two evils; and if they have the "sinews of war" they are right; for they have plenty of men who love fighting for its own sake, and they are able to arm and equip them well. Man for man, therefore, we should have little anxiety for Japan in a contest with China; but the latter has the good sense to make greater use of foreigners than Japan is disposed to do; and this, and a possible tightness of the Japanese money chest, may give the Celestials the advantage. Seeing the course events have taken, there are few men in the country so unpopular as Iwakura and the colleagues who, after their return from Europe, joined him and supported his policy in the government.

The assassination of Mr. Haber, the acting North German Consul at Hakodate, having been thoroughly investigated; and it being perfectly clear that the murderer, who gave himself up to the police immediately after perpetrating his crime, had no accomplices: but that the act was one to be dealt with according to the ordinary course of law, a sentence of death has been pronounced upon him.

The Mikado has expressed to Mr. Von Brandt, the North German Minister, his personal regret at the occurrence, and His Excellency has notified the Government that,

although under the circumstances he presses for no monetary compensation, he demands that an imperial notification be issued forbidding the wearing of swords within a certain distance of the foreign settlements.

GREAT anxiety is exhibited among the Chinese at all the open ports, respecting the course that will be adopted towards them should war be declared. It is supposed they will all have orders to leave the country within a few days, and they are making preparations accordingly.

THE typhoon which visited the southern part of Japan on the 20th August was more destructive at Nagasaki than any foreigners now residing there can remember to have experienced at that port. The *Rising Sun* newspaper says that "from 11 o'clock on Thursday night, the 20th, until 2 o'clock on Friday evening, the fierceness of the gale was unparalleled. The str. *Ping On* and *Sooloo*, and the German barque *Hamburg*, were thrown on the rocks; the (late P. & O.) str. *Madras* was also driven ashore, but not much injured. The ironclad ram *Stonewall*, on which so much reliance was placed for the coming struggle, was carried by the waves either right over the rocks off Akenura, or, as the newspaper says, "she forced a passage through them. She sank, the water just washing her decks. It was thought that she would be virtually lost, but we believe she has been floated, and got out of her apparent imprisonment. Hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked in the typhoon, and fully 200 lives were lost at Nagasaki alone. The Governor's new offices, the Kencho, only just completed in foreign style, were reduced to a mass of ruins, and native houses were overthrown by scores.

KOBE suffered also from the same storm, but not to the same extent. All along the coasts of the Inland Sea, the damage done is great; and we do not believe we exaggerate when we say that, altogether, the junks destroyed by that storm were not less than 1,000 in number.

We fear the crops were also considerably damaged; and the telegraph between Nagasaki and Simonoseki was so injured that there could be no communication by it for several days.

THAT the Japanese Government is making great preparations, so as to be ready to meet China arms in hand if peaceful negotiations fail, is clear; and we are glad to see it. Under any circumstances, she will be able to make better terms with China if it is seen that she is strong, and ready to fight. In the present state of things, therefore, we do not blame them,—on the contrary, we commend them, for expending money in making a strong appearance.

But one question constantly arises in our minds. Supposing the Japanese be strong enough to fight the Chinese alone, are they able to do so when the latter are led by European officers? This is probably a question that ought not to require any answer; because, if it be illegal for foreigners to assist one side, it must be so for them to help the other; but in fact we see that the Chinese have been attended by foreigners to Formosa, although protests have been made by China against the employment of Americans by Japan. Messrs. Griquet and Segonzac have no more right to be employed by the Chinese Government to assist their emissaries to Taiwan, than have General Le Gendre and other Americans to serve Japan. It seems a very one-sided arrangement, and we do not understand it.

We suppose that it is hazardous for us to utter an opinion that the arrest of General Le Gendre (if true) is illegal, for who knows what is or what is not legal, when a Minister Plenipotentiary issues peremptory orders? Our sole hope respecting it is, that the telegram may have been inaccurate. We know that Mr. Bingham had nothing to do with it. But the present appearance of things is that the Chinese Government will be allowed to make use of foreign officers, as advisers of her commissioners or directors of her forces, but that Japan shall be deprived of that privilege. This it is that makes us consider as to the strength of Japan under her own leaders, as against China assisted by foreigners.

If this question be put to an ordinary Japanese, he will reply, "What do we want with foreign leaders? Our own officers are capable of commanding, and our soldiers will go wherever they lead." But a less excitable and better informed Japanese will say, "Alas! our officers are brave as lions, but they have not had experience in modern warfare; and our soldiers will rush unflinchingly on the foe, but they know not yet how to obey. They are impatient and beyond the restraint of officers, on whom they look as no further advanced in the science of military tactics than themselves.

Should, unhappily, a war break out, we shall, of course, see the usual notifications, enjoining upon all foreigners the observance of strict neutrality; and should the war be of short duration, this may be attended to in part. But will the Japanese and Chinese be content to dismiss all the foreign officers from their ships? And will these officers be willing to leave their employment in accordance with the notifications? And should the war be prolonged, will China decline the assistance of foreigners, which she is sure to have offered to her; knowing, as she well does, how well her troops fight under the command of efficient foreign officers? Our belief is, that there will be plenty of able men willing to take service with either side; and that, earlier or later in the strife, China will avail herself of their services. But we are not so sure that Japan would place her soldiers under foreign command. And if she did not, then and in that case, we think China would have a great advantage over her. So long as

both sides are alone, we should have as much confidence in Japan as in China; but if the latter appoints foreigners in her armies, the scale is turned at once.

This is, however, all speculation. The circumstances ought not to arise. For, before the last resource is adopted, arbitration is possible, and if, among the foreign ministers who have had the disagreeable duty of giving their opinions to either government so far, there be any who would prove themselves true friends of both the disputants, we should hope that this course will be recommended, before any declaration of war is made.

In the meanwhile, we wish every success to the mission of General Le Gendre in the south, and of Okubo in the north.

The following is from a Tokei newspaper:

"France is a wealthy and powerful nation on the continent of Europe. Some years ago, Napoleon the 3rd succeeded to his grandfather's (*sic*) throne, and by his great ability and wisdom raised his country to a high pitch of power and influence. But France and Prussia hated each other. At this time, the latter was not powerful like France, but was the head of a confederacy of several states. At last, a war broke out between France and Prussia, and the latter gained a complete victory. Before the war, the other European nations and America considered it was like a quarrel between a wolf and a dog. \* \* \* \* \* The war arose about the throne of Portugal (*sic*). The Prussians having determined to fight the French, forced their way into the French territory irresistibly, and everywhere waved their flag triumphantly. Since their success, their power and wealth have increased, and they are spread all over France.

Our empire and China are now just like Prussia and France; and Formosa is like Portugal, which raised the question between the two empires.

Now, China is a great empire—but not so powerful as France. Japan is much smaller; but surpasses former Prussia in power. If anything unusual happens, we shall float our men-of-war on the Yellow Sea, and give our flag to the winds in Peking.

But the two empires have long been very intimate. Therefore Okubo has been sent to China by the Mikado. It is not known what his orders are; but it is supposed that it is to make known its faults to the Chinese government; and that we, after getting a proper indemnification from it, shall continue as intimate as before. If it (China) opposes his (Okubo's) words, he will soon be succeeded by our forces.

Mr. Okubo is the pillar of our empire; and its safety or danger depends only on him. Now, we ask all patriotic men—shall we carry arms against each other like Prussia and France? Or, shall we be intimate as before? Which of these will Mr. Okubo prefer?"

WE HAVE a profound desire to think well and to speak well of the Japanese government; but verily it is at times difficult. The indecision constantly exhibited is so clearly the outcome of minds only half-formed, and which act almost entirely on impulse and not on reason, that it is not surprising that foreigners who are accustomed to see all state affairs well weighed and the decisions come to resolutely carried out should look with a kind of pitying contempt on the tergiversations of the Japanese ministers. It was a bad day for Japan when Soyeshima, Goto, Yeto, and Itakura resigned, and let in the men who succeeded them. The former had become well inured

to office, and displayed some qualities approaching to statesmanship. Soyeshima, at the head of the Foreign Office, had at least this virtue—that he could make up his mind; and that he knew the value of his word. Goto, to considerable reasoning powers and an indefatigable attention to his duties, added a remarkable degree of firmness and tenacity. This, with an intense love of freedom and boldness guided by prudence, made him a most valuable minister. Yeto, impulsive and rash as he proved himself when out of office, had exercised his functions as Minister of Justice with much ability, and introduced the important reforms which are still going on; and Itakura, to an ardent patriotism, united many excellent qualities.

These men, with Okuma, were the moving spirits of the ministry up to October of 1873. They had restrained the samurai who were crying out for war with Corea and the punishment of the Formosans, for a long time. But in October, it seemed to them that the time had come for making preparations, and yielding to the warlike wishes of the people. Itakura stepped forward and opposed them, and they resigned. And what has been the result? Most unhappy differences between the Foreign Ministers and Foreign Office. Alienation of feeling as between foreigners and Japan. An insurrection, which, small as it was, taxed the government to the utmost to quell it. An expedition which, if undertaken spontaneously, and in a more cool and regular manner, would have reflected credit on Japan; but which, forced upon the government under peculiar circumstances, has thrown China and Japan into opposition, and is now compelling this country to make preparations in anticipation of a war with China, the cost of which had far better have been incurred for a Corea war. Had the former ministry remained in power, the Formosan difficulty would never have arisen. They would have punished the savages, obtained guarantees for the future, and left the country, without a thought of colonization. But the present government, in their notion of getting rid of troublesome samurai by letting them occupy the land they have fought upon, has fallen among thorns.

So much for vacillation. That which, if properly and prudently undertaken would have commanded universal sympathy and approbation, has placed the country in a condition of danger and uncertainty which all its well-wishers must regret. And the extraordinary muddle in which foreign relations have been since Terashima came into office has had the effect of inducing the best friends of Japan to criticize her doings unfavourably.

And now there is more wavering, more uncertainty. The Parliament, or House of Assembly, or Deliberative Council, or whatever the new institution for discussing public affairs is called, which, after many delays, was to have met early in September, has again been postponed: and the members have been instructed that their presence is not yet required. Now, can anything be more unwise than this? Far better had the Mikado opened it, and after a few days, a prorogation taken place, with a definite reason, and an understanding when it would be necessary for the members to meet again, than thus to postpone the first meeting. It has a very bad appearance. Some think that the reason is, that the government proceedings of the past six months will be too freely handled, and that they are afraid to meet the criticisms of their policy and its effects. This may not be the true reason; but it is the most natural one, and ministers must expect it to be the most prominent and prevailing one.

THE petition presented to Kaigunkiyo by Mr. Takashima is one that possesses great importance to the whole Empire of Japan. The allusion to England's prosperity, as due to her insular position and proximity to the European continent, and to her mercantile marine, is legitimate enough, although we hardly think that Japan can expect ever to become in the East such a *dépôt* as England has in the West.

However this may be, it is more than evident to every one that, in recommending the government to encourage the building of ships on the foreign model, Takashima is right. Beyond this, however, his scheme does not appear to us well-conceived. He recommends that ship-building be undertaken by the government, and that the ships be sold to those who make the owning of ships their business. He tells the Navy Department that there is plenty of wood fit for ship-building in the North, and offers to bring it down to Yedo, that it may be put to its proper use.

Now, we think that if the government adopted this plan it would be very unwise. Far better were it if the Navy Department would establish a yard for its own purposes (that is, to supply the navy with such ships as may be deemed necessary), either in Awamori Bay or Hakodate. There they have the wood; and they ought to be able to find faithful and honest officers who would carry on the duties of the yard, the purchasing of the wood, and the general business connected with the ship-building, without any very great amount of robbery. Beyond this, we do not think the Navy Department need trouble itself; and if it is considered useless to build wooden ships for naval purposes, then we believe it were better that the Kaigunsho should not undertake any building of wooden ships at all; as it is now quite unnecessary to interfere with the legitimate business of the people.

The one thing that the government should do is, to grant the people permission to build ships; to employ foreigners, if requisite, to design them; and to superintend their construction. Beyond this, nothing is necessary. Private enterprise will suffice. Already Messrs. Thompson & Bewick have built at Hakodate a schooner of about 250 tons burthen, and as Mr. Thompson is a practical shipwright, and the firm is not wanting in spirit, if it is found that a good demand arises for foreign-built vessels, there will soon be no lack of supply. The ships will quickly be forthcoming.

There is, however, a duty that the government ought to charge itself with—viz., the supervision of the ships—to see that they are faithfully built and fit for going to sea with passengers and cargo; and, further, that the officers in charge of them are capable of navigating them.

Considering that we live in days when the words "progress" and "civilization" are in everyone's mouth, it does seem wonderful that even in the Japanese navy itself there is but little discipline, whilst in the mercantile steamers there is none. It is disgraceful to the proprietors of the steamers, and it is disgraceful to the government, that nothing is done to mark the difference between an educated and accomplished officer and a common fellow, whom it would be too much of a compliment to call a sailor. But, in reality, a man may be as incompetent as a coolie for any duty on board a ship, and yet may find an appointment to any berth that may be vacant; it doesn't much matter whether it be captain, or mate, or engineer, or stoker, or sailor. Often it happens that the

engineer of to-day is the captain of to-morrow, the fitness for one being about equal to the capability for the other.

Superintendence of quality is about the most needful thing the Japanese require, whether in respect of ship-building or ship-sailing. And until there is a board of examination for officers, there can be but little confidence in the safety of the ship, however well-built and strong she may be.

To return, then, to Mr. Takashima's petition:—We recommend the Government to encourage ship-building, by all means; but to do so by removing all obstructions to private enterprise. Let Mr. Takashima, if he thinks well of it, bring the wood down here, by all means. If it is better than the wood ordinarily obtained here, and reasonable in price, there will soon arise a market for it. Or let Mr. Takashima, who has done already very much in leading his countrymen in enterprising works, himself undertake the building of ships and selling them to his countrymen. But we think he would find it more to his profit to build the ships on the harbours of the district where the wood actually grows.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF YEZO.

(Communicated.)

Your widely-read journal having, by means of correspondence and translations from native papers, discussed more than any other the question I now take up, permit me, through the medium of its columns, to offer a few remarks on a subject of some importance to the Government of Japan, both in a political and pecuniary way; premising that a late visit to the north has afforded me facilities for personal observation, and information of a reliable nature.

The origin of the late attempts to "colonize" Yezo is to be traced to a sense of insecurity felt by the Japanese Government as to their northern dominions, a sense which has been constantly kept acute by not altogether disinterested cautions voluntarily given by certain foreign representatives, regarding the possible encroachments of Russia. Suddenly becoming impressed with this fear, the government went to work in their usual headlong way. First of all—I confine myself, of course, to a time subsequent to the fall of the power of the Tycoon—they sent settlers and officials in numbers to Sakhalin, directly under government management and broke up the northern daimios' protectorates in the various districts of Yezo. Following up this—after the rebel occupation had been broken up—they sent a Governor-General, with the rank of Cho-quan, to reside at a central position in Yezo, and ordered southern daimios to settle and govern districts of Yezo created under a new arrangement. They moreover appointed a Lieutenant-Governor, or Ji-quan, especially for Sakhalin; but the Governor never went to Sakhalin, and the Governor-General did not succeed in getting farther north than Hakodadi. Some settlers were thrown on the coast of Yezo late in the autumn of 1869. The daimios made a great shew of "colonization," but they really did little more than collect the coast fishery duties, which paid them far more than all the expense they had been at. Some of the local governors resigned, being averse to living in a wilderness, others were removed, and the Governor-General was sent with the late Embassy to America and Europe.

Then it was that General Kuroda stepped forward—for, although nominally Governor of Sakhalin and second in rank in the Kaitakushi

Department, he had been keeping in the background in Yedo—and offered to undertake the colonization of Sakhalin and Yezo with foreign assistance. It is well known how, under certain foreign advice, he proceeded to Washington, and secured, as a personal favor from the President, those eminent gentlemen who reached this country during the latter part of the summer of 1871, under the style and title of the Scientific Commission. From this point commenced that extraordinary lavish expenditure which has marked the doings of the Kaitakushi. Not content with giving *carte blanche* orders for steamers, machinery, instruments, and implements, and finding the members of the commission in all necessary supplies and even luxuries, Governor-General Kuroda must needs seek about among the former officials of the old Tycoonate, and even the rebel companions of Enomoto, for men used to approved methods of speculation, whom he placed in the most responsible positions. He, the Governor-General, remained at Yedo, and the moderate sum of over six millions "went" in less than two years. And what is the result? But no, I withdraw the question, for your correspondent "Matsumai" asked "Forty Questions" (see *Japan Gazette*, Jan. 14th, 1874,) and I have not seen that any have yet been satisfactorily answered; indeed it appears an impossibility for the Kaitakushi Department to do so.

It is therefore a question for the Central Government what course they should now pursue in regard to Sakhalin and Yezo, and the means best suited for carrying out such policy. With due deference to any higher opinion, I believe that, in the first place, they must give up the system of going the round of the foreign Ministers, getting their opinions and advice, jumbling the whole up together, and getting out a miserable compromise. That they require foreign disinterested advice no one will deny; nor that foreign energy and straightforward action would not be of the greatest assistance to them. But they can only obtain such by securing the services of a competent man—without regard to his nationality—giving him rank and power, and making it an object to him to serve them faithfully; not simply for pecuniary reward, but for the status he would thus hold both among Japanese and foreigners. Such an adviser, counsellor, commissioner, director, supervisor, comptroller, lieutenant-governor, or whatever he might be called, would of necessity have to be a man of experience in the world, as well as of experience in Japan. One also of a decided character, and who would not fear to enforce his opinions when necessary. If such an one was a man of independent means it would be a great advantage; for, by giving him certain facility for investing in property, he would cast a stake in the country, and be bound to its interests; which, together with education and self-respect, would place him on a level with foreign representatives with whom he would be likely to be brought in contact, and raise him above connivance at such underhand practices as are so frequently resorted to by even the higher classes of officials in the country.

That a position of this kind would be acceptable to many persons now holding official positions under foreign governments in Japan is tolerably certain. But there are perhaps but few who are fit, from the fact that most are dependent on the service they belong to for their livelihood—the greater part are young and inexperienced, except perhaps in diplomacy, not always the best of schools,—which



few are practical men of the world; and hardly any would be able to entirely disconnect themselves from influences of a national character. The government would be forced, consequently, to look among the mercantile or professional classes, and select some one of sufficient social standing, fulfilling the requirements above-stated, and willing to give up his present business for such a position; taking care in their selection to avoid pitching upon a man likely to be averse to occasional rough travelling and hard fare, as he would be likely to meet with in making personal inspection of a wild and unsettled country like Yezo.

Having made a fortunate selection in a foreign director and adviser and remodelled their Kaitakushi staff, two points will present themselves, namely, the abandonment or retention of Sakhalin, and the mode of developing the resources of Yezo. The first of these may be said to be purely political, and it will be for the rulers of Japan to weigh in the scale their semi-title and conjoint Russian occupation (entailing a most certain future complication) against a good round sum of money, with retention of fishing right but abdication of sovereignty. And I think the pros and cons of this are fairly stated in a letter, also signed "Matsumai," which appeared in the *Japan Gazette* some time in January last, and has, as I understand, been translated in one or more native newspapers.

The other point, Yezo, is simply a question of how to people the island. The suitability of the country for settlement cannot be gainsaid. The productiveness of its fisheries, its great national resources, the importance of one or more points in it in a defensive way with regard to the remainder of Japan, are now generally recognized; and it is only for the government and their advisers to devise means more effective and less expensive than the schemes which have been hitherto tried. On this point I have no intention of entering into details, but it may be broadly stated that "interior" settlement cannot thrive before the coast is pretty completely occupied. That the national capital, as must strike anyone who has visited the country, is Hakodadi. That a constant and cheap means of communication with the main island of Nipon is essential. That proper regulation and encouragement of the fisheries is a matter of the first importance. That the defense of the port of Hakodadi is a military necessity. That roads and bridges have to be built by government. That steam communication with the marts for Yezo produce, which would be quickly established on the slightest encouragement, would cheapen necessary articles of import and stimulate production. That a moderate and unchangeable scale of duties and honest collection of revenue would give settlers a feeling of security and tend to their increase; while a good system of government hospitals and schools would probably draw the better classes to the country. And the free admission of foreigners, besides introducing capital, would set examples in enterprise and industry which, particularly in farming and cattle "ranching," could not fail to produce the very best effect.

If these remarks should induce the government to study the subject, before taking another fresh start and running full-headed in the face of impossibilities, on schemes propounded by ignorant or avaricious adventurers, I shall consider myself, as a well-wisher of the country, amply rewarded.

For the time being, I sign,

ME-TSZKE.

THE letter of "Me-tszke," which gave particular interest to our columns last evening, calls attention once more to a subject which deserves to be kept constantly before the government and the public. Without committing ourselves to all the views expressed by the writer, and especially taking exception to such terms as "ignorant and avaricious adventurers," we attach great weight to much that he says. He is likely to be thoroughly well-informed on the subject he treats of, having at one time been a resident of Hakodate, and having within the present year paid a visit to Yezo and examined as closely as he could, for himself, the work of colonization as at present carried on there under the Kaitakushi.

What has been done there has such a bearing on the policy of the government as it seemed, until lately, likely to develop itself elsewhere, that it is worthy of particular notice.

Our correspondent says, "The origin of the late attempt to colonize Yezo is to be traced to a sense of insecurity felt by the Japanese government as to their northern dominions." \* \* \* "Suddenly becoming impressed with this fear, the government went to work in their usual headlong way." \* \* \* "They sent settlers and officials to Sakhalin, directly under government management."

The idea of the propounders of the colonization scheme can hardly have been that the settlers would be able to protect themselves from the assaults of neighbours covetous of their land; nor that they could elbow those neighbours from the territory already in their possession. It may probably have been, that they supposed the actual lodgment on the land would prevent any further encroachments; and that it would define arbitrarily what was Russian and what was Japanese. The actual effect has been to produce more frequent complaints than formerly of the annoyance the Russians subject the Japanese to.

The letters of "Matsumai," which have from time to time been published in the *Gazette*, and which, as our present correspondent truly says, were translated and inserted in the principal Japanese newspapers, were much discussed by the Japanese at the time of their appearance. One of these dwelt at length upon the advisability of Japan relieving herself altogether of the Island of Saghalien (Sakhalin); and, pointing out that it was an element of weakness rather than of strength to the Empire, recommended the acceptance by Japan of a pecuniary equivalent, which Russia was believed to be willing to pay.

Now, we admit that, *prima facie*, it does seem hard for a nation to part with any of its possessions, merely because another power desires them. But it is for Japan to weigh calmly the peculiar circumstances in which she is placed. Her long isolation and the consequent ignorance of international obligations has placed her in a dilemma at both extremities of her empire. Everything she did was so loosely done that her own neglect has made it possible for claimants to assert their right to territory that she supposed she enjoyed an absolute and indisputable title to. Russia, however, found an easy pretext for disputing Japan's exclusive right to Saghalien, and, having quietly appropriated one half of the island and planted a kind of semi-military, semi-convict station there, now desires the whole. China also has begun to talk of her own rights to Loochoo, being induced thereto by the scheme

of Formosan colonization. This notion, therefore, of colonization being a panacea for all evils—whether they take the shape of Russian encroachment as in the north, or popular discontent as in the south—has actually led them into the danger of seeing their empire partly dismembered. And it is for them to consider whether, instead of obstinately attempting to hold what they conceive to be their own, and defying both Russia and China, they had not better make the best terms they can with both. In neither case will the bravery of the Japanese soldiers be disputed; but discretion is the better part of valour, and it is possible now to make such terms with Russia as will dispense with the necessity of raising the question; and, as to China, we hope to see things so arranged as to avoid any appeal to arms, and any humiliation being passed upon Japan; but we feel that this cannot be without the abandonment of the Formosan colonization scheme.

Returning to our correspondent's letter, we should like to see the question of ceding Saghalien to Russia, "for an equivalent," fully discussed. But it is not unlikely that, long ere this, Enomoto, the Japanese ambassador to St. Petersburg, will have ascertained the Russian views respecting it, and that we shall hear of some arrangement, we hope satisfactory to both countries, being arrived at.

As for Yezo, the colonization scheme, intelligently carried out, is far more reasonable and commendable. But it has not been intelligently carried out. We cannot go with those who heap wholesale censure on the foreign employés; although, being public servants, their conduct is legitimately a theme for public discussion, and we have considered ourselves called upon to publish opinions thereon, either as sent directly to ourselves or which have been publicly expressed elsewhere.

In all public works in which foreigners are engaged, we have had repeated opportunities of observing that the advice of those foreigners, though asked and obtained, is often shunted aside and the very opposite course followed. Men who are paid high salaries, ostensibly that the departments may have the benefit of their advice, are every day subjected to the annoyance of seeing the officials go and enquire of persons absolutely ignorant of the matter in hand, or of the advice already given; and such persons, either flattered by the compliment paid them, or undesirous of shewing their want of knowledge, pour into the ear of the Yakunins a lot of recommendations which appear to jump with their own inclinations; and this advice is taken and the other rejected. It were well, if this were all, but with that graceful generosity, so characteristic of foreigners in the eyes of Japanese, the worthless advice is frequently accompanied by damaging statements as to the ability of those foreigners whose skill and character are all they have to depend upon—but whose skill and character are thus at once rendered contemptible, most unjustly, in the eyes of their employers.

How much of the failure of the colonization efforts of the Kaitakushi, or how little is attributable to the foreigners employed, the Japanese ought themselves to know best. We are quite sure that, even supposing General Capron recommended the formation of a capital at Satsporo, had it been put to him that the road to it would cost one half of the sum it has cost, he would have said it was madness to make it. In like manner, we cannot for a moment suppose that a number of gentlemen of scientific acquirements, so

lected with reference to special capabilities for the work they are expected to perform, should, directly they land in Japan, be converted into so many rogues, whose sole end is, while not enriching themselves, to injure the government that feeds them. We cannot believe it; and we are compelled to look to other quarters for the recipients of the absurdly excessive expenditure that has taken place in the department.

But our space requires that we defer our further remarks on this subject for another occasion.

CONTINUING our remarks on the subject of the communication from "Me-tszke" which appeared in the *Japan Gazette* on the 24th instant, we take up our theme from the establishment of the Kaitakushi.

Whoever was the originator of the plans that led to the establishment of this department, he could never have sat down and counted its inevitable cost. Kuroda, when he took it in hand, had no means of estimating the expenditure; but, in seeking foreign assistance, he really did not know what he was committing the government to. The expense of the employment of such a staff as the "Scientific Commission" was composed of did not end with the payment of their salaries; and anyone might know that men of their calibre would not come out here and be content to receive their salaries for doing nothing. So soon, therefore, as they arrived, they set to work; and we shall be told that, simultaneously with their doing so, the lavish expenditure commenced.

Well, so it did. But are they blameable for this? What says Me-tszke? "Not content with giving *carte blanche* orders for steamers, machinery, instruments, and implements, and finding the members of the Commission in all necessary supplies and even luxuries, Governor-General Kuroda must needs seek about among the former officials of the old Tycoonate, and even the rebel companions of Enomoto, for men accustomed to approved methods of peculation, whom he placed in the most responsible positions." Allowing for the colouring, there is at least this fact to support this charge, that "the Governor-General remained at Yedo, and the moderate sum of over six millions 'went' in less than two years."

Now, our opinion is, that this expenditure is out of all proportion to the work done; and that "Me-tszke" is near the mark when he attributes it to the peculation of the Japanese employés. The colonization of Yezo, honestly carried out, under foreign supervision and advice, might and doubtless would have been a very good and excellent scheme. But it has been strangled by the officials, who have "squeezed" too tightly.

Me-tszke may be better informed than we are—but we doubt the suggestion that the central government applies for advice to the foreign ministers on the subject. That it may from time to time come upon the *tapis* in course of conversation between individuals connected with the government and those belonging to foreign legations is likely enough; as it often forms the theme between Japanese officials and foreign private gentlemen. But we conceive that there are none out of the department, and even very few in it, who know sufficient of the business of the Department to give advice of any value.

The government has to consider the question as a very simple one. Has the Department shewn any of the benefits expected from

it? Have they been of such a character as to lead to the belief that they are likely to increase, and become extensive enough to justify the heavy expenditure already endured and requisite to be borne? We hear of the expenditure in round numbers, but we do not know anything of the receipts. We know that the cost alleged to have been paid for that so-called road to Satsuporo can never "pay." But we may expect that the steamers at least have yielded some returns; and we ought to hear that some of the fruits of mining enterprise, for which, we presume, the instruments and machinery have been mainly required, are about to be reaped. In a word, it can hardly be that all the money spent has been actually thrown away. On the contrary, we believe that if the Government had only been called upon to pay the actual cost, without "squeezes," the Kaitakushi would have been a credit to the country.

Me-tszke thinks that what is now required is the assistance of "a competent man, to whom rank and power should be given, as an object to serve faithfully, not simply for pecuniary reward." This portion of our correspondent's letter is too long for reproduction, but is worthy of consideration. We agree that if it were possible to control the peculation of the Japanese, it were easy to find men capable of holding the position recommended. But we contend that, as yet, this is impossible. Every high official, from Sanjo Daijin downwards, knows that this cancer exists, and they are one and all afraid to make an attempt to eradicate it. It is the one difficulty. It permeates every department. Has the railway been free of it? The Telegraphs? The Lighthouses? Is ever anything undertaken in this country without everyone whose hands have to touch it expecting their palms to be tickled? It matters not whether it be but a trifling job a koskai is told by his master to get done, or a purchase by the state, say of a fine steamer, amounting to over a quarter of a million of dollars, a good *per centage* must be clandestinely, dishonestly, appropriated. And all foreigners who see these things, these robberies passing under their very eyes, declare that it is impossible to stop them.

This is the reason that everything attempted for the public good in Japan has to be stopped almost in its inception. There are men here who would undertake to contract for all kinds of public works, at prices similar to those paid at home, but will the Government make the contracts? No! They dare not. The works must be committed to the charge of their own people, and these must have the opportunity of squeezing somehow. It is an Augean stable, but where is the Hercules to cleanse it?

The appointment of a foreigner, however pure, however able, to the management of the Kaitakushi, or any other department of the Government, will never be of any use, until this purification has taken place; and we recommend this fact to the consideration of our good friends Matsumai, Me-tszke, and the public generally.

OUR CORRESPONDENT "Nameless" may have the satisfaction of learning that his letter which appeared in the *Japan Gazette* on the 27th instant has not escaped notice, nor has it been read with indifference. Several persons have assumed it to be the production of a foreigner, and the *Japan Mail* throws out a hint to the same effect. One writer, who has addressed a letter to us (but not for publication), denies "it"—we suppose he means the letter,

and warns us of consequences; but of those we have no fear.

All we have to say is this. We are delighted to find that there are those among the foreigners to whom the questions might possibly apply, who are not willing to remain for one instant under the stigma of being supposed to benefit by the business done for the Japanese, beyond the legitimate terms and conditions of such transactions. So much so, that one indignantly and without a day's delay writes to us as mentioned above.

We could not refuse insertion to our correspondent's letter in common fairness, considering that it was elicited by our article of the previous day, which was hard upon his own countrymen. And here we may take the opportunity of assuring our readers who attribute the letter to this or that foreigner, that no foreigner (but the editor of this paper, in whose presence it was written, after a long conversation with the writer on the subject of the previous day's article) saw or knew anything about the letter until it was given in to the printer. And further, the Japanese who wrote it is not one generally known to foreigners, as he is totally unconnected with trade. Foreigners who are acquainted with him are well aware that he is hardly inferior in his acquaintance with foreign languages, literature, and modes of thought, to themselves.

We should not care to say even as much as we have in the preceding remarks, were it not that we wish to point out the difference between Japanese and foreigners in one important particular. On Thursday evening the letter of "Nameless" appeared, on Friday forenoon we received the letter spoken of; thus shewing how dear to the foreigner is his integrity. We have also had proofs that other persons to whom the questions might apply have been earnest in their wish to clear themselves of the implied charge. But we do not see any such anxiety, on the part of the Japanese, to remove the imputations under which they rest. If, for instance, there be no truth in the scandal connected with the sale of the *New York* it is not creditable that no denial of it is given. As it is, there are some Japanese officials whose characters greatly suffer in public estimation, in connection with that transaction.

For ourselves, we need only say that our articles in answer to the letter of "Me-tszke" had but one object in view, to point out that peculation is at the root of all the failures in Japanese public undertakings; and that this peculation must be put a stop to, before any real good can be effected by foreigners, however able, who are placed in charge of various departments.

Further, we contend that "Nameless" was perfectly justified in writing as he did, applying the same questions, as to foreigners, as we had applied to Japanese. But, to such of the foreigners as have denied the charge, we say, in the language of one of old:—"Though I made you sorry with a letter, I do not repent, for \* \* \* behold what carefulness it wrought in you; yea, what clearing of yourselves: yea, what indignation. \* \* \* In all, ye have approved yourselves to be clear in this matter."

We now look for the Japanese heads of departments to endeavour to root out this evil from all their departments. If they do not, they simply kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. For instance, the Railway, if constructed even at European prices, would have brought in so handsome a return to the government from the very first opening

they would have hastened to extend it, thereby employing thousands of men who are now not employed, by reason of the tremendous expenses already incurred. The goose is killed. The works are all but stopped, and by the men who tried to get all the golden eggs at once out of the first portion. There ought to be a public enquiry into this particular department. It would then be seen, as we long ago said, that the foreigners engaged are not responsible for the excessive expenditure, but that it occurred in matters, contracts, and payments, over which they had no control.

And there is yet this to be said. The government may find it impossible to avoid war with China; and should such a misfortune occur, will require large sums of money to enable them to carry it on. Had the foreign loans already obtained been judiciously expended, the credit of Japanese abroad would have been far higher than it is. It is true that the prices quoted for Japanese stock still remain good on the London Stock Exchange; but that may be because the total amount is small, and it is in few hands. Put a war-loan on the market, and a difference will be seen. The men who charge government ten per cent beyond the price paid to foreigners for articles purchased, and who make a railway in this land where labour is cheapest at a cost more than double what it would be in England and America, where it is dearest, are responsible for any lack of credit the country may now suffer; and it becomes the duty of the foreign press of this country to impress such facts upon both government and people.

WE are not aware whether the Japanese, in what English-speaking people call "Acts," whether of Parliament or Congress, embody a definite system, with definite fundamental rules, for their Naval, Military, or any other Departments. Nor do we know, with any approach to exactness, their process of making laws and building up their Constitution. All we do know is, that every now and then there are notifications issued by various Departments; and it is expected that these notifications be obeyed. It is well understood that the Departments are armed with Imperial authority; but whether this is in the shape of a general *carte blanche* from the Mikado, for the chiefs to make laws, rules, and regulations, and to issue orders for their Departments, or whether general rules have been laid down, as a basis on which everything must be done, we are ignorant. All we do know is, that, constantly, notifications are issued; and that, so far as possible, the people obey them.

The whole population of the empire is greatly exercised by the action of the authorities, with regard to raising men for the army and navy. Young men, however distant from their homes they may be, receive orders—mere messages—perhaps through members of their family, perhaps through a friend,—to go to their village or native place, to be measured as to whether they are five feet high, or over or under; and it is understood that all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 26, with the exception of eldest sons or only sons of widows, who are of the height of five feet, must be enrolled for service, either in the army or navy.

Now, it is quite admitted that this is a legitimate way of raising the national forces. It is not for us to find fault with it, even if we disapproved—which we do not. But we should like to know, as a matter of information, in what way this became the law of the land; and all the provisions in connection with it. Was it by simple order of the Mikado,

after consultation with the Sangi? Or was it regularly passed through Daijokuan—i.e. first Sa In, then Se In or the Imperial Council, and finally sanctioned by the Emperor? And whichever way it was, is there any kind of "Act" detailing the provisions of enrolment and government?

All this, however, is "by the way." The time has come when the enrolment is to take place; and hardly any of our neighbours who have servants between the ages of 20 and 26 have escaped the annoyance of seeing them called upon for examination as to their fitness, as a preliminary to their probable enrolment.

The question arises as to whether the government can call upon natives in foreign service. It is an important Article of the Treaties that we shall be permitted to employ Japanese without restriction; and the Treaties being between two parties, one of them has no power to upset them without consent of the other. They have all the force of law, and continue unchangeable, whatever laws may be subsequently made by either party for the government of its own subjects, until both parties are willing to make an alteration. This is one of the strong points of General Le Gendre; that, by Treaty, the Japanese are entitled to hire foreigners for their service, whether scientific, military, naval, artisans, or mariners; and that a law passed by America alone since the Treaty was ratified cannot interfere with the provisions of the Treaty.

Under these circumstances, we believe that foreigners might be justified, in law, in refusing to allow their servants to be taken from them.

Still, we would remind them that, except in the case of very valuable and indispensable servants, it were undesirable to enforce their right, if it exist. The country must be protected—must be defended; and the present is a period of danger and uncertainty. None can tell how the Peking negotiations will terminate; and, if war be declared, Japan will require all the strength she can muster. It is not for foreigners, who avail themselves of her shores for their own purposes and their own enrichment, to throw any, even the smallest, obstacle in the way of her government, at a period of national difficulty. It is not for foreigners to discuss the wisdom or otherwise of the adoption of the conscript system. Neither for us is it to call in question the propriety of taking men from the industrial pursuits in which they are adepts, to make them combatants, for which few of them are by their former habits fitted; and refusing men as soldiers, whose sole creed is fighting, honour, and glory; and who are incapacitated by their former habits for peaceful labour.

We must take things as they are, and do all in our power to help the government. We have grumbled at what we have considered their follies; and because no heaven-born statesman has arisen in Japan to make it the earthly paradise each foreigner fancies he could make it, if only he had the direction of its affairs for a few days. But, now, we should lay aside our minor differences of opinion with the government, until we see the country safe.

We are inclined to think that, with many who have been eager spreaders of the rumours lately abroad, of war having been declared, the wish was in some degree the father to the thought. For ourselves, we look upon the actual outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan as likely to produce little good and much evil—by whichever side the final victory may be gained.

Still, taking our stand by Japan, our sympathies are entirely with her; and we hope

that all foreigners will think with us, and throw no unnecessary difficulty in the way of government, whether it be as to their conscription or anything else.

WHEN THE Yato-Bashi—the bridge over the Creek nearest the harbour—broke down last December, we counselled the erection of a substantial iron structure, in place of patching up the old one or building another wooden affair. The iron bridge has not yet been built, although we hear it is the intention of the authorities to set about the work, but another of wood has been thrown across the canal, close to the old one. The relative difference between the old and new bridges is this: if your ponies should bolt in crossing the former, Bluffwards, you may anticipate a disastrous bump against the wall of the French barracks; but, in similar case, should the run-away be down-hill, you have a clear run across the new bridge,—that is, if it be wide enough for a trap, which remains to be seen,—and may, by a dexterous feat of steeple-chasing, land yourself in the midst of a spacious compound on the thither side. If the Municipal authorities really intend building a substantial iron bridge—and we think residents of the Bluff have a right to demand it—we would recommend its being thrown obliquely across the stream, from the end of Water Street to the foot of the Hill road. The advisability of so constructing it would suggest itself to anyone possessed of any but the most crude ideas of the art of bridge-construction; the Japanese possess exceedingly crude ideas on the subject, and—we despair of seeing it erected otherwise than in the old-time style, and indeed shall be surprised if we see any iron bridge there at all. The new wooden affair we have spoken of was finished some three weeks ago, but each approach is barricaded by a fence of bamboo saplings, and guarded by a Japanese policeman. Why is it not thrown open? We have it! The authorities are waiting until a flood or a typhoon comes along to sweep away the old one!

## HAKODADI.

### List of Vessels in Harbour.

August 24th, 1874.

- Russ. Corvette *Askold*, from Vladivostock, (with Admiral.)
- Jap. str. *Komi-maru*, from Awamori.
- " schr. *Torajima-maru*, from Midzuiz.
- " " *Winyo maru*, from Yedo.
- " " *Gembu-maru* from Olanunai.
- " " *Raiden-maru*, from Karatto.
- " Gunboat *Hosho Kan*, from Iturup Island (dismasted.).
- Ger. barq. *Hans*, from Vladivostock.
- H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, from Vladivostock, (with Admiral).
- H. M. S. *Midge*, from do.
- H. M. S. *Frelie*, from do.
- H. M. S. *Rindore*, from do.
- Ger. Corv. *Elizabeth*, from Yokohama.

Mr. Kempermann arrived by the *Elizabeth*, to inquire into the murder of Mr. Consul Habar.

A RUMOUR has been prevalent this afternoon (3rd), that war has been actually declared between China and Japan; and that, although the telegraph is in perfect order, the government have forbidden it to be used. We do not credit the rumour; and we are quite convinced that the line is disconnected. It is

impossible it can be otherwise, considering the heavy damage done to it in the late typhoon. It must be remembered that the force of the storm was such as to tear up trees by the roots; and telegraph poles would not be likely to escape where such destruction occurred. Our belief is that at the departure of the last mail from Shanghai, everything was in exactly the same state of uncertainty as before. Two Chinese newspapers announced that there was a prospect of a mutually satisfactory arrangement being arrived at. The foreign newspapers did not confirm this—and there is no doubt whatever of very vigorous preparations going on in China. Similar vigour is exhibited here, and we are of opinion that the rumour mentioned above has arisen, either from witnessing the energy on both sides or by the invariable tendency of rumour to gather as it goes. As to the government forbidding telegrams to be forwarded, it is absurd. If they wished to stop communications, they surely know how to effect it without such a flagrantly foolish order. There is very little likelihood of our receiving any definite information touching peace or war until the next steamer arrives from Shanghai or Nagasaki, and we advise our friends to be undisturbed by any mere rumours.

**MORE ROBBERIES.**—During last night (2d), the Revd. J. Goble's church, on Lot No. 224, Bluff, was broken into by thieves, who made off with all the lamps. They gained ingress by knocking out a pane of glass.

Last night, an attempt was made to enter the premises of Messrs. J. Curnow & Co., No. 83, but without success. A pane of glass was taken clean out, but the bars across the window prevented entry. The thief had evidently reached in as far as he could, as several boxes of matches are missing, and a case of whiskey has been tampered with.

As TEA is one of the principle, and, also of the most valuable, exports of Japan, care should be taken to prevent fraud in its preparation for market. The *Nisshin Shinjishi* gives an account of the shipment of fifty boxes of tea from Shidzuoka-ken, which was made of the coarsest leaves, and dyed with ink to give it a good appearance. It is believed that the originators of this fraud have been discovered. For the credit of the country it is fortunate they did not succeed in palming off this ink-dyed material.

The same paper says that on account of the unsettled weather this year the production of the silk-worms at Yamagata-ken and Akita-ken has been very poor; but at Miyagi-ken, and further south, at Fukushima-ken the production would have been very satisfactory but for one thing. In compliance with a request from the people engaged in the trade, the Fukushima Kencho granted a license allowing them to use "patent" papers for the depositing silkworms' eggs; but some fellow infringed the patent and manufactured a lot of papers on his own account, exactly resembling the genuine ones. When the Kencho heard of this the license was recalled, and the trade is therefore in considerable confusion.

NOGUCHI CHUZO, a manufacturer of *saké* at Shiga-ken, is building a brewery at Tokio for the manufacture of foreign *saké* (*Quere beer*), and has sent in to government a petition for a patent, of which the following is the substance:—"Though there are many kinds of *saké* in Japan, they are all too strong and violent, and are consequently hurtful to one's health, and, moreover, the *Seishi*, which is

most commonly used, is a medicine which drives one mad when one takes any quantity; but still the manufacture of it increases. Now, the good *saké* of the foreigners is very different, and the taste very agreeable. It purifies the blood, produces quiet sleep, and acts beneficially to one's health; but it is a matter of impossibility for the poor to get it, on account of the price, and this is why I am grieved. I will make foreign *saké* in Tokio, and sell it cheap, which will be advantageous to the country and preserve the peoples' health."

We have not heard whether the petitioner has been successful in obtaining the required permission. For the sake of both Japanese and Europeans we hope not; if the samples of Chinese-manufactured "tangle-foot" vended in "Sailor-town" are to be taken as criterion of Far East production in that line.

A native paper says:—

IT WILL be remembered that, last March, the French mail S. S. *Nil* was wrecked upon the coast of Ashigara-ken. The inhabitants treated the crew very kindly, helping them to land, and rendering them other assistance. At the request of the Agent of the M. M. S. S. Co., a letter has been written to the Governor of Ashigara-ken, thanking him, in the name of the Company, for the kindness shewn on that sad occasion.

BURGLARS SEEM to have full sway in Tokei, as will appear from the following. During the forenoon of the 18th inst., the house of a wood and charcoal merchant, in Kanya-cho, was broken into by several men, armed with drawn swords, who bound the servant and escaped with all the valuables, before assistance could be brought. About noon of the same day, the gang entered the house of a fishmonger in Yanegawa-cho, and stole two hundred and forty two riyos. There is no word of any of the thieves having been captured. People may well cry—"Where are the police?"

DURING THE night of the 25th instant, the office of Capt. Martin, at No. 108, was entered, and a valuable aneroid barometer, a clock, and an overcoat stolen. Thieves obtained an entrance by removing one of the laths of the venetian shutter, and then opening the window, which was not fastened. There is every reason to suppose that the robbers are Japanese, as there were several valuable things that a European thief would have taken before the articles actually stolen; such as copper, &c. Nothing has yet been heard of the rascals, who seem to have a *penchant* for clocks, for, within the last few days, two houses in the same compound have been entered, and clocks taken from them both.

AN AMERICAN humourist compares robbers to rain, inasmuch as they recognise no distinction of persons in their descent. Last night (3rd), the Yokohama "crib-crackers" paid us a visit, and took away sundry loot; lamps, boots, knives, a revolver, &c. &c. An attempt was also made to effect an entrance into Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co.'s godown, at the rear of our office, but the heavy padlock on the door resisted their efforts, whilst that on ours, though apparently equally strong, was forced. In reply to a complaint made by us to-day to the Municipal Director, we have a communication stating that the matter would be laid before the Kenrei, and that increased vigilance on the part of the Japanese police would be urged.

The foreign police, it is added, are too limited in number to effectively patrol the Settle-

ment. This we have repeatedly insisted upon. The point being conceded, why not take steps to increase the strength of the force? If every foreigner who has lately been despoiled by the burglars were to imitate the example of ourselves and lay complaint before the Municipal authorities, perhaps the Kenrei might be stirred up to take the matter into serious consideration—which he can hardly be credited with having done as yet, notwithstanding that robberies of almost daily occurrence have been brought under his notice, through the medium of the European journals of Yokohama, which are sent to the Kencho, and, we happen to know, read.

It was discovered, whilst the *Alaska* was in dock at Hongkong, being re-copp'ed, that her shaft was cracked. This will prevent her coming on to Yokohama to take away the next San Francisco mail, but in order to preserve the continuity of the line the Agent of the Company here has arranged that the *Colorado*, now due here from the East, shall, instead of proceeding on to Hongkong as usual, turn round and take on the mail instead of the *Alaska*, leaving here on the 10th inst. at daylight. The Shanghai mail will be dispatched 24 hours after the *Colorado's* arrival. The *Costa Rica* will go on to Hongkong in place of the latter. The *Colorado* will take away the largest cargo, with one exception, ever sent across the Pacific from Yokohama. In the summer of 1871, the *Alaska* took 3,350 tons of freight; the *Colorado's* complement will not fall far short of this. The Company are to be congratulated on having a "live" man at the head of affairs at this port. The sale of the *New York* necessitated the withdrawal of other steamers from their regular lines; this, with the despatch of others to northern ports, must have somewhat taxed the resources of the Company to provide vessels for the trade. Mr. Hart seems, however, quite equal to the task allotted him, as shewn in the arrangements he has made for meeting the emergency which has arisen through the *Alaska* being prevented from proceeding on her appointed voyage.

As two native policemen, Nakao Masaki and Kamada Yasakata, belonging to Kaitakushi at Karafuto, were walking along the beach at Kusudani, on duty, they met a Russian soldier, carrying a cask of *saké*. They stopped him, but the Russian resisted and fired his gun. Chuhanagan, Haisabe Tatsutara, complained to a Russian officer, who promised to investigate the matter.

On the 20th and 21st of last month, Saga-ken came in for a share of the typhoon which passed over the country at that time. A native paper states that six thousand houses were destroyed, and ninety-nine lives lost; the damage done amongst the plantations and cattle was almost beyond belief.

The typhoon visited Mitsuma-ken the same days, blowing from the east, with heavy rain, and continued with unabated violence for 24 hours. The damage to property was considerable, but more from the waves than from the force of the wind.

A LETTER addressed to the editor of a native paper complains that the art of wrestling, which was instituted as an exercise, is abused by men who, patronised by noblemen, live in idleness, strut about the streets like so many peacocks, and spend their time and money in gambling. The correspondent adds that, in this age of progressive civilization, it is a shame that such persons are tolerated; requests the government to make them turn their hands to



farming or trade, so as to have some ostensible occupation; and concludes by expressing his surprise that people high in office should encourage such a mode of living.

So much excitement naturally prevails amongst us all respecting the issue of the negotiations now pending between the representatives of China and Japan, that it was pardonable to suppose that the tremendous "bobbery" which was made at half-past two o'clock this morning (5th) by the discharge of heavy guns could have reference only to that important question—which, for the nonce, occupies men's minds to the exclusion of other topics of minor importance. Some, thus rudely awakened from sound slumber at an unrighteous hour, perhaps had a confused idea that—the Government having "stopped telegraphic communication"—war had already been declared by China against Japan, and that the Celestials, taking time by the forelock, had sent along their dummy fleet and commenced to pummel the Japs. Others were of opinion that the *Rio-jo-kan* had arrived, with Yanigawara and Okubo, bringing the good news that a peaceful settlement of the difficulties had been effected, or, *vice versa*, that war had been declared; for it would hardly be safe to wager which of these events the Japanese would take it into their heads to rejoice at. Speculation was altogether at fault, however—"the mountain laboured." The "bobbery" was only raised to inform sleepers that the Russian corvette *Askold*, with the Rear-Admiral on board, and the German frigate *Elizabeth*, both from Hakodadi, had arrived. The salutes were responded to by the forts and the men-of-war in harbour this morning at 8 o'clock. The only news the *Elizabeth* brings, with reference to the assassination of Mr. Haber, is that the murderer is to be sent on to Tokio for trial.

IN THE small hours, this morning (5th), Mr. F. G. Woodruff, of No. 26, was aroused from slumber by the sound of pebbles being cautiously thrown on the floor of his bed-chamber, from without; probably for the purpose of "taking soundings." Thinking something was amiss, he directed his attention to the window, and his suspicions were confirmed by the sight of a Japanese head and shoulders (presumably attached to a Japanese body) which appeared thereat. Raising his revolver, he exclaimed *Daré?*—whereupon the proprietor of the body disappeared, but was followed by Mr. Woodruff (clad as nearly as possible in *puris naturalibus*), who chased him, pistol in hand, up the street where the butchery stands, and along Main Street, as far as the vicinity of the C. & J. Trading Co.'s premises, where the burglar disappeared down an alley-way.

The police were, as usual, not visible to the unassisted vision.

IN THE island of Karafuto there is a cod-fishing station, called Nayebechi, in Sakayegahama, belonging to two merchants, Date Rinyemon and Suwara Koyemon, of Fukushima, at Tsugarugori, Yezo. On the 15th of July last, some Russian soldiers, by command of their chief officer, Shintaratuskii, ordered these merchants to remove all their fishing nets, as they impeded the Russian fisheries. The owners of the nets tried to explain that that fishing ground belonged to them, but the soldiers would not listen to their arguments and took away the nets themselves, whereupon the merchants complained to Chuhanagan, Haseba Tatsu-tsura, who held a consultation with the Russian officer concerning the matter. The latter promised to repair all damage, and return the nets.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued by the government, setting forth the rules to be observed by persons intending to construct telegraph lines, the making of which has hitherto been a monopoly of government. People of any rank will be allowed to construct them, but, where possible, they must be connected with those of government; and must not be carried from or to any place where they would interfere with those already constructed. The Telegraph Department will provide posts, &c. and appoint managers, at the expense of the concerned. All the rules of the Department must be observed by the constructors, and the government will fix the charges for telegrams, according to the length of the lines. One-third of all monies taken by companies is to be paid to government. At any place where such lines are connected with those now existing, telegrams will be charged for at the place whence they are sent, and division made in accordance with the regulations.

DURING CANNON PRACTICE, at Tsukudajima, Tokei, on the 29th ulto., one of the guns burst, the fragments flying in all directions. The house of Watanabe Kiujiro, at No. 41, was considerably damaged, and his daughter Kame, a little girl 6 years old, fainted, and has been ill ever since.

LAST MONTH, a hail-storm passed over Nikko, Yonezawa, and the neighbouring country, and several people were hurt by the hail-stones. An old man, between 70 and 80 years of age, said he had never seen such large ones; some of them measured 6 or 7 inches in circumference. Several persons who put up native umbrellas against the storm had them broken to pieces.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON (4th), a child fell into the creek and was drowned. The body was taken out and conveyed to the police-station, where it was recognised as that of a son of Daniel Roberts, generally known as "Ice Cream Bob," who, a few days ago, was sentenced to be deported. The child was buried to-day.

THE *Luzon* has been chartered by the P. M. S. S. Co. to take on the Shanghai mail, on the arrival of the *Colorado*.

A PERSON who styles himself "Biyobi-dojin" writes a letter to a native paper, to the following effect:—"When the term of peace is broken, and war declared between our country and China, how shall the Government treat the Chinese who are at every port in Japan? This is an important question, as some of the exports of Japan, such as dried fish, vegetables, and medicines, are mostly sent to China. Some aver that when war is declared, all Chinese must leave the country, and others say that there are many of their spies amongst us, so that in China they have a thorough knowledge of the state of Japan. Thus, the narrow-minded patriots argue that the first step towards war must be to drive them all out. They are quite right to state their opinions, but it is nothing more than a statement when put on paper, because, by the treaty, our government cannot do that, and if they did it, it would cause nothing but mischief. The Chinese came to this country as servants to Europeans, at the opening of the ports; but their independence in trade was known before the treaty was made. If they hear that our Government intend to send them away, they will immediately assume the name of servants to Europeans and thus foil the efforts of the Government in that direction. The spies, no doubt, came here at the time of the Formosan expedition, and I

iapplaud their motives. They are patriots, and if you drive them out Europeans will take their place in the service of China, and how will you be able to detect them? Even by the newspapers, published every day at Yokohama, the Chinese may know all about our affairs (the foreigners are superior to Japanese in describing the true state of the country); therefore I say it is useless to drive them out. To put war and trade apart and treat them as kindly as at the time of peace, is the prevailing civilized custom. Besides, if we let the enemy clearly see our condition, our men would be more careful, so that there would be no danger. That was clearly shown in the Franco-Prussian war, when French people lived in Germany, carrying on their business through the whole war. Now, when it is necessary to go to war, you cannot expect victory with such narrow minds, fearing spies. Therefore, I say it is not necessary to drive the Chinese out of our land."

#### NIIGATA.

August 31st, 1874.

A JAPANESE barque which was loading rice at Takasaki, near here, was driven on shore by the late typhoon, and it is doubtful if she can be got afloat again.

THE CIRCUS troupe has also come to grief. Their place of entertainment has been flattened, the men are at present doing nothing, and the Director is making an engagement with some Japanese to manufacture Claret and other wines.

JINRIKISHAS HAVE come into general use, and very neat ones are made here.

THE LITTLE steamer has not yet arrived; great fears are expressed for her safety.

THE FARMERS near the river banks who own the numerous pear gardens which stretch for miles along each side will be great losers, as their trees have been stripped of both leaves and fruit. The value of pears exported from here last year was \$70,000.

R. V. BOYLE, Esq. has arrived from Hiogo, and goes on to Yokohama, via the Mikune route. He is taking numerous observations, the object of his trip being to report on the advisability of constructing railways between Tokio, Osaka, and this place, at some future date.

WE HAVE had numerous visits this year from gentlemen out on their vacation trip. One left Tokio for Nikko, then travelled north up the East Coast to Sendai, thence to Awomori Bay and down the West Coast to Akita, visiting the copper mines there; then on to this town, and from here to Fusi-yama and back to Tokio. He reports the roads and scenery on the East Coast as being flat, but beautifully shaded; whilst on the West Coast it is very mountainous, but the scenery is very grand and varied. The islands of Mats-shima, off Sendai he says are well worth a visit.

WE HAVE had frequent showers of rain, and the rice looks well. The S. S. *Dumbarton* is here, and will load rice for Yedo. It is said she will come back for one more cargo this year.

THERE IS much sickness around, chiefly fever and ague and measles; the latter of a virulent type, often attacking adults.

DURING the typhoon at Niigata on 21st ult. eleven persons were killed.

## MASONIC.

## FIRST GENERAL COMMUNICATION, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAPAN, E. C.—INSTALLATION OF D. D. G. M. AND G. OFFICERS.

What may be held as probably the most important event in the Masonic history of Japan since the establishment of the first lodge on its soil some years ago, occurred on Saturday evening last—the inaugural “communication” of the District Grand Lodge of Japan, holding of the English Constitution. It will be within the recollection of masonic readers that, some months ago, an application from the brethren composing the lodges under the English Constitution in Japan was laid before the Grand Master of England, for the foundation of a District Grand Lodge; that this prayer was favourably received and finally granted, and that Bro. Chas. H. Dallas, whilst on a visit to the mother country, was installed then and there as the first District Grand Master.

The first General Communication of the newly-constituted District Grand Lodge was convened for 4 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of formally receiving the District Grand Master, and installing the D. D. G. M. and Grand Officers Designate, and for other business of a routine character. About fifty brethren were present, amongst whom we observed visitors from lodges in other parts of Japan, China, Germany, United States, Australia, &c. The Grand Lodge having been duly opened by Past Master A. Mitchell, *G. T. of the Lodge*, Bro. J. R. Black, P. M. *G. T. of the Lodge*, D. G. Director of Ceremonies, presented the Warrant of the Grand Lodge of England, received from the hands of the D. G. M. This having been read in open Lodge, the D. G. M. was conducted into Lodge by three P. M.'s, received with Grand Honours, and inducted into the Chair. The D. G. M., after the usual impressive ceremonies attending the installation of the Deputy D. G. M. and Officers, declared the District Grand Lodge of Japan duly opened, and proceeded to deliver a masterly inaugural address on the duties and obligations of the brethren, to the Grand Lodge, to their mother Lodges, to the Craft generally, and to the world at large. The address concluded with some pertinent remarks on the grave responsibility placed in the hands of brethren in the use of the ballot.

The District Grand Lodge of Japan, under the Constitution of the United Grand Lodge of England and Wales, is composed and holds precedence as follows:—

R. W. District Grand Master,.....	Chas. H. Dallas,
W. Deputy " " " " " " " " " "	Wm. Bourne,
W. District Grand Senior Warden, Major T. W. Kinder,	
" " " " " " " " " "	Junior A. Mitchell,
" " " " " " " " " "	Treasurer, E. J. D. Rothmund,
" " " " " " " " " "	Registrar, W. H. Freame,
" " " " " " " " " "	President of the District, Wm. A. Crane,
" " " " " " " " " "	Board of General Purposes, F. Pittman,
District Grand Secretary,.....	E. Wheeler, M.D.
" " " " " " " " " "	Deacons, Drummond-Hay,
" " " " " " " " " "	Superintendent of Works, C. A. McVean,
" " " " " " " " " "	Grand Director of Ceremonies, J. R. Black,
" " " " " " " " " "	Grand Organist, C. Heimann,
" " " " " " " " " "	Pursuivant, T. Wallace,

Bros. Sands, of the *Rising Sun* Lodge, Kobe, and A. Weiller of the *Nippon* Lodge, Tokio, were elected Vice-Presidents of the District Board of General Purposes. The Grand Stewards have yet to be appointed, from the names to be sent in by the various lodges of the district.

The passing of the Bye-laws, with certain exceptions, was then proceeded with, and a vote

of thanks to Brothers Bourne and Crane, for their services in framing them, having been unanimously carried, the Lodge was closed in due and ancient form at half-past 6 o'clock. Punctually at half past seven, between 40 and 50 brethren sat down to a substantial cold collation, furnished by Bro. W. Curtis, of the Japan Hotel, to which full justice was done. After the business of refreshing the inner man had been duly attended to,

The R. W. D. G. M. called upon the brethren to charge their glasses and do honour to the first toast of the evening, “The Queen and the Craft.” It was a toast which every brother, of whatever nationality, might respond to; and he would take the opportunity of correcting a popular error. It was not *because* the Queen was the daughter of a mason and the mother of a mason that they drank the toast. She is the mother of several masons; but they drank her health because she is *THE QUEEN* of that country from which they obtained their charter of constitution. When they coupled the toasts, “the Queen and the Craft,” they drank to her honour as a great and good woman, and in so doing did honour to the Craft to which they belonged.

Received enthusiastically. Air—“God save the Queen,” followed by three cheers.

R. W. Bro. Dallas said the next toast he had to propose had quite changed its character within the last few years. Then it was purely a loyal toast: now, he was happy to say, it had a significance which gave it additional interest to all masons. He would call upon them to drink the health of “the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.” Some years ago, the Prince of Wales received from the hands of the King of Sweden the secrets of a Master Mason, and since that time he had been a most efficient and indefatigable worker in the cause of masonry. He had persevered in his efforts to qualify himself for the highest offices of the Craft, and at this time occupied the position of W. M. of a Craft lodge. A short time ago, he had had the opportunity of examining a statement which had been drawn up, shewing the large number of members of the House of Lords, and their sons, belonging to the craft, and that about 300 members of the House of Commons were enrolled among them as brethren. At no time had Freemasonry held such a high position as at present, and he hoped that everyone present would be an active working mason, and emulate the example of the brother whose health they were about to drink, in their endeavours to qualify themselves for office, in the respective lodges to which they belonged. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold were also masons. There were three leading members of the Royal Family connected with the Craft, and that fact changed the toast from a loyal to a masonic one. He would therefore call upon all masons, of whatever nationality, to join with him in drinking the health of the “Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.”

The toast was duly honoured. Song—Bro. Black, “The Prince's Day.”

Bro. Piltz, Concordia Lodge, Altona, said, after the toast which had just been received, so very appropriately, he would propose the health of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. He felt sure that they would all take them to their hearts; so much the more, because the wife of the Crown Prince of Prussia was the daughter of Queen Victoria, whose health they had drunk. (Cheers). From the hearty way in which their healths had been received he was sure that none of the company could object to the toast. The Emperor of Germany was the Past Grand Master of all the

lodges in Germany, and the Crown Prince was the present Grand Master. The members of the craft out here should embrace the members of all nationalities, and unite with them in promoting the good of masonry.

The R. W. D. G. M. then called upon the brethren to drink the health of their Grand Master, the Marquis of Ripon. As they met there, although members of different nationalities, as masons, he had much pleasure in drinking the health that had been proposed by his German brother; for, from German brethren they had always received the greatest assistance. Having drunk to the health of the Grand Master of Germany, they would drink to the health of their own Grand Master. He was a young Grand Master, although he had acted for a length of time as Deputy Grand Master. Since their late Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, had retired from the active duties of his office, full of years and of honours, their present Grand Master had worked hard and done much for masonry. In two years he had done enough to make a perceptible difference in the craft. He had raised the tone of English masonry, and it now occupied a higher position than it had ever held. He called upon them to drink the health of the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master of England.

Received with the honours.

The next toast the R. W. D. G. M. had to propose was “the United Grand Lodge of England and Wales.” In proposing the health of a corporate body he had rather a difficult duty to perform. There were something like 1,400 or 1,500 lodges now enrolled under the Grand Lodge of England, and the masters and wardens of each and every lodge were included in the toast. Until some quicker mode of conveyance than that of the P. & O. or P. M. steamers was invented, they could not all take their seats in the Grand Lodge of England, and in drinking the health of the Grand Lodge of England they would be exonerated from the charge of drinking the healths of their “noble selves.” He had, on his left, a member of the District Grand Lodge of China, and it afforded him the utmost pleasure to see him amongst them. In proposing the health of the Grand Lodge of England, he would include that of the D. G. Lodge of China, coupled with the name of Bro. J. Hodgkins, of Hongkong.

Brother J. Hodgkins said the opportunity of addressing the brethren amongst whom he found himself was most unexpected, and he was not prepared with any speech. It had been his good fortune to be present at the proceedings in the earlier part of the day, and he had witnessed with much pleasure the seed of the Japan Grand Lodge sown, and he trusted the tree and its branches will flourish. Those who had not had the opportunity of sitting in Grand Lodge could not properly appreciate the privilege and advantage of doing so. By-and-bye, they would find that the annual “communications” were very interesting, and became more and more so every year. The Grand Lodge of England would be anxiously looking for the report of to-day's proceedings and the District Grand Master's address. He would, on his return to China, be the willing bearer of the Bye-laws and of the D. G. M.'s speech, which ought to be printed and circulated amongst the brethren. In China, they made a point of preserving such speeches, and it would do them good to look over the record of the speeches there preserved, as by so doing they could see how Masonry progressed year by year. Although young, he had been a mason a considerable time. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, in fact,

he was an enthusiast in all that related to Freemasonry; it was almost his religion. He would firmly and fearlessly say that the principles of Freemasonry were good, and that the man who was a good mason was a good man. Although agreeing with the principal parts of the D. G. Master's speech, which of course must have taken up a great deal of time and thought, he did not altogether agree with what had fallen from the D. G. M. as to the use of the black-ball. A great authority was vested in its use, but he felt assured that no true mason would abuse the privileges so reposed in him. He would like to point out the danger of hastily judging and perhaps taking objection to a proposed candidate; but time and place did not admit. Sudden friendships and sudden dislikes were equally to be avoided, and he would ask his brethren to remember that masonry was to make good men better. He thanked R. W. Bro. Dallas for the kindly remarks concerning himself, and the honour conferred upon him by having his name coupled with such a toast.

The R. W. D. G. M. said the next toast was one expected to be drunk by English masons—"The other Grand Lodges of the Universe." In Germany there were three Grand Lodges. Then there was France, Sweden, Italy, &c., &c., and, on crossing the Atlantic, they found, he believed, 37 States and 10 Territories, each with a separate Grand Lodge. Here they worked not as English masons, but as Masons. The legal qualifications they recognised were, that a candidate should be free-born and of good report, and that he should believe in the Great Architect of the Universe. There were members of a great many different nationalities present in the Hall. He did not know how many Grand Lodges were represented, but he saw before him the representatives of a German Grand Lodge and a Scotch Grand Lodge, and he would ask the brethren to charge their glasses and drink to the other Grand Lodges of the Universe, coupled with the healths of Bro. Heimann, Deputy Master of the Kobe Lodge, working under the Scotch constitution, and Bro. Piltz of the German Grand Lodge.

Bro. C. Heimann, of Kobe Lodge, returned thanks, and regretted that no mason of higher rank than himself was present to respond. In reference to what had fallen from the R. W. D. G. M. with respect to the relations existing between the English and Scotch Lodges in Kobe, he was glad to be able to say that they worked together in the most perfect harmony and good-fellowship. He thanked them for the kind manner in which his health had been drunk.

Brother Piltz returned thanks on behalf of Germany. He recognised no German masons, no English masons; he knew only *masons*. When he met a mason at the table he recognised him as a brother, and he drank his health.

Brother P. M., J. R. Black said the toast it was his great pleasure to have to propose he felt sure would come as a cordial to all hearts. The toast was that of his old friend and brother, the R. W. D. G. M., Bro. Dallas. He had been thinking, that evening, of what masonry had been in Yokohama since he had been in it. In 1864, a petition was sent home for a warrant. It was not granted, in consequence of some informalities; but in the large silk room of Messrs. George Barnett & Co., No. 72, meetings were held, which were perhaps not masonically legal. Now, it was different, and he would say that for the present state of things amongst them, they were largely indebted to Brother Dallas, whom he might call the father of Freemasonry as now existent in Yokohama. The meetings for the purpose of

deciding on renewing the application for a "warrant" were held in his (the speaker's) own house. Of course, there were difficulties to contend against at first, but Bro. Dallas was an enthusiastic young mason, who thought that masonry ought to be established in Yokohama, and he made everyone enthusiastic around him; so the thing was done. He might remind some of those present how masonry had at first flourished, and of the many pleasant evenings they spent. Brother Dallas having been elected the second master of the lodge, had to return to England, but fortunately they had a gentleman attached to the 9th Regt. who worked with ardour in his stead; and Bro. Dallas in England obtained for them many privileges. He had frequently had occasion to mention in terms of eulogy the name of Bro. Dallas, during his absence. He would dare to say that he had been one of the principal props of masonry here, and he was proud to be able to say it in his presence. He agreed with the brother from Hongkong as to the use of the black-ball, but he would wish them to bear in mind what Bro. Dallas had said—"use the black-ball, but use it as *masons*." He would call upon them to drink the health of the R. W. D. G. M., Brother Chas. H. Dallas, with three times three.

The R. W. D. G. M. rose to return thanks. The few moments he should keep them would hardly be enough to enable him to express all he would like to say. Brother Black's speech had aroused many old and pleasant memories. He thanked them very much for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health. However much some of the brethren present, nay, in Japan, might differ from him in opinion, he believed they would all do him the credit of saying that whatever his views were, he held them conscientiously. Brother Black would bear him witness that in the old days, when there were no *jiurikishas*, and there was considerable difficulty in getting together the members necessary to sign the petition for a warrant to the lodge, he had to run about hither and thither, to find the 7th man, whom he had got at last, and whom he then saw present—Bro. Crane. And how he got hold of a 32<sup>d</sup> man, who had all the honours of Freemasonry, and didn't want to be bothered: how at last he had agreed to become W. M., if a lodge could be got together. The names of those pioneers would be found in the old, weather-beaten warrant in the next room: a roll of honour indeed. Now, they had four lodges and a District Grand Lodge. He had worked for masonry 10 years and in masonry 9 years. What he had said about it was after due consideration, and he would ask them to remember that the remarks he had made were those of the individual they had selected to preside over the District Grand Lodge. The black-ball—referring to what had been said by Bro. Black and the brother on his left—was a valuable privilege, but one only to be used after due consideration, and as a last resource. He returned them his most hearty thanks, and hoped that under his direction the District would flourish. It must and would flourish if they *all* helped him, but it would not if two-thirds of them did not work with him. He would ask every Entered Apprentice to remember that he, as an individual, could do much to make or mar the fortunes of Freemasonry in the land. He, himself, could not do it, his officers could not do it. They, all, as masons, could do it, and he relied upon them for that assistance which would enable them to raise the District Grand Lodge of Japan into the position it ought to occupy. Without sitting down, he would ask them to honour a toast—one, to himself, of very great self-congratulation—the

D. G. Officers of Japan. He felt sure that all would congratulate him on the selection of such an efficient staff as it was plain he had secured: and that all would unite with cordiality in drinking the health of "the District Grand Officers." (Received with cheers.)

Bro. W. Bourne, W. D. D. G. M., in a few brief and happily-expressed words, returned his thanks for the kind manner in which they had received the toast. As time was short, he would not trespass upon their patience, but leave the subject in abler hands.

Brother A. Mitchell, W. G. J. W., said he was prepared to make a speech, directly after hearing what Brother Bourne had to say. It was in three words: "Them's my sentiments." He would have liked very much to have seen the D. G. S. W., Major Kinder, of the Kobe Lodge, but, as he was not present, he devolved upon him to return thanks on his behalf. It was a great honour to be a member of the District Grand Lodge. On the night he was made a mason, he determined that he would never halt or falter in his progress through masonry until he had attained to the highest degree he could reach. Of course they could not all be Grand Masters, but they might strive to reach such lower eminences as were attainable by all, equally honourable to their degree. He assured them he would do all in his power to do justice to the confidence reposed in him in appointing him District Grand Junior Warden. He thanked them heartily for the manner in which the toast had been received.

The R. W. D. G. M. said:—"Good words, needs no bush," and no apology was required for introducing the toast he was about to propose—"The Four W. M.'s and Officers of the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of Japan";—Bros. Geoghegan, Yokohama Lodge; Crane, O'Tentosama Lodge; Weiller, Nippon Lodge, Yedo; and Sands, Rising Sun Lodge, Kobe; and their respective officers. He would call upon Bro. Geoghegan, the W. M. of the senior lodge of Japan, whose hospitality they were enjoying that evening—the Hall being owned by them—to respond on behalf of his brother officers.

W. M., E. J. Geoghegan replied in the name of all the Lodges, and particularly of Yokohama Lodge. Especially he would express his satisfaction for the great advantage and convenience they enjoyed through the establishment of the District Grand Lodge; at whose disposal that Hall was most cordially placed, for Communion or other business.

W. M., W. A. Crane joined in the sentiment expressed by W. M. Geoghegan, and, on behalf of O'Tentosama Lodge, expressed a readiness to do all that was possible to extend the influence and power of the District Grand Lodge.

Bro. J. H. Boulet on behalf of Nippon Lodge, (in the absence of the W. M., E. Weiller, who was then in the country), said they would do all they could to assist the District Grand Lodge, which might at all times reckon on their good offices, for the promotion of its well-being.

Bro. J. Drummond-Hay spoke on behalf of Kobe Lodge. He only wished there were more Kobe people present to witness the way they appreciated the lodge. Although a young lodge it had the honour of enrolling amongst its members many old masons. Their first W. M. had been an old master, with very much experience. He referred to Major Kinder, whom he mentioned his name particularly because the R. W. D. G. M. had done him the honour of appointing him District Grand Senior Warden. Although Kobe Lodge was one of the smallest in Japan, it represented masonry

masonry should be represented. They would welcome all masons whom business or pleasure called to Kobé, and shew them the very handsome temple they had. There was then present a mason to whom they were much indebted in Kobé. He referred to Bro. Heimann, whom they had to thank for the erection of the beautiful building in which the Kobé masons met.

The R. W. D. G. M. would forego the pleasure, and call upon the District Grand Junior Warden to propose the health of "The Visitors."

Bro. A. Mitchell said he would do so; if someone else would propose their health, he would ask them to drink. After a humorous speech, Bro. Mitchell called upon all present to drink the health of "The Visitors," coupled with the names of W. P. M., F. A. Thiel.

P. M. Thiel replied in suitable terms. He had travelled in various parts of the world and visited many lodges: particularly in Australia and New Zealand, where he had seen much of the working of many different lodges. He was a staunch supporter of Freemasonry, and a great admirer of its principles. On a future day, he hoped to meet "Japanese" members in some other country.

At the request of the R. W. D. G. M., Bro. C. Heimann performed an excellent selection of music on the piano-forte, and Bro. Black sang a Scotch melody.

The R. W. D. G. M. requested Bro. J. H. Boulet to propose the health of "The Ladies"; which he did in a pithy and humorous speech.

Glee:—"Here's a health to all good lasses"; followed by three hearty cheers.

Bro. J. Hodgkins, of Hongkong, responded. He hoped to see a masonic ball in Yokohama; a thing, he believed, as yet unheard-of. After referring to the great success of the last held in Hongkong, in January last, at which 108 ladies were present, he proposed, as a parting toast—it being Saturday night—"Sweethearts and wives." Received and responded to with enthusiasm.

The R. W. D. G. M. gave "The Tyler's Toast," which was honoured in the accustomed manner.

The proceedings were brought to a close "in love, peace, and harmony," by the singing of "Auld Land Syne," in which the whole of the company joined.

THE funeral of Mr. Xavier Maillot, Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial College of Tokio, who died at Yokohama after a long and painful illness which from the first resisted all efforts of skill and science, took place on Saturday, at 6 p.m. A considerable number of residents were present, amongst whom were nearly all the French Professors in Tokio. A deputation of Japanese Professors also came to pay a last tribute to the memory of their colleague. Two discourses were delivered at the grave, one by M. Fontaine, in the name of the professors, and the other by Dr. Massais, in the name of the Free Masons.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the deceased upon his death-bed, the ceremony was of a purely civil character.—*L'Echo*.

[We may add that, in consequence of the sitting of the District Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. Chas. H. Dallas, D. G. M., and Officers of the D. G. Lodge were prevented being present at the grave. The following brethren, belonging to *Nippon* Lodge, to which the deceased gentleman belonged, were despatched from the D. G. Lodge by the R. W. D. G. M., to attend the obsequies of the deceased brother: Brothers, Massais, M. D., Boulet, Singleton, and Johnston.—Ed. J. G.]

By the *Colima*, Capt. Brown, of the Japanese service, late in command of H. I. J. M. Light-house Tender *Thabor*, leaves for San Francisco, en route to England; his mission being to bring out one of the ships built or being built for the Government. So many of those employed by Government complain of the cavalier treatment they receive, that it is satisfactory to find one who, having undoubtedly served them well for many years, is well appreciated by them. A dinner was given to Captain Brown on the 19th instant at the Okurasho, Yokohama, and Okuma Sangi came down especially to honour the occasion. More than this, the Government lately presented Capt. Brown with a substantial mark of their regard, in the shape of 3,000 rios, the best kind of thanks for good and faithful performance of duty. We wish Capt. Brown a pleasant trip home, a happy meeting with his family and friends, and a speedy and safe return.

### Despatches in re Formosa.

(*N. C. Daily News*.)

A despatch addressed by the Chinese Imperial Commissioner Shen, to Saigo, the Commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces:

The territory inhabited by the savages has been under Chinese dominion for over 200 years, and the people, ignorant and stupid though they be, are nature's children, and therefore the Government cannot bear to impose upon them all at once a rigid system of laws, but rather seeks to humanise and educate them by degrees, so that from being utter barbarians they may be brought within the pale of civilization and in due time become ordinary citizens, with an external appearance of decorum and with humanity and affection in their hearts. As regards the crime of murder, however, the laws are explicit; that cannot be passed over, although they are savages, but then it is for China to inflict the punishment. It is not right that other nations should be put to the trouble and expense of bringing troops for that purpose. When it was reported that your country was suddenly landing soldiers at Lang Chiao, a place not open to trade, everybody in Formosa was surprised, not knowing what offence they had committed that could have given occasion to such a disregard of treaty rights. The several Treaty Powers were no less surprised at the news, and it was on reading your despatch to the Viceroy of Fukién that we learned that the cause was that the Mutan savage tribe had murdered some distressed Loocheuwans.

Now, not to mention that the Loocheuwans, though not a very strong nation, are quite able to complain for themselves, if your country must, out of compassion, take up the cause of their neighbours, what was to prevent them from first representing the matter to the Tsungli Yamen, for consultation. If China had in that case screened the savages, and refused redress, or if she had requested your assistance, you would have had something to say, but you did not even wait the few days that would have been required, though the matter was one of years' standing. It must be apparent to you who is right and who is wrong in the matter. But even now, when the Mutan savages have been punished, you continue your raid against the Kaoszeling (?) and other innocent tribes, and how does this agree with the statement in your letter that your only object was to punish the chief perpetrators of the crime.

The Assistant Commissioner Pan, when passing through Shanghai, had an interview with your country's ambassador, and obtained from him a promise that the troops

would be withdrawn. This was not mere empty words, and yet you have established a camp in the Mutan territory, and it is rumoured that you intend to attack the Peinan tribe—a tribe which differs widely from the former, in that they saved your countrymen while the Mutans murdered them—and yet you would turn their merit into a ground of complaint.

In your letter to the Viceroy, you state, indeed, that these Peinan savages plundered some of your countrymen, but this assertion is without proof; and it is not likely that people barely rescued from the water would have much to plunder. Besides, where on earth would people be found who would first plunder, and then feed and support their victims for several months for nothing? A bare statement is no sufficient proof; and, moreover, there is your own Government's letter of thanks, in which there is not a word about the plundering. You also conferred a reward on Ch'en An-sheng, who is the Chief of the Peinan tribe; and the man whom you then rewarded is now deemed worthy of punishment. I cannot think this is your country's principle of government.

It is also said that your nation, in its anxiety to display its military prowess, fears not heaven and regards not man, but it will be no great display to send able troops long drilled on approved methods against ignorant savages. Though you may always be victorious, some will fall on both sides; and however regardless of the savages you may be, have you no sympathy for your own people? If again your object is not to punish, as some argue it is not, from your continued aggression against other tribes, then not to mention that we will not dare to part with a foot or an inch of Chinese soil, even foreign nations who trade with us will not submit to see you acquire this advantage.

In a few days we shall have the southerly monsoon, which renders the landing of provisions and necessaries difficult; and as we have made with you a lasting treaty of peace and friendship, I am concerned for your condition and therefore speak out my mind. A fool may sometimes make a wise suggestion. Begging your attentive consideration to my remarks,

I have the honor, &c.

### THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

(*From the China Mail's Special Correspondent*.)

AMOY, 1st August, 1874.

After a passage of two days, I arrived safely at Amoy. The gun-boat which was to have been waiting for us had gone away, to bring the Admiral here to go with us over to Formosa. She will be here in two or three days. I cannot say that I admire the streets of Amoy, and, for my own part, don't care how soon we leave. Our party is lodged in the largest tea-house in the place, where we are tolerably comfortable.

I hear from a reliable source that the Japanese will not evacuate the island, except on receipt of an indemnity for the expenses of their expedition. On the other hand, the Chinese laugh at the demand, and have sent an ultimatum to the Japanese to leave within 100 days from the 21st June. The Japanese have cut a road from Lingkian in a direct line to the eastern coast, and have occupied the coast this side (west) to the north of the new road. Such being the case, a war is almost inevitable, and China is making every preparation for such a contingency. They



have contracted, it is said, to have a cable laid from Taiwanfoo to Amoy, at a cost of \$800,000. Whether this amount is correct or not it is impossible to say. The Chinese are concentrating their troops in Formosa, and every town in the island is to be strongly garrisoned. At Taiwanfoo alone, they have about 10,000 soldiers. Some 7000 or 8000 of Li Hung Chang's disciplined troops are coming down; 5000 or 6000 from Canton, and about the same number from Chang Chowfoo. The last-mentioned force will be despatched to Takow in a few days. Large guns have been bought, and Amoy is to be strongly fortified.

A Japanese transport is now in port undergoing some repairs to her machinery. Some of the Japanese officers have been inspecting the dock minutely. Amoy cannot be too strongly fortified, as it will be very convenient to either power in case of war.

China is evidently determined to have it out, and is shewing altogether a very strong front. She has one paramount advantage over Japan, and that is her great wealth. Her credit is ten times better than that of Japan, and, in moderate warfare, money will, to a great extent carry the day, one would think; for what can a country with an impoverished exchequer, and with her credit shaken, do? It is foolhardy on the part of Japan to plunge into a war with China. In her eagerness to bring herself into the comity of nations, she has gone mad, and the Formosan expedition is a clear illustration. She is going headlong to work, without remembering that a nation is not to be made in one day. She would have done far better in looking after her internal affairs, than meddling with other people's business. Let her rule her people properly first, before she aspires to colonise other people's territory. Let the rebellious spirit of the Samonrai be put down first, before she seeks to civilize the savage living within the dominion of a friendly power.

The Japanese seem to dispute the Chinese right to the whole island, but there is no question about it. Take the example of Australia and New Zealand. Is it to be contended that the aborigines of Australia and the Maoris of New Zealand are not within British jurisdiction? Could France or Germany make war upon either of those dependencies of Great Britain without making war upon the mother country, and that on the mere pretence that the natives had committed some outrage? Or is it to be disputed that the mountains inhabited by the wild Indians of America form part of the United States' territory? On the whole, the Japanese action in the present matter is very high-handed and should be put down. She deserves a good licking, and a licking she will get. It is a wonder that she doesn't see the folly of her action and withdraw her troops. Supposing the two countries are on equal footing in regard to fighting power, she lacks the wealth of China, and this is a disadvantage of no little moment. By the way, it is reported that a Japanese man-of-war was wrecked, while surveying the eastern coast of Formosa, but whether she is totally lost or partially damaged is not known.

#### CHINA.

A rumour has been in circulation at Tientsin that another massacre of foreigners was to take place at that port on Saturday last, the 8th instant. While quite believing that nothing will have come of it, and that even Chinese presumption on our pacific tendencies will hardly go the length of running a second

risk of war with the European powers—just at present—the fact of such a rumour being circulated, and, in a half-and-half sort of way, credited in native circles, admonishes us how insecure is the footing we as yet hold in native affections. If there were any cordial appreciation of, or liking for, foreigners amongst the “great unwashed” of the open ports, such rumours would not be circulated, and we much fear that the conduct of those responsible for the failure to suppress the recent riots in the French settlement at Shanghai has materially contributed to fan the smouldering embers of anti-foreign feeling. It has now been definitely ascertained, for the second time, that it is safe to ill-treat Frenchwomen—safe, that is, in proportion to the satisfaction that would be exacted from any other semi-civilized nation; and the moral is, to the mind of the Chinese rough, perfectly plain. We by no means include all Chinese under this designation. It may safely be said that very few indeed admire foreigners, and fewer still like them. But it would be unjust to ignore the existence of a very large, and, we hope, increasing, class who like us well enough to do business with, and would rather see uninterrupted peace than the most glorious triumph over the obnoxious and irrepressible foreigner. Behind them, however, are two parties, high and low—the anti-foreign officials and their hangers-on, who foment disturbances against foreigners for political ends, and the mob, who have, to some extent, a genuine belief in the assertions as to our using children's eyes for photographic purposes, and other abominable acts. These last-named sections may not, and, it is to be hoped, will not, have the opportunity of precipitating a collision. But all these rumours as to intended massacres, etc., are their work, and circumstances have unhappily justified their belief that we dare not take very severe notice of any outrages. Why do not the foreign ministers insist upon the promulgation of an edict, once and for all, defining the position of foreigners vis-a-vis the Government? *We have only ourselves to thank, as yet, for the absurd misconception of our rights and position now prevalent amongst the masses of China.*—*China Mail.*

We learn that General Le Gendre, who has been concerned in assisting the Japanese in connection with the Formosa affair, has been arrested by the U. S. Consul at Amoy. He at first refused to yield to the arrest of the Marshal, and armed force had to be called in. Upon giving sufficient bail he was liberated.—*Idem.*

The steamer *Killarney* reports that, at Keelung, a rumour was current that a portion of the Japanese troops were leaving the island, and that they could scarcely obtain coolie labour to assist in taking in coals for their ships' consumption, on account of these being drafted to fight the savages, being tempted by a high bounty and liberal pay for a limited period. The body of another of the *Kestrel's* crew, drowned at the wreck of the *Laptek*, has been washed ashore, but in so decomposed a state that identification was impossible.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The evident intention of the Chinese to assume an offensive attitude, should it become necessary in the present position of affairs with Japan, and their preparations for the embarkation of a large number of troops for Formosa, do not seem to excite the people of the aggressive island empire very much. The

surmise has been hazarded that, if war ensue, the Japanese, with their usual acuteness, may leave their small army in Formosa, securely posted by this time no doubt, to divert the celestial hosts, and turn their attention to the mainland, the coasts of which will have been drained of effective soldiery!—*Idem.*

About 10,000 Chinese troops are reported to have reached Singa-pu, above Yangchow, on their way, via the Grand Canal, to Chinkiang, where it is expected part of them will embark on board the transports now lying there, and proceed to Formosa.—*Idem.*

#### AMOY.

(*China Mail Correspondence.*)

AMOY, 7th August, 1874—3 P.M.

Referring to my report of yesterday, *pe. Hailong*, the preliminary hearing in the case of the United States *v.* General Le Gendre was held at the Consulate at 10.30 this morning, when he was required to give bonds in \$25,000 for his future appearance to answer, five responsible gentlemen qualifying therefor.

What the tangible charges are against this gentleman, who declared in Court that he was on a mission of peace, does not yet appear. Meantime, it seems, there is no lack of bondsmen among the respectable merchants of the port—gentlemen conversant with his meritorious career here as Consul of the United States.

Considering all the facts as presented from this advantageous point of view, although as yet without special knowledge of the real present purposes of the Government of Japan, I must declare my own opinion as justifying it in measures of a disciplinary character against aboriginal Formosa, whose independence of China has always been successfully maintained and not less practically acknowledged by China herself.

Apart from the fact that, if not Japan herself, yet her dependency Loo Choo had a colony on the east coast of Formosa long prior to the acquirement of territorial rights by China on its west coast, the Government of Japan is but applying the principles imposed upon itself by that of the United States in the treaties of Commodore Perry and Hon. Townsend Harris. In opening up aboriginal Formosa by coercion, and in exacting compensation for performing the duties which contiguity alone might properly impose upon China, as a condition of the relinquishment of conquests thus righteously required, Japan cannot rightly be stigmatised as the party evincing a hostile spirit. On the other hand, the nations of Christendom may reproach themselves for a tardiness in dealing effectively with aboriginal Formosa, which has been fatal to many of their own citizens and the natives of all contiguous countries.

(*Extract from a Private Letter.*)

As the steamer *Shantung* was passing the N. E. Shantung Promontory, on the 31st July, signals from the shore were made to her for assistance, by the party working at the Light-house. The *Shantung* made for shore, and, on nearing, she was boarded by a sampan having a European on board, who reported there was a row on shore, in which some men had been shot. A despatch was sent to the Engineer-in-Chief. Mr. Hughes, the Acting-Commissioner at Chefoo, reported the matter to the Taotai, and, at 9 p.m. of the 31st August, the *Feihoo* left Chefoo for the promontory, having

on board a mandarin delegated to enquire into the matter. No further news is as yet to hand.

(From the Hongkong Times' Correspondent.)

August 8th, 1874.

The proceedings in the Consular Court of the United States at Amoy yesterday were somewhat unusually interesting. General Le Gendre, having been arrested the day previous, came into Court at 10.30 a.m., with his bondsmen, Messrs. Stevens and Middleton. The following is a memorandum of the remarks made by the Court to the prisoner.

By the Court:—"Mr. Le Gendre, yesterday, upon official complaint by Chinese provincial authorities, together with public information, facts within my own knowledge and others, which I have good reason to believe to be true, but finally, and above all, acting under instructions from the United States Legation at Peking, I caused you to be apprehended on a charge of advising, aiding, and abetting an expedition in hostility to the Government of China, to wit: the Japanese armed expedition, now operating in the island of Formosa, in violation of the laws of the United States and their treaty obligations with China, and the peace resting on those laws and obligation. It is claimed that the island of Formosa is a part of the dominion of the Emperor of China; and in the landing of an armed force upon that island and making war upon its inhabitants constitutes the offence, the commission of which you are charged with aiding and abetting.

In proof that this expedition is hostile to China, we have the official declaration of her Government. The violation of the laws of the United States and their treaties with China will for the present be presumed to follow. The charge of your connection with the enterprise is based upon the items of evidence I have recounted as justifying your arrest.

Some of the articles of the Treaty and provisions of law bearing upon the case are the following: (vide Art. I, Treaty of '58) in the broadest language establishing the peace between the two nations \* \* (see Art. II, id.). This article defines offences in the most comprehensive language—the phrase "or commit any other improper act in China" is particularly so—(see Sec. 1, Law of U. S., April 20, 1818), (see Sec. 7, Law of U. S., June 22, 1860). The terms employed in this section are somewhat indefinite, but most comprehensive; "the Consul may, upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe to be true, etc., issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in the country an offence against law \* \* (see Sec. 20, idem). This section authorized the Minister or Consul "to do and perform whatever is necessary to carry the provisions of the Treaty into full effect (see also Sec. 24, idem).

The step which has been taken, with what must follow, involves considerations of great importance, not only to yourself, but also to the Government of China, the United States, and probably the Japanese Government and the expedition you are charged with assisting. It is therefore obvious that nothing relating to so grave a matter should be done without due consideration and preparation. In view of the present imperfect knowledge of the Court and the peculiar and extraordinary character of circumstances, it is impracticable to proceed with the investigation at this time, and I can only hold you subject to the further order of the Court dependent on the receipt of instruc-

tions from Peking. Every effort will meantime be made to bring the case to a hearing as soon as possible.

I will remark that, out of the respect I feel for your character and position, past and present, it is my disposition to treat you considerately; it is for the first importance, however, that you do not depart the Court.

The circumstances—the probable value of your services to the expedition you are charged with serving—demand that you give a heavy bond, and, since you are not among strangers, it will not be difficult for you to obtain ample security for your attendance at Court. Therefore it is offered that you be held subject to the further order of the Court, and your bail will be fixed at \$25,000, your bond to be executed in compliance with the rules of the Court. In default you will be committed."

Le Gendre filed a paper, purporting to be a protest against his arrest, which is too lengthy to embody in this, and which I will send to you another time.

Le Gendre made an oral application to be sent to Shanghai, because he was unable to procure Counsel at Amoy.

He claims to be a Special Commissioner of the Japanese to China, but he says he entered the service of Japan before the trouble began.

August 9th, 1874.

As the *Yesso* is still in port, I send you herewith a copy of the protest filed in the U. S. Consular Court at Amoy by Mr. Le Gendre.

*Protest entered in the Consular Court of Amoy on the occasion of my Arrest by the Judge of said Court, on the 6th day of August, 1874.*

Selected by the Government of Japan to come to Southern China and represent it here on a mission of peace as its Special Commissioner, I solemnly protest against the violence used towards me by the authorities of the United States at Amoy, in depriving me of my liberty and, forcibly and against my will, bringing me before them, in virtue of a warrant, in which, in violation of all principles of law, no mention of the offence or crime of which I must necessarily be accused is made.

My quality as United States Citizen, and my connection as such with the Japanese Government, while the latter is engaged in carrying out a scheme of pacification within the boundaries of aboriginal Formosa, cannot be invoked (as it may ultimately be) by the United States Authorities in justification of their act. For the very nature of the duties which I have come here to perform entitles me to certain privileges and immunities which both China and Western Powers are bound to respect; and by depriving me of my liberty while thus vested with this character, this Court has committed towards Japan an unfriendly act which that country cannot fail to resent, and which, in the course of time, the United States, in their well-known policy of justice, will certainly regret.

While, as a public officer of Japan, I turn my eyes towards the United States and protest against the wrong which I am now made to suffer, and for which I claim redress, as a citizen of these same United States I feel deeply grieved for the error which I believe has been committed here by this Court. This error is the more apparent when we come to consider the different circumstances under which the American authorities might have been placed in their relations with me, in my double capacity as Japanese officer and United States citizen; I will suppose the worse case, that is, that the late action of Japan in aboriginal

Formosa constituted an act of war against China, or, as some have called it, a war without declaration.

It must be remembered that I was engaged by the Japanese Government long before the Formosa mission started. Now, the treaty of 1838 between the United States and Japan says that Japan shall have the right to enter in the United States \* \* \* naval and military war \* \* \* to engage its service \* \* \* provided "that such persons shall not be engaged to act in a naval or military capacity while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States," and I do not think that this proviso prohibits Japan from employing American citizens to act in a naval or military capacity, who have been engaged before Japan went to war. Neither does the Act of Congress passed April 20, 1818, commonly called the "Neutrality Law;" for, when I accepted my present task under the Japanese Government, I was without the jurisdiction of the United States.

Now we come to the Act of 1860. In passing this Act, the object of Congress was to arm the Ministers and Consuls of the United States in China, Japan, and Siam with certain powers that would enable them to carry into effect the treaties with those powers for which purpose previous jurisdiction was insufficient. It provides that "it shall be competent for each of the said Ministers to issue all manner of writs to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the Military or Naval Service of either of the said countries to make war upon any power with whom the United States are at peace; or in the service of one portion of the people, against any other portion of the same people; and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force as may at the time be within his reach belonging to the United States."

However stringent this law may appear at first sight, it can have but little bearing upon the case at issue. It is, it is true, a law of the United States, binding, so far as it goes, upon all American citizens. But the treaty of 1858, between Japan and the United States, is also a law of the United States. Mr. Wheaton says: Under the Constitution of the United States, by which treaties made and ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are declared to be the *Supreme Law of the Land*, it seems to be understood that Congress is bound to redeem the national faith thus pledged, and to pass the laws necessary to carry the law into effect." (Wheaton's International Law, Sec. 224, page 349). Now, we have seen that, by the terms of the Treaty of 1858 between Japan and the United States, persons who retain the character of citizens of the United States, and are in the service of Japan, may, without blame to themselves or Japan, service that country in a war begun after their entering the service. If so, how could Congress, which was bound under the constitution to legislate for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of the treaty, pass a law that would virtually set at naught the provisions of this same treaty. In vain would we agree that the law of 1860 applies to United States citizens and not to Japan. It is beyond question that Japan can claim certain privileges from the United States, under the terms of the Treaty of 1858. If, by depriving United States citizens of a certain proportion of their liberty in their relations with Japan and her people, either or both are debarred from enjoying these privileges, and if the enactment of the law of 1860 is the means of doing this, I say that the law of 1860 never could have been understood by the framers thereof to apply to Japan, and that it was never intended

that it should. Now, we must not forget that the law of 1860 was framed chiefly because some American adventurers, notably Ward and Burgevine, had taken an active part in the troubles between the Chinese Government and the Tai Ping Rebels, Burgevine having given his aid in turn to both sides. Congress was anxious to prevent by legislation the recurrence of such proceedings, not only in China, but in all the countries where it was likely they might again take place; and to prevent all possible transgression of the law, this body extended the prohibition from enlisting in the service of contending parties in cases of civil wars among those nations to entering the army or navy of either of those countries while at war with some power with whom the United States have treaties of peace and amity. In what relates to China or Siam, neither of which has such a clause in her treaty as the one referred to above, this law can be carried out; but it cannot be legally enforced in the case of Japan. It could be, however, were the law to be embodied in a new treaty; but it has not been so embodied; and until it has been, it cannot affect or modify the treaty of 1858, without the express consent of Japan in every case. In the present instance, we must infer that this consent has not been given, from the fact that, contrary to the stipulations of the law of 1860, but in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1858, an American was engaged by the Government of Japan to serve in connection with the Formosa mission previous to a declaration of war against either the aborigines of the island or the Chinese Empire; and the provisions of this same treaty can be invoked by both Japan and the citizens of the United States in justification of their acts in all the Courts where the laws of the United States are enforced.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LE GENDRE.  
Amoy, August 7th, 1874.

The news about the Formosa Difficulty has for the last day or two been curiously contradictory. On the one hand we are told that the voice of the Chinese is "still for war." It is stated as a fact to-day, that a sale was made to parties acting for the Chinese of a complete battery of Gatling guns, and 40,000 foreign disciplined troops armed with the most approved foreign weapons are said to be ready for transport to Formosa from Tientsin by the steamers of the C. M. S. N. Co.—and whatever other suitable conveyance offers. It is positively asserted that the business of the three Chinese gun-boats and transports that have recently gone up river is to bring down 2,500 troops, foreign-disciplined and armed, for service in Formosa. And as—never more emphatically than now, or in China,—money is the "sinews of war," coherence is given to all this statement of warlike equipment, movement and expense, by the statement that to-day there has been effected in Shanghai, through the agency of a leading bank and a leading American firm, a loan to the Chinese Government of seven millions of taels, for ten years, at 9 per cent! So for our bellicose informants. On the other hand, the tone of the Japan papers received last night is decidedly small and quiet; we hear of no more warlike levies in Japan; and, to crown all, we learn on what we take to be good authority, that the officer Tanabi, who arrived per P. M. S. last night with despatches for the Japanese minister, brings from Japan a proposal to renounce her claim for indemnity, and to withdraw for ever from the island, on China assuming, for the future, responsibility for any ill-treatment Japanese seamen may receive in Formosa—terms which China can

hardly refuse; unless indeed, the knowledge that that energetic eagle (French or American?) has been caged may tempt China to raise her demands.—*Shanghai Evening Courier*, August 7th.

A LETTER from a Japanese in China, says:—"The rumours of the Formosa Expedition affect those Japanese who are established in Shanghai and Amoy. The Chinese take us to be spies, and dislike holding any intercourse with us. Their excitement is similar to ours when the four American ships arrived in the Bay of Uraga in 1853. They have no reliable information, but fancy that 100,000 Japanese troops have invaded Formosa from the southwest, and another 100,000 from the opposite direction; that Saigo has surrounded the whole island with a large fleet of three ironclads and ten steam men-of-war. Such rumours are spread everywhere through China. In some places they say the Japanese are aiming to become the sole rulers of the island, and that next they will seize Corea, after the example of Toyotomi Hideyoshi (Taico-sama). And whilst they were full of these fears, an incident occurred which worked greatly on their superstitious minds. A comet appeared in the north; and by this their alarm was greatly increased, and they strongly believed that war would ensue. It looks as if they supposed that a large army of ours had actually invaded the Empire.

Others, however, not so foolish, say that the Chinese will drive our force out of Formosa with great slaughter. Of course all these must be mere falsities. It does not appear that the Chinese Government has any intention to take the field against us."

THE FORMER Prince of Awa, Hachis'ka, after a sojourn of four years in England, where he has been studying, has provided a considerable sum of money towards the expenses of some of his countrymen who accompanied him, and whose education he is anxious should be properly completed. Even during his absence, he has been supporting both schools and hospitals in his old dominions, appropriating to each of them annually the sum of 5000 rios.

THE EXHIBITION in Aichi Ken is wonderfully successful. No less than 256,000 tickets have already been disposed of. This beats anything known in Tokei.

A NUMBER of warlike trophies, captured from the natives of Formosa, are being exhibited in Tokei. They consist chiefly of guns, coverings for guns, arrows, quivers, spear-blades, swords, powder and balls, &c., &c.

AS THE inhabitants of Sapporo, Yezo, are increasing in number and are now able to earn their own livelihood, all money advances hitherto made by the Kaitakushi Department will be discontinued from 31st July. All sums that have been so advanced will have to be returned to the Government, according to the terms of agreement made.

THE VICISSITUDES of fortune are exhibited in Japan as elsewhere. In Adamura, in Omi, resides a merchant who has long carried on business under the title of Matajū. He was formerly very wealthy, owning many vessels and doing a large coasting trade. During the Tokugawa régime he lent large sums to daimios, and he himself lived almost like a daimio; but when the Shogunate fell he lost everything and became very poor. He was not a man,

however, to sit down and despond. He set to work to rebuild his ruined fortunes, and it is said that he has been so eminently successful that, last year alone, he made 700,000 yen.

REPORTS of the effects of the heavy rain and storms still continue to reach Tokei. At Okitama, it is written that, on the 7th of this month, "thunder fell in seven places," and two persons were killed.

ON THE 11th July, a farmer named Kamaga Matsutaro, of Awomori Ken, was working in the fields with five other men, when a dreadful thunder-storm came on. The men worked busily in the rain, until Matsutaro was suddenly struck down and killed by the lightning. His body presented a horrible spectacle.

IN H. B. M.'s Provincial Court this morning (21st), before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul, a native of Singapore was brought up, on the information of a Japanese woman, charged, as it afterwards appeared, with beating her. An intelligent lad, also from the Straits, explained that accused, who had just been paid off from a British ship, had invested \$20, out of \$54 paid him as wages, in the engagement of complainant for one month, but that, her husband appearing on the scene, she made two or three attempts to bolt from her new protector, and endeavoured, on the last occasion, to carry off all his clothes; whereupon, resenting this, he struck her two or three blows with his hand. Complainant, her husband, and a native constable were examined in Japanese by a native interpreter (whose manner seems invariably to impress his fellow-countrymen with the idea, that he is the judge) and by him their evidence was communicated to the Consul, in Japanese, although probably of a purer character than that made use of by the witness. Our reporter was unable to gather any particulars, other than from the evidence of the Singapore lad. The case was dismissed. The woman left the Court accompanied by the Japanese constable, and will probably in turn be taken in hand by the Saibansho and punished.

WE HAVE received information of a robbery from the European Cemetery. Some time since, three native labourers, named Fukuda Umekichi, Rinzo, and Tomekichi, entered the sanctuary during the night, and took therefrom a marble stand, belonging to a monument erected in memory of an English child, which they deposited, for a time, with one Hashimoto Hachirobei. The first-named robber, Fukuda Umekichi, afterwards sold the stand for 2 yen. He appears to have been the ringleader in the affair. For some days the marauders were undiscovered, but, on the 12th inst., they were apprehended, and sentenced. Fukuda Umekichi to sixty, and the other two to fifty days imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE FOLLOWING is a letter addressed to the editor of a native paper:—"Although I do not exactly know the reason why Government prohibits the sale of the Mikado's photograph, I suppose it is because they think the people would cease to revere him as they ought, and if his likeness were hung in a shop amongst actors and low characters, anyone who looked at it would be struck blind. My humble opinion is, that now, when His Majesty's merit, excellence and praise are resounding through the whole country, his subjects would bow with reverence before the face of Heaven (Mikado), so that the act of the Government is contrary to the wishes of the people. Is it not right, is it not natural, that men and women who have been born in his dominions, and who

are governed by his laws, should wish to see his face, even though on paper? I have been told that in Western countries it is the custom to imprint the likeness of the sovereign upon all coins, and their photographs can be had at any photographer's shop in Europe. When they look upon the countenances of such men as Washington and Napoleon it is enough to make them think of their glorious careers. How much more would we, whose government is so different, feel thankful for being able to view our sovereign's face. I earnestly hope the prohibition will be cancelled. When we may hang his image on our walls and bow down before it night and morn, he will be more honoured and respected. If sale is ever made of his photograph, it ought not to be kept amongst other likenesses, but put aside and sold separately; and then there will be no danger of profaning his holy honour. I offer these opinions with all respect."

GREAT HAS been the controversy amongst those interested in shipping, as to the price paid the Pacific Mail Co. for the *New York*, recently sold to the Japanese. Rumour has it that the figure was \$280,000, out of which certain Japanese officials who had the making of the bargain managed to exact no less a "squeeze" than thirty thousand dollars. We have reason to believe that, for once in a way, rumour tells no more than the truth. The actual sum paid the Co. was just the quarter-million dollars, which we think is a very good price.

What Japan wants more than "western civilization," about which we hear so much, is just a nice assortment of patriots. We could hardly recommend their selection "per muster" of such gentlemen as those who negotiated the purchase of the *New York*, however.

A REPORT was current to-day (22nd) that a tidal wave swept over a part of Kobe last night about 12 or 1 o'clock. As the telegraph is down, as usual, we are unable to confirm this, and are at a loss to know how the information could have reached Yokohama.

There can be no doubt that a typhoon has visited Kobe; the tail-end of which made itself felt here yesterday.

ABOUT 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 3rd ultimo the populace around Nanahiroyama, near Kamitsukimura, in Miyakesima, were alarmed by loud subterraneous noises, and upon looking towards the mountain, beheld a sight which somewhat discomposed them, and they fled in panic to Izamura. The volcano was vomiting forth fire and smoke, from a part of the mount called Oana, with a roar like thunder, sending down flash after flash, more resembling lightning than anything else, upon the valley beneath, and covering the whole country round with a dense black cloud. The mass of burning matter, which was sent high in the air, descended in a shower of sand and ashes, burying one hundred and eight houses in Kamitsukimura. Forty others narrowly escaped the same fate, and the rice and vegetable fields were laid waste.

And now we have to relate the most wonderful incident of this eruption. In the place where Kazhaya and Omori, two hamlets to the eastward of Kamitsukimura, had stood, three hills, one of them covering an area of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, and 1,800 feet high, suddenly made their appearance; and, on the northern shore, a tract of land was formed, extending 1,800 yards from east to west, and 480 yards from north to south. For a period of ten days the discharge of ashes continued with unabated

fury, when it gradually diminished. The officers, who were sent from the Kencho to relieve the poor inhabitants, inquired if there had been any premonitory signs of the calamity, and were informed that, in January last, the cherry-trees "bloomed very beautifully," and that now they looked upon that as intended as a warning of the impending disaster.

AT THE last meeting of the Committee of the Yokohama Athletic Association, a provisional programme was drawn up for the Sports in October next, which it is intended to make especially attractive and amusing. In addition to the usual events, there will be races requiring none of the hard training indulged in by enthusiasts amongst athletes, and, considering the amount of fresh blood imported into Yokohama since last meeting, we expect to see large fields meet to compete for the different prizes. We would advise all who have not done so to send in their names, without delay, to the Honorary Secretary, J. J. Dare Esq., No. 5. We are given to understand that the prizes will be numerous and valuable; in fact, such as will give to all competitors a chance of winning something as a memento of their prowess.

IN H. B. M.'s Provincial Court this morning (18th), before Russell Robertson, Esq., Consul, one Nakawo Kisaburo sued J. W. Sutherland (Cobb & Co.), for \$10, for damage to a *jinrikisha* and its drawer, alleged to have been caused through the negligence and carelessness of defendants' driver. Mr. Farmer appeared for Cobb & Co., denying any carelessness or default on the part of their *employé*, and imputing blame to the *jinrikisha* man himself, who, he affirmed, placed the property of his firm and the limbs—and possibly the lives—of the public in danger, through wilfully running under the heads of the horses driven by his coachman, after having been fully warned by the betto to keep out of danger. Three Japanese witnesses were heard, from whose evidence it appeared that the *jinrikisha* had been completely smashed and the hauler had fainted. For the other side, Mr. Farmer and Mackay, the driver, (a man well-known on the Odawarra line as extremely carefully) distinctly stated that the *jinrikisha* was in fault, it appearing from the deposition of Mackay that he was on the proper side of the road, while the *jinrikisha* was on the right; and that the latter persisted in crossing the street and getting under the horses' noses, so causing them to bolt. It seems that, immediately after the occurrence in question, Messrs. Cobb & Co. addressed a letter of complaint to H. B. M.'s Consul, who laid the case before the Kenrei; who, in his turn, complained on behalf of the *jinrikisha*. It was considered advisable to grant a summons against Messrs. Cobb & Co., that the matter might be fairly tried. The case came off this morning, and, after a careful hearing of both sides of the question, Mr. Robertson dismissed it. Whilst altogether absolving defendants from any liability to make good the damage, he said he would leave the question in their hands, as to whether they would make complainant any recompense for the destruction of the *jinrikisha*. Mr. Farmer intimated that if plaintiff would call at the office of Messrs. Cobb & Co., some restitution would be made. In the course of the examination it was stated that *jinrikishas* recognised a rule of the road, keeping invariably to the left whilst in motion. Commenting on this, Mr. Robertson said his experience taught him differently, as he had had frequent occasion to know the difficulty, whilst driving, of keeping clear of *jinrikishas*, flying about, hither and thither, in all directions.

Those who are in the habit of handling the ribbons will be ready to corroborate the Consul's statement.

THE furnace-like weather we have of late experienced has not failed, as might have been expected, to produce disastrous effects. Several cases of sun-stroke are reported, amongst both Europeans and Japanese; and one at least has terminated fatally. On Sunday afternoon (16th), at about 3 o'clock, a Marine employed at the British Camp as cook to the Sergeant's mess succumbed to the extreme heat and had to be conveyed to the Hospital, where he died in the course of the evening. Another Marine, who occupied the position of bar-tender at the Canteen, where his hours were very long, gave way and is now in Hospital. It is hoped that his case will not terminate fatally. Three of our compositors are absent from the office, similarly affected, two of them in Hospital, and we hear of other cases amongst *bettoes* and *jinrikishas* of a serious nature. Several gentlemen, perhaps more susceptible to heat than others, have narrowly escaped sun-stroke; the tendency to which may be in a measure avoided by the use of suitable head-coverings and umbrellas.

THERE was a rumour current to-day (18th) that the withdrawal of the *Tokio-Maru* (*New York*) from her intended trip to Shanghai was due to a telegram received from China, that the Japanese, under conditions, had agreed to evacuate Formosa.

The real facts of the case are, we believe, that she is intended to convey a large body of troops hence to Kumamoto, Higo.

The S. S. *Kiang-se*, which arrived on Sunday last from Formosa, via Nagasaki, is said to have brought to the latter port as many as 300 invalids from the expedition.

MORE than a fortnight ago, we were authorised to announce that certain liberal concessions had been made by the Japanese Government to foreigners desirous of traveling in the interior. One of our contemporaries (not of Yokohama, however) undertook to gainsay this, but as the weakly in question is altogether taken up with an endeavour to thrust itself into notoriety—rather by vilifying its neighbours than by attempting to gather news—it certainly is to be excused for its "know-nothing" character and reputation. The following translation of an official notification—somewhat obscurely expressed—confirms what we were enabled to make public quite two weeks since:—

#### NOTIFICATION.

(*Tokai Nichi-nichi Shimbun*.)

No. 50b. TO THE CITIES AND PREFECTURES.

It has been hitherto the practice when foreign Ministers and Consuls have applied for leave to be given to their countrymen to travel in the interior, for cultivating the knowledge of science and the arts, or for the amelioration of their health, etc., to give notice on each occasion to the Cities and Prefectures situated on the road which they take, for their guidance. In future, however, notice as hitherto will only be given in cases of persons of rank and position; but, in the case of persons in public or private service and ordinary individuals, such notice will not be given. Of course, they will be provided with the passports issued to them by the Foreign Office, to which you will give due recognition, and you will allow them to pass without obstacle.

This is notified beforehand.

10th August, 1874.



INTELLIGENCE reached Yokohama yesterday (25th), that General Le Gendre had been unconditionally released, by order of the American Minister at Peking. This news will be received by all interested in the welfare of Japan with pleasurable feelings, but it is to be hoped that the delay which has occurred through the intervention of the U. S. authorities will not render futile the mission of peace which took General Le Gendre to China.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to two nuisances at present existing in the streets of Yokohama. The first complaint he makes is, that coolies, at late hours, go about singing, or rather yelling, immoral songs, and songs insulting to Europeans and Chinese. This offence, he says, if not stopped by the police, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace. Again, *Komban-was* are just as lively and numerous as ever. He affirms that "it is incumbent upon the Saibansho, which is in charge of the municipality of the Settlement, to get rid of these nuisances." We agree with him, and trust that, as the evils have been pointed out, the authorities will take means to do away with them.

A TELEGRAM received yesterday (25th) reports that the troops at Nanking have mutinied, and refuse to leave China for Formosa. The trained gunners from the Chinese fleet are deserting.—*Mail.*

"WONDERS WILL never cease!" The *Nishin-Shinjishi* relates a strange occurrence, the particulars of which we give in its own words. During the night of the 31st ultimo, the inhabitants of Aichi Ken were attracted by the appearance of a "luminous body" on the surface of the sea of Atsuta, but the attraction was quickly turned to fright. The phenomenon was observed to approach the land, at Shibata Shinden, accompanied by a deluge of rain, whence it proceeded through Sadai to Kamana-mura, destroying houses, trees, and vegetables in its passage. Many houses were totally destroyed, one man and a child were killed, and a number of other persons were more or less injured. The "luminous body" ended its destructive course amongst the hills of Kamana-mura, where it vanished. Persons visiting the regions in question may see, at various distances between Shibata Shinden and Yobemura, hills and ponds in places where once was level ground.

ABOUT 3 o'clock in the morning of the 8th instant, a ruffian whose name is Shimano Tatsujiro, and who professes to be a carpenter, entered the house of Miroto Matsugoro, a merchant of Kumagaya-ken, armed with a sword, and, after killing the master of the house, decamped with all the coin he could lay his hands upon. The bereaved family gave information to the police authorities at Tokai, and the scoundrel was apprehended at his own home. Upon being charged with the crime he strenuously denied having any knowledge of Matsugoro. The officers thereupon searched his premises and found a sword covered with blood, which they shewed their prisoner, threatening torture if he did not tell the truth. This so frightened the rascal that he confessed both the murder and the robbery. He will doubtless receive his deserts.

A NATIVE of Japan, now on a visit to London, writes home, giving some of his impressions of European civilization. He seems to think that men show too much deference to women, expresses surprise that a man does not smoke in the company of ladies, and remarks,

with evident consternation, that, in a crowded omnibus, or railway carriage, a gentleman will rise immediately, should a lady enter the vehicle. He concludes with an intimation that he regards some of our civilized customs as so many nuisances.

THE *Nishin-Shinjishi* says the Kazoku have made a proposal to Government, offering their aid towards the settlement of the Formosan difficulty.

ON THE 16th instant, a man, name unknown, committed suicide by jumping off the Riyogoku bridge into the Sumida-gawa, Tokio. A native policeman, who was on duty near the bridge, heard the splash and ran to the spot, but deceased had sunk. After an hour's search he was picked up, and carried to the police office, where some medicine was poured down his throat, but, according to a native paper, "he died." It would have been rather extraordinary if he had lived, after an hour's immersion, but the natives seem to be very tenacious of life. It was only the other day that we heard of a child who had been immersed in the water for nearly two hours and then recovered.

The same day, an old man, about sixty years of age, while walking on the edge of the river near the Ohashi, slipped and fell into the water. A sailor, named Yatsutaro, immediately ran to his assistance and pulled him out, but he expired almost immediately. Rather extraordinary this, for a Japanese, but perhaps it was on account of his age.

WE HAVE just received information of a hurricane which passed over Kokura, in Buzen, on the 7th inst. It began at 5 o'clock A.M., and blew with almost unparalleled fury for two hours. A native paper reports that a tract of earth between forty and fifty feet in circumference was torn up by the wind, which veered from south-east to south-west at 6 o'clock.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Government, promising clemency towards those who took part in the rebellion of 1868-9. It appears that many, who have since died, have been buried without any religious ceremony, as their friends were afraid of the Government. Local officers have been appointed to see that this does not occur for the future.

A PIECE of ground, on the banks of the small river which flows past the north end of the Shinto Temple, at Kiyoto, has been granted by Government, for the purpose of forming a public garden. Plum, cherry, maple and willow trees have already been planted, and several restaurants and tea-houses erected. The Gardens were opened on the 23rd of last month.

IN THE report from Hamamatsu Ken to Naimusho, we read that the province of Totomi, on the 9th instant, experienced a severe storm. About 9 o'clock in the forenoon the rain began to fall in torrents, and continued to descend in one uninterrupted shower for 24 hours, when it ceased. The rivers, swollen by the rain, broke through their embankments, inundated the surrounding country, and destroyed several fields of rice and vegetables. Deaths were numerous, but the exact amount of casualty is not yet known.

SIR HARRY PARKES, K.C.B., left for Hakodadi per H. M.'s corvette *Thalia* on Saturday (22nd), to join Lady Parkes and family, who have been on a visit to Yezo for some little time. Sir Harry's stay in the north will be brief.

THE JAPANESE Steamer *Sakura* has arrived from Hakodadi, which she left on the 20th instant. A private letter to a mercantile firm says the assassin of Mr. Haber has refused to make any further statement. He has been examined by the surgeon of a Russian man-of-war at Hakodadi, and pronounced perfectly sound in mind. This was done in consequence of the Japanese having affirmed that he was insane at the time he committed the murder.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the disgracefully dilapidated and tumble-down condition of the fence surrounding the English Church, and offers to head a subscription list with \$5, towards the erection of a neat railing of iron. There can be no doubt the fence needs renewing; it is now in such a state that a very mild earthquake indeed would suffice to level it with the ground.

A NOBLEMAN (Kazoku) of the second rank, Asano, has established a manufactory of European paper, at his residence, Kakigara-cho, San-cho-me, Tokio; having received his patent from the government. He has engaged an Englishman to superintend operations, at a liberal salary.

NOT CONTENT with exacting a "squeeze" of (we believe) 16 sen on every carton of silkworm eggs, the authorities have imposed an additional tax of 5 sen each, to take effect on the 15th inst. Until then, the cards cannot receive the additional stamp, and anyone found disposing of cards not bearing both stamps—the original one and that now ordered—will forfeit each so deficient, and will be maled in the sum of one ryo for the offence.

TWO DISCIPLES of Mr. Nicolai, named Miyamoto and Kageto, have devoted themselves to the spreading of the doctrines of the Christian religion and opened a preaching-place at Minami-Nakanacho, in Owari, in the month of February last. Recently, they preached to a congregation of twelve hundred people who believed. Amongst these were thirty persons who had been priests of the Nichi-ren sect, one of the eight sects of the Buddhist religion. They have abandoned the office of priest and embraced the Christian belief. It is intended to extend the field of operations and open other preaching-places in the surrounding districts.

WE UNDERSTAND that a notification was issued yesterday (19th), calling for recruits for the army. The opinion of the Japanese is, that it has reference to the war with China.

FROM SHANGHAI, we learn that the decision of N. J. Hannen, Esq., Acting Judge, in the case of Cocking and Singleton v. J. Rickett, Agent P. & O. Co., which was heard here some three months ago, has been reversed by Judge Hornby.

THE S. S. *Bombay* arrived here (20th) this afternoon, with London dates to 10th July. The mails have come through in 40 days and 18 hours, the quickest time on record.

THIS morning (20th), about nine o'clock, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama.

LAST NIGHT, (19th) about 8.30, a fire broke out in the premises of Ino-Moye Hichinobei, at Zaiuno Kuchio. After destroying about 50 houses it was extinguished, an hour after it commenced.

A NATIVE of Gifu-ken informs us that, until lately, street musicians were very prevalent, but, as education increased, they gradually vanished, the public not seeming inclined to support them; having something to occupy their minds superior to that of standing amongst a crowd listening to the latest Japanese comic songs. He states, however, that in Tokei, although it is the capital of Japan, they are rather behind the provinces in this respect. In the Mugiya (a kind of native refreshment booth) of that place, they invite these musicians to attend, and, in consequence, have often a crowded house. Our informant adds, that singing in the streets is strictly prohibited; and it is to be hoped that this class of people will soon disappear altogether, and the public cease to be entertained by such trifles.

DURING last night, (24th) a tumble-down shed on No. 143, abutting on the Swamp, collapsed altogether, and resolved itself into a mass of rubbish. We have made enquiries in the neighbourhood, but without being able to ascertain that anyone was hurt.

ON THE 17th instant, a boy, named Manzo, the son of Sakakura Heihachi, met his death by drowning. It appears that deceased, in company with some others, went to bathe in the river at T'skidji, Tokei. When the lads were returning home Manzo was missing; search was made, and a police officer shortly afterwards took his dead body out of the river.

AT DAY-BREAK on the 15th inst., a house situated in Kitashin-bori, Tokei, was entered by two rascals, armed with swords, who bound the occupants and decamped with all the valuables upon which they could lay their hands. As yet, we have not heard whether or not the thieves were captured.

ABOUT 8 P.M. of the 16th inst., a fire broke out in a store-room belonging to Konjé Shi Chibei, a wheelwright, situated in Hon Zuimo Kucho, Ni-chome, Tokei. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time upwards of 100 houses were in a blaze. It was ten o'clock before the fire was extinguished.

WE HEAR that Yamagata, a Shizoku of Yamaguchi Ken, who resided with Suruki Hanbei, No. 5, Koisikawa, Sui-do-cho, Tokei, has committed suicide. It appears that, on the 13th inst., deceased went to Yoshiwara, Tokei, and deliberately cut his bowels open. His reason for doing this is not known.

A NATIVE paper reports the following:—In the afternoon of the 15th ulto., a child, aged 3 years, was playing on the edge of the canal in the jurisdiction of Akita Ken, when it fell into the water. It was two hours before the child was taken from the canal and removed to hospital. Although such a length of time had elapsed, and the body was quite cold and pulseless, the surgeon restored life, and next morning the child was in its usual health.

THE MEASLES are very prevalent in Tsuguru and Homori, in Oshiu, where they have been raging for some weeks, but deaths are few.

A FEW days ago, some labourers were digging in the cemetery of a Buddhist temple called Bandzuin, Shitaya, when one of them suddenly uttered a sharp cry and fell to the bottom of the hole. He expired in a few minutes. It is supposed that he must have inhaled a poisonous gas.

THE *Hochi Shimbun's* reporter has been enjoying himself in the mountains, and gets quite poetic in describing the delights of the country. He says, "The regions of Sagami and Izu are exceedingly beautiful, and have the additional attraction of hot medicinal springs. In former times the only travellers thither were poets, writers, and lovers of bright scenery, but, since last autumn, when the Mikado halted there on his journey, the hills and rivers have shone out with new light, and now the whole district has become as it were one flourishing town. There, young gentlemen on horseback, accompanied by female attendants, and rich folk, leading beautiful girls, walk amongst the green hills and by the margin of white seas. Are not these the merriest days of this peaceful age? Those regions are verily the paradise of the present world!"

Well! we have heard, from another who has just returned from the springs, that, at present, though many have already left, Naraya Heiji at Miyanoshita and Kameya Shintaro at Kiga are filled with guests; and, there being no room for more, men had to be sent out to apprise travellers who intended to take up their lodging in those houses of the state of affairs. Fukuzumi Kikeiji at Tonosawa is nearly as crowded, and Tsutaya Heizayemon at Sokukura contains hardly less few. At Yumoto, Dogashima, and Ashinoyu there are hardly any vacant rooms to be had. The houses Imai and Watanabe at Atsumi are filled with officials and foreigners, and a three-storied house in the European style, Sagamiya, and another house Fujiya, with those in Taki-noyu and Kawayayu, are flourishing exceedingly."

THE WEEKLY journal which hails from Tokei bears, we believe, a character so immaculate that we really hesitate to lay any accusation at its door. The more so, because, young as it is, it has already taken occasion to accuse, indirectly, one of its contemporaries of Yokohama of plagiarism. And this charge so nearly resembles that of which we have to accuse the Tokei weekly that we approach the subject with fear and trembling. With fear, lest we may, in some fashion, be wrong in making the accusation; and with trembling, for the consequences which may ensue through our temerity. Our complaint is this: On Friday last, 21st inst., we published a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the assassination of the unfortunate Mr. Haber in Hakodate, and, next day, most curiously, the metropolitan weekly in question comes out with a paragraph of "further particulars," which is, *verbatim et literatim*, a copy of a report of the affair specially forwarded us by a gentleman in Hakodadi. Now, we don't object to having our items made use of by the Tokei weekly, even when they are so nicely dished up in the form of a *haricot* that their origin is rendered obscure, because our contemporaries are served in similar style; but we would point out to that journal that in transferring, holus bolus, important matter from the columns of another paper, it is usual to credit it. We mention this, because the *Tokei Weekly*, being as yet in its infancy, may be unacquainted with the laws of courtesy as practised amongst journalists. At the same time, we shall be sorry if what we have said should cause its conductors to empty the vials of their wrath upon us.

WE ARE informed that, on the 23th of the present month, there will be horse-races and a grand display of fireworks at Shokon-Sha, in honour of those who were killed in the insurrection of Sago.

THOSE OF our contemporaries who copied the paragraph from the Tokei paper affirming that the mission of Capt. Brown to England was for the purpose of bringing out an ironclad, have been led into error. The object of that gentleman's journey is to bring out a twin-screw steamer, of 900 or 1000 tons register, which is now being built on the Clyde by Messrs. Napier, to the order of the Japanese Government. She is intended for a Lighthouse tender.

BY THE arrival of the Japanese steamer *Urio-maru* (*Undine*), we learn that the gale from the south we experienced on Friday made itself felt to about the same extent at Kobé. The sea-wall was damaged, several native craft were injured, and some *senjoes* are reported drowned. The European shipping escaped scathless. Telegrams from Nagasaki received at Kobé report a very heavy typhoon there, doing much damage.

SINCE WRITING the above, we have been placed in possession of the following particulars of casualties reported, and rumoured, as having occurred to vessels in which Yokohama is interested.

Per telegram, we are informed that the *Costa Rica* left Shanghai on the 19th inst., and, having experienced very heavy weather, reached Kobé 24 hours behind time. She left again for Yokohama at noon to-day, and may be expected to-morrow evening.

Rumour says that the Japanese steamer *Madras*, and the *Stonewall* (ironclad ram), together with about 50 Japanese junks, are ashore at Nagasaki, and that several seamen have been drowned. The S. S. *Ping-On*, hence for Nagasaki, is reported missing, and the new P. & O. steamer *Mirzapore* is said to be ashore there. The latter report, however, we are not inclined to credit, as she was bound to Shanghai.

We append the following, just issued as an extra to the *Japan Mail*, which, in the main, corroborates the above. The *Bombay*, however, is safe in our harbour. Probably the *Madras* is meant:

"Nineteenth, dreadful typhoon; nearly everything level with ground; new Government House a mass of ruins. Vessels *Stonewall Jackson*, *Bombay*, *Mirzapore*, *Ping-On*, barque *Hamburgh*, all on shore. 100 junks foundered; about 200 men drowned. Bund quite gone. All wires, south of Kobe, appear to be badly damaged by typhoon."

A COLORED desperado named Lewis, at present undergoing a term of two years imprisonment in the gaol of the American Consulate-General, for stabbing, managed to effect his escape on Sunday afternoon (23rd) and got away. This morning (25th), about half-past 7 o'clock, as European police constable Robt. C. Clow was in the vicinity of the Railway station, near Nogé, he espied the runaway leisurely crossing a bridge in the direction of the gas-works. Jumping out of his *jinrikisha*, he followed his man, and, being in plain clothes, was enabled to approach him without arousing suspicion. The culprit was quietly arrested, and again deposited in durance vile, where he is now ruminating on the mutability of things human, clad, in addition to his usual costume, in an ingeniously fashioned pair of bracelets of the newest construction. He had made an attempt at escape on the night previous (Saturday) which was so far successful that, with the collusion of an officer of the *Benefactor*, who had been "chums" with him in gaol on a charge of shooting, he managed to "stow

away" in the chain locker of that vessel, where he was found on Sunday morning and taken on shore; but, on the afternoon of the same day, he again got off, as chronicled. We believe he managed to escape by getting hold of a saw, with which he took out a board from the floor of his cell, underneath his bed. He is a most determined ruffian, and, some few months ago, overpowered his gaoler and nearly succeeded in drawing his revolver. Fortunately, assistance arrived, and he was secured.

WE HAVE received from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. a copy of a new work entitled "A First Japanese Book for English Students," by John O'Neill, who dates his Introduction from the War Office. It professes to be a book written by a student for students, and, to quote the preface, consists of a Japanese text cut on wood and printed in Japan, interleaved by a transcription in English letters and accompanied by a literal translation, with interlinear glosses, running, clause by clause, sentence by sentence, and line by line, with the Japanese; explanatory notes at the foot of each page, and a full vocabulary of nearly a thousand words. Tables of the *hiragana* and *katakana* characters are also added. The Japanese text is a sermon, or *Do-wa*, of the preacher Kiu-O; one sufficiently interesting in itself to tempt the advanced student of the Japanese language to its perusal. A superficial examination of the contents of the book leads us to fear that it is a little beyond the capacity of beginners, and that therefore the title, "A First Japanese Book," hardly expresses its true character. The construction is nevertheless novel, and to those who are already somewhat conversant with the structure of the language we recommend its perusal.

WE HAVE received an account of an honest *jinrikisha* man, whose acts we are glad to make public. It appears that, a few days ago, the individual in question took a gentleman from Kaminari-mon, Asakusa, to Honjo, and then returned home. Upon looking into the vehicle he found a packet, containing one hundred and fifty riyos. He enquired for the owner at Honjo, and, not finding him, gave up the packet to the authorities. The owner shortly afterwards recovered his money, and presented one half the amount to the finder.

WE EXTRACT the following from the *Nishin-shinjiishi*.

According to a census taken last month, the number of *geyshas* in Tokei was one thousand five hundred and ninety-three; and the tax paid by them exceeded three thousand one hundred and eighty six yen. The editor adds, "These women are employed to trick money from visitors, and entice them to drink, thereby causing them to neglect their business. They are of no advantage, but a source of loss in every sense, and every respectable man ought to shun their society."

GHOST STORIES are getting uncommon nowadays, but we have one to relate which may almost rank with any published in romance. Last June, a farmer, named Sugamara Soyemon, residing at Yamoto-jiku in Miyagi-ken, died, and, in accordance with the general sequence of events, was buried. Shortly afterwards, his family were entertaining some friends, when the figure of the deceased was seen to enter the room and take his usual seat, "but his countenance was pale, and his eyes somewhat melancholy." After sitting in silence for some minutes, he began to talk just

as usual, which so alarmed the company that they immediately rose, and huddled together in great trepidation. Some young men, who were possessed of rather more courage than the rest, tried to seize the ghost, but they clasped nothing—their hands passing through the figure, as through a void. But they heard a hissing noise, which frightened them so much that they gave up the attempt and took to praying and offering sacrifice. All this was in vain—the ghost was immovable. At last, one of the young men said that the apparition was caused by foxes and badgers, and recommended that they should hunt those animals. A party at once set forth, and, in a short time, captured three old badgers, whereupon the spectre vanished, and has never since troubled the neighbourhood.

BURGLARIES in and around the Settlement have of late been of such frequent occurrence that they have ceased to be looked upon other than as matters of course. There was another case last night (11th) of the usual type. The venetians were opened, a bedroom visited, and various articles of clothing, &c., abstracted from No. 79, Main Street. Some slight disturbance aroused the inmates of the burgled premises—which lie in the heart of the Settlement—and the thieves decamped. The despoiled has a dose of "physic" prepared for the next visitor on a similar errand.

ONE OF the results of the meeting of licensed victuallers held at H. B. M.'s Consulate a month ago has been that the whole of the British subjects then present have "shut down" and refused to pay the current month's license fee. Three French hotel-keepers and two Americans have followed their example, and it remains to be seen whether the Municipal authorities will undertake to enforce the payment of a tax which can hardly be said to be equitable, and for which there is no adequate *quid pro quo*. Members of other nationalities, Danes, Russians, &c., look on the matter with total unconcern, not being called upon to take out any license. The question arises, why this invidious discrimination? All engaged in the business should be subjected to the same imposts, and, until this is so, we think those now refusing to pay quite right in kicking against the existing arrangement.

Nothing seems to have been done yet in the matter of Japanese grog-sellers plying their trade within the bounds of the Settlement.

THE TOKIO *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, an enterprising little paper, the proprietors of which sent down a special reporter to Formosa with the Expedition, has lately been publishing a series of articles descriptive of that country and its people, their manners and customs. They are embellished with woodcuts, very fairly executed, of the scenery of that portion of the island visited by the Japanese, portraits of typical Formosans, &c.

In to-day's (11th) issue there is a spirited little caricature, representing a Japanese soldier, in new-style uniform and with his sword dangling between his legs, engaged in stirring up the bush with a long pole; from which issues a serpent with a big head, having the likeness of a Chinaman, the pigtail forming the body of the animal. The soldier seems rather astonished, as the inscription over his head intimates, "I did not think there would come out so large a serpent."

TANE, RIKUGUN SHOSHU, an officer lately returned from Formosa, reports;—"On the 21st June, the Tautai of the city of Taiwan, with several officers from Amoy, arrived in the Bay of Liankiao, with two ships of war and troops, the Chinese ensign, the yellow dragon, waving in the wind. Next day, the Chinese mission landed, and had an interview with Saigo Tokoku, our Commander-in-chief, at the headquarters at Keesan. Conferences also took place on the 25th and 26th. The Chinese government required that, as the whole island of Formosa is now tranquilized, the Japanese should immediately retire, delivering it up to the Chinese. Saigo replied that he could not move one inch at the command of the Chinese government, but only at that of the Emperor of Japan. The Chinese then offered to pay \$500,000 as indemnity if he would withdraw. But Saigo said he had no power to settle whether the troops should remain or depart. Since then, several discussions have taken place. Admiral Akamatsu and Fukushima, Japanese Consul at Amoy, went to consult with Yanagihara, Japanese Ambassador in China, but nothing could be settled until after an interview with the Chinese government.

Sixty thousand Chinese soldiers are assembled at Taiwan; who affect to despise our small army, and act insolently towards them. But our men feel no fear of them."

THE LITTLE steamer built in May last, by Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson, for river traffic at Niigata, started some time ago on her perilous passage round the coast towards the latter port, and, we hear, has safely reached Akita, on the west coast. The most dangerous part of her voyage may thus be considered accomplished.

A FEW days ago, a seller of wooden shoes in Tokio, whilst entertaining some friends at his house, found a "cash" in the middle of the egg he was eating.

The Sennin—a mythic being, who is said to reside in lonely places, and to practice magical arts—when playfully inclined, takes a horse from out a bottle, or blows a man out of his mouth. The friends of the shoe-seller, who believe in Sennin, are exercised as to whether the goblin was guilty of the egg trick, or whether it was merely a little deception on the part of their entertainer.

ONE NAGAOKA recently left Saikai (Kioto) to settle in Tokei, and, being an ingenious man, contrived an instrument for cleaning rice which enables a strong man to dress 20 *koku* daily, and a woman 10 *koku*. He has, in consequence, accumulated considerable wealth, but, as he keeps the construction of the machine a secret, and shows it to none, his neighbours speak evil of him and accuse him of narrow-mindedness and selfishness, in thus refusing to allow others to participate in the advantages which are derived from its use.

The editor of the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, however, disagrees with the carping neighbours, who, it seems, have been venting their spleen in the columns of that journal. "To invent anything of worth," says he, "the whole thought must be concentrated in one groove, and much time and money must necessarily be expended. If the inventor, therefore, exhibits to others his handiwork thus produced, they will imitate it, and his great labour will be without profit to him. He is therefore justified in concealing his invention from other eyes. In order to encourage such men to the prosecution of inventions likely to increase the riches of the nation, the Government should institute a Patent Office."

MR. R. H. BRUNTON, Chief Engineer of the Lighthouse Department, accompanied by several officials, leaves to-morrow morning (20th) at daylight, in the Government steamer *Thabor*, on a visit of inspection to the various light-houses on the coast.

THE CHARMING little sketches of Japanese every-day life and manners which have for some time past appeared in the columns of the *Japan Mail*, under the heading of "Our Neighbourhood," have been gathered together, and are now presented to the public in book form. The author, who modestly endeavours to hide his identity behind the initials T. A. P. will be recognised by not a few. He is a graceful writer, and contrives to throw into his pleasant, gossip little chapters an amount of interest such as the table of contents would hardly seem to promise. Holiday-makers, in the mountains or by the sea, will find this little book just the thing to take up for half an hour, when tired of strolling over the hills or along the beach.

FOR THE sake of our readers, who must by this time have become so accustomed to their usual dish of "burglary in Yokohama" as to feel the want of the item announcing the despoiling of some unfortunate foreigner in the Settlement or on the Bluff, we are glad to be able to announce the following; and, as the "smashing" was, in this case, unaccompanied by any loss to the smashed, we are enabled to gratify both parties.

On the night of the 28th inst., the Independent Order of Burglars, taking advantage of the absence of the occupant, who was then sojourning at Nikko, effected an entrance into the premises numbered 210, on the Bluff, the residence of Dr. W. St. George Elliott, with the expectation and intention of making a good haul. But, alas! Science had a hand in the game, and, as usual, a good one. The "Electric Burglar Alarm" promptly rang out, the inmates were aroused, and the thieves had to make off, minus the expected booty. *Mon:* To make enquiry as to the facilities for procuring the "Electric Burglar Alarm." Electric-Burglars beware!

ACCORDING TO A Tokio paper, a large number of Japanese *samurai* are to be seen in the streets of the Capital, armed with two swords.

The height of Fuji-yama, the highest and most famous mountain in the Empire of Japan, has just been accurately determined for perhaps the first time, by direct measurements taken from the sea to the summit. During a few weeks leave of absence, and while travelling in that district, Mr. R. Stewart, of the Survey Department (Sokuryo), assisted by Mr. H. Pote and Mr. J. Christison, completed this undertaking on the 6th August, and the result of the calculations following upon the observations shews the height to be 12,365 feet (English) above high-water level of ordinary spring-tides. In Japanese measurement this is 12,294 feet, or 34 cho 9 ken.

A MAN named Kozama Kumejiro recently took up a revolver in the house of a friend, and, not understanding that it was loaded or how it was used, in his meddling he pulled the trigger and it went off, shot one friend dead, and wounded another. As it was accidental, he was fined 44 rios—40 to the friends of the deceased, and 4 to the wounded. The owner of the pistol had also to pay a fine of—25 cents!

### MORE BURGLARIES.

ON SATURDAY night (29th), as some workmen were engaged at the New Circus Tent, on Lot 200, a European approached and, after loitering about for some time, made off with several coats &c., which the men had thrown on the ground whilst engaged in the erection of the tent. The rascal got off clear, and nothing has since been heard of him.

On the same night, the store belonging to the Yokohama Dispensary, at No. 61, was entered by thieves, who, after ransacking everything, and strewing the floor with various chemicals, got away with 12 lbs. of Cyanide of Potassium. It is remarkable that, when they could have stolen so many valuable drugs, they should take a fancy to an article comparatively cheap; it is to be hoped that, for the benefit of the community, they may be tempted to taste it. The thieves gained an entrance by drawing a staple; after some vain attempts to break the patent padlock (Chubb's). It will be remembered that, some three weeks ago, Mr. North's premises at No. 79 were entered, and several articles stolen. Next time they may be successful—in getting a bullet.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning, the premises of Messrs. J. Hartley & Co., No. 24, Water Street, were broken into, and the following articles stolen: one American clock; 2 leather dressing-cases; one glass-stoppered bottle; one frieze morning coat and one dozen felt hats (samples). There is no clue as to how the burglars gained an entrance, as everything seemed in perfect order this morning, with the exception of a window which was wide open; but neither the shutters nor bolts appeared to have been tampered with. It is supposed that some rascal must have been hidden upon the premises, and, when all was quiet, have let in his comrades.

On the 24th inst., a farmer, named Shigeki Kinjiro, was taken into custody for approaching the Mikado's coach, as it was passing Kojimachi home, Tokio, with a document which he wanted to present to His Majesty.

ABOUT one o'clock in the morning of the 2nd inst., a fire broke out in a house in Azumayokocho, Motomachi-dori Ichome, Kobe, and lasted nearly two hours, consuming about twenty four houses, including a kind of low theatre.

THE following fable, which we take from a Tokio paper, is intended for the eyes of the *Kazoku*, to whom the moral is supposed to be applicable:—

"One summer night, I was aroused from slumber by a sound resembling that of persons engaged in high altercation, and, listening for a while, found that a flea, apparently jealous of three mosquitoes who had been troubling me a good deal, was trying to convince them that, by cutting off their wings, they would be able to suck more blood, as those appurtenances made enough noise to awake any reasonable sleeper, and therefore rendered them liable not only to lose their repast, but, very likely, to meet a violent death at the hands of their prey. He concluded his argument with the words, "why not cut off your wings entirely, and imitate my mode of crawling under the bed-clothes, where I can suck blood without interruption." This seemed to have so much weight with the mosquitoes that one of them immediately took off his wings and attacked me under the covering-cloth; another determined to return home, and, after ridding himself of the impediments referred to, renew operations on the ensuing

night, according to the instructions of the flea; and the third, not wishing to lose both wings, cut one of them off, thinking that would lessen the noise sufficiently to enable him to feast quietly. Now, let us contemplate the sad fate of those poor mosquitoes. The first, who was so eager to suck the blood of man that he amputated both of those members by the aid of which alone he could hope to feast, and whose body was not defended with an armour like the flea's, was crushed to death as I turned over on my back; No. 2, the next evening, set out for my couch, but, as he was deprived of wings, and had not the facility of jumping like a flea, he was trodden upon by some one, and crushed to death; No. 3, who found that he was no better off with one wing than with two, started for home in despair, narrowly escaping a similar fate to No. 2 on the way, and eventually died of starvation. Take warning, O *Kazoku*, from this fable! "Don't cut your wings off, on any account."

THE WHOLE of this coast seems to have suffered, more or less, from the recent gales. News from Niigata says that, on the evening of the 20th inst., the wind suddenly rose from E., about 6 o'clock, gradually veering to the southward, and blowing a perfect hurricane. At 8 p.m. the wind was S. and the barometer 29° 10. The damage done seems to have been something almost unparalleled in so short a time, for the typhoon did not last 4 hours, winding up with a strong gale from N. W. about 9.30. Nearly all the inhabitants have suffered more or less in regard to property, but the public gardens appear to have received the worst "cutting up." Many of the fine old cedar and fir trees have been broken off, or torn up by the roots. A small temple, which stood on an artificial mound, has been completely blown over into the lotus pond; and the large temple has suffered severely, as also the new Exhibition building. In Tera-machi (Temple street), a large temple has lost a fine bronze urn which stood on the roof, but that the typhoon took it our correspondent does not say. Five junks and one river-boat have been wrecked, but only one death is reported. The following day (21st) being very fine, all were engaged in clearing up and repairing.

YESTERDAY (27th Aug.), cries of distress were heard proceeding from the house of a man named Mandonsa, a lodging-house keeper and agent for shipping Manila and Chinese sailors. Four negroes rushed out, with knives covered with blood, and three of them were quickly surrounded by the crowd which assembled, and disarmed by a Japanese policeman, who was then obliged to go to the police-station for more help. We are not aware if any serious wounds were inflicted in this disgraceful fray, although it is quite probable. It is greatly to be desired that this quarter of the town, which bears an ill-repute, should be an object of special surveillance, as the Japanese police dare not venture near such scenes, which occur frequently, to the great discomfort of the neighbourhood.—*L'Echo*.

AT THE yearly examination of the pupils of the Kaisei-Gakko, Tokei, which took place a short time ago, the students seem to have progressed beyond all anticipation, and the order preserved during the examination was particularly commendable. At present the number of those studying for the law is 26, there are 48 students of general philosophy, 56 of engineering, 63 of the fine arts, and about 55 of mining, making no less than 248 scholars studying these five branches alone. The build-



ing has every accommodation, including bath-rooms, gymnasium &c. A native paper furnishes this intelligence.

THE KING of the Cannibal Islands—we mean, the Sandwich Islands—has lately written to the Mikado, informing him of the death of the ex-King, and of his accession to the throne. He tells His Majesty that he has appointed his brother his prospective successor, and expresses the hope that the present intimate relations existing between Hawaii and Japan may continue.

The Mikado answered the letter, expressing regret for the decease of the late King, and congratulating the present sovereign on his accession and on his choice of a successor. He concludes with an echo of the Hawaiian monarch's good wishes respecting the intercourse between the two countries.

THE *Herald* learns 1st that the *Adzuma Kan* (*Stonewall*) has been safely floated off the rocks at Nagasaki, and appears to have received but little damage.

A NATIVE paper speaks of a new religious sect which has sprung up in Daigodaiku and Daihichidaiku, promulgated by a farmer of Noritamura, Kanagawa Ken; who appears to have "bewitched" the people of Kurokamamura so much that, through his teaching, husbands drive away their wives and neglect their work. This sect, which already numbers fifteen hundred followers, has a particular hatred of foreigners, and, in a short time, intends to exterminate all Europeans in Yokohama.

A LEADING firm of Yokohama purchased on Saturday (29th ulto.), from Japanese, 1,000 piculs of lead for export; its destination is not stated.

ON Sunday evening (30th ulto.), about 7 o'clock, two Japanese, armed with swords, stopped a third, and having denuded him of all his clothing, kindly allowed him to depart without further molestation. There were numerous onlookers—of neutral proclivities, and firm believers in the truth of the adage anent "discretion."

THE THIEVES who visited Messrs. J. Hartley & Co.'s premises on lot No. 24 on Sunday night probably had to leave in a hurry, and left behind them some plunder. They repeated their friendly call this morning (1st), and eased Messrs. Hartley of as much property as on the previous occasion. Yesterday morning, Mr. Hartley found his gold spectacles on the floor—he left them on his desk on Saturday night; last night he left them in the same place, and this morning found them—missing. Somewhat alarmed at Sunday night's work, the place was watched until 1 a.m. this morning, at which hour all was secure. No police seem to have been near, as the robbery was not discovered until the place was opened for business this morning, when the front window was found to be broken and the bar of the shutter lying on the ground. The interior presented a scene of confusion, a small piece of candle was found on the floor, and several grease spots dotted the matting. It was evident that the thieves were more "enlightened" on this latter occasion, as, on their previous visit, they had apparently only used matches.

THE BURGLAR Question is really becoming one of grave importance, and one which imperatively demands prompt and decided action. Last night our columns contained reports of no less than four daring robberies: one on a firm which had similarly suffered some three weeks ago, and another committed on the premises of a mercantile firm at No. 24. To-night it is our duty to record the consummation of the last-named piece of villainy, in which the burglars repeated their visit and carried off articles they had before been unable to get away with. The question, "Where are the police," has been asked *ad nauseam*. We know where the European police are to be found, as it seems a constable is allowed to patrol the Settlement *solus*, just at the very hours when burglars are in the thick of work. This we have before pointed out, but where are the Japanese police? *Arimasen*. Perhaps eating, perhaps sleeping, peradventure on a journey. Anywhere, except where they ought to be. As Pat said of the "lively flea," put your finger on him, and he is not there. We believe the number of Japanese police on active duty in and about Yokohama is something near four or five hundred. Now, if they could manage to catch just one burglar (even by a fluke) we should begin to be satisfied. As things are, what is the police force? A bye-word, a farce. But the men composing the force are hardly to be blamed. If soldiers or seamen were not properly supervised "shirking" would most assuredly be the order of the day. Those in charge of the police department are to be held responsible, and as representing public sentiment in this matter we do hold them responsible. We put this plain question to the Municipal authorities, and we demand an answer—Are the persons composing this community entitled to the protection they look for, and are they to have it?

#### ASSASSINATION OF MR. HABER.

MOST SERIOUS news has just reached us by telegram. It is, that Mr. L. Haber, Acting German Consul at Hakodadi, was cut down by a *samurai* of Aki-Ken (? Akita) on the 11th. The assassin at once gave himself up to the police and admitted being the murderer. A messenger bearing full particulars is expected to reach Yokohama to-night 20th ulto. The German corvette *Elizabeth* leaves for Hakodadi at daylight to-morrow, to investigate the affair.

AN esteemed correspondent, writing from Hakodadi, sends us the following details of the murder of Mr. Haber, from which it appears that the assassin had no personal animus against his victim, but committed the crime in obedience to the promptings of a supposed demon. This makes the matter worse, as it is hardly to be supposed that he is the only fanatic amongst the *samurai*, and the force of example in this case may prove too great to be resisted by his discontented compatriots of the *Shizoku* class. The cutting-down took place on the 11th inst. and the remains were interred on the following day. The examination of the assassin was appointed to take place on the same day, 12th inst.

The following are the particulars of the tragedy:

I beg to convey to you the melancholy intelligence of a most atrocious murder, committed by a Japanese on the person of Mr. L. Haber, German Consul and Merchant of this port. The dreadful event took place last evening (Tuesday, 11th Aug.), between six and seven o'clock, as the deceased was taking a walk,

hardly clear of the town. He was assailed by the ruffian with a sword, and cut in the most fearful manner; one of the poor fellow's legs merely hanging to the body by a piece of skin.

The body was conveyed to the Saibansho, together with the person of the murderer, who gave himself up, acknowledging his guilt and voluntarily making the following statement: That he was from Akita, on the western coast of Nippon; that he had formerly been a *Samourai*; that some God had appeared to him in a dream, and told him to take the life of a foreigner, as they were the primary cause of the change of Japanese government. That he had brought from Akita 13 yen, which he had expended in the Yoshiwara of Hakodate, where he had been four days, as money would be of no further use to him. That he had no malice against Mr. Haber, except that he was the first who caught his eye, when ready for the deed.

The body of the unfortunate gentleman was conveyed, at eleven o'clock last evening, from the Saibansho to the Hospital, to be sewn together (so fearful were the gashes) before the interment, which will take place this evening.

We were fellow-guests at Capt. Blakiston's yesterday, and sat at the dinner table side by side.

The further examination of the prisoner, with the enquiry into all matters attached to the dreadful event takes place this morning.

THE FOLLOWING additional particulars have been kindly forwarded us by a resident of Hakodadi. They comprise all that was known of the sad affair up to the hour the messenger left:—

HAKODADI, August 12th, 1874.

Yesterday evening, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, word was brought into town that Mr. L. Haber, German Consul at this port, had been murdered, and his watch stolen. A party of foreigners immediately started for the scene of the murder, which occurred at Yadingasura, a pretty valley about a mile from town, much frequented by foreigners in their walks.

In a garden, on an onion bed, lay the body of Mr. Haber, who was dead when first discovered. It was placed on a door and brought to the Saibansho, from whence it was taken to the hospital, there to be dressed and placed in a coffin and then removed to the house of Capt. Blakiston, where the deceased gentleman had been stopping. The funeral is expected to take place to-morrow, though no notice has as yet been given.

The murderer is a Japanese from Akita, who came to this port three days ago. On arriving here, he states, he saw a vision, in which the great God of Japan appeared to him, 9 feet high, and commanded him to kill foreigners, who were overthrowing the government. He then prayed *O Kami Sama* to show him the name and nationality of the person, but received no answer to his prayer at that time. Yesterday afternoon, he took a *jirikisha* and went to a tea-house at Yadingasura. While there, he saw somebody coming, a long distance off. He thought it was a foreigner, and prayed to *O Kami Sama*. He then left the tea-house and walked toward the foreigner. Mr. Haber looked at him and he at Mr. Haber. The Japanese then threw his umbrella in Mr. Haber's face. Mr. Haber said something, what, the Japanese could not understand.

The latter then drew his sword, which was a short one, about two feet long, and Mr. Haber ran. The Japanese pursued and cut him in the head, splitting it wide open, and then proceeded to hack the body into pieces.

The unfortunate man received four fearful cuts on the head, and both his arms were nearly cut off, evidently in trying to defend himself. There were several cuts on the body, and one leg was cut almost entirely off. I counted thirteen cuts, and could only see part of the body.

The murderer gave himself up, and was examined at the Saibansho last night; from which examination these facts were gathered.

After committing the deed, the murderer told a farmer to go and wash the body, but the latter refused, whereupon the savage threatened to kill him also; he then changed his mind. The assassin told the farmer to take his victim's watch as a trophy for the God, while he himself took the hat.

A further examination will be held to-day, when more particulars will be learned.

The Government will send a steamer this morning to Awomori and from there despatch a special messenger, to run day and night, to Yedo, to carry despatches concerning this sad case.

Intense excitement prevails. Foreigners are all carrying revolvers, not knowing when another Japanese may dream his little dream.

Mr. Haber was in the habit of taking the same road every evening, in going for a bathe in the surf.

It is with difficulty that I can get this letter sent by the messenger, as it is a Government affair, and I am very much hurried.

I transmit these few facts, and you can form your own opinions of this strange affair.

THE FOLLOWING is a translation of a document found on the person of the murderer of Mr. Haber, the German Consul at Hakodate:—

Minamoto no Asomi Tasaki Hidechika, reverently and with profound awe, in God's country of Isé, worships the most honourable gods of the two temples (there situated); the great gods of the three temples in the Eastern Country (of Japan) and in Izumo, the great god of the Kitsuki temple, and the tutelary gods of his native province of Akita, and the tutelary gods of his native town, and the gods of Heaven, and the gods of earth, the eight million gods that dwell in all parts of the world. (This meaning innumerable). To these gods, with great care and watchfulness, and with deepest veneration, he prays. I, Hidechika, although fearful in myself, yet belong to the male sex, and should therefore be manly.

Through the guidance and instruction received from a certain Shinto priest called Fuji-wara no Yasusuki, ministering in the provincial temple, and four others, and through the perusal of certain books which treat of God's world at the time when heaven and earth spring into existence, I discovered that all things in the world were the work of the Great God, and that there was no imperfection or omission in anything that he did. The now-existing god (Mikado), the next in rank to the sun in the heaven, (sits) on his high and honourable throne in the whole of the world. Japan is the most highly-favoured and tranquil country. The distinction between, and the relation to each, of master and servant, and the courses of conduct to be pursued by subjects, are admirably perfect. She is an active and prosperous country and has become full of glory.

When residing in Hakodate, seeing that the foreigners, mad robbers, contemplated holding a conference for the purpose of overthrowing the Mikado; before they, and certain Japanese in conjunction with them, met

for deliberation, I was commanded to kill them. This the most ancient god called Kan Yamato Iwarehiko Sumera-mikoto the night before last revealed to me in a dream; although I was unworthy (of such a favour) yet I hailed such a high and honorable revelation with great joy, and assented to it with profound awe. From this time, being in search of the mad robbers, I pray that they may be shown to me, and that in case I meet with them I may be quietly informed that they are the ones I seek. A previous Mikado said, after the manner of his heart, "cause the foreigners to be killed, that the pure light of this empire may shine in all countries." Therefore, this action is the best that can be taken.

If I see the foreigners and cannot kill them, then quickly punish Hidechika's body, and cause his departure from the world. I thus speak to you because the work I have undertaken is terribly severe. Do you cause it to be brought to pass, and bless my pure and patriotic heart, and the truth which is in me, and rejoice. I pray that God may so rejoice. Thus, with profound awe, I speak to him.

TAZAKI HADECHIKA, the assassin of Mr. Haber, has retracted his original "confession", in which he stated that he committed the murder in obedience to the commands of the Kami, who appeared to him in a dream. A Tokei paper says—"The truth was found out on his trial before Shiho Gonshohau-ji Inouye Yoshitake, who persuaded him to confess the truth, after blows were given him. He confessed that, on the occasion of the late revolution (in Saga), he did not go to fight, pretending to be sick, although duty was imposed upon him. In consequence, he was constantly taunted by his companions, who failed not to remind him of his cowardice. To get rid of the remembrance of his shame, he began the study of the Shinto doctrine, but, in June last, the government having done away with the facilities which before existed for acquiring such learning, he became enraged, and his anger was increased by seeing the progress of European ideas and teachings, and the promulgation of the doctrines of Christianity in the country. He resolved, therefore, to kill at least one foreigner, to shew his patriotic heart and cleanse himself of his disgrace. He admits that he had no companions, and is alone responsible for the deed. This he confessed on the 17th inst., in presence of the foreign Consuls and the people assembled to witness his trial.

The judge, notwithstanding this confession, is having him closely watched, in order to ascertain whether there be any others accessory to the murder."

(AFTER THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SATURDAY, 29th Aug., 1874.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Please to pity the poor samourai. Though he cut down a harmless man, without provocation, it was misdirected zeal, the exuberant over-growth of a noble nature.

Let us not call him a murderous scoundrel—his great heart was big with lofty thoughts, and he longed to go forth to carve himself a name on History's pedestal, as I believe Shakespeare does not say. Walking through verdant meadows, and pondering (who knows?) over the flora of Japan, or, let us say, the cuneiform inscriptions of Nineveh, he met a Biped! a Human Being! a German! a Thing that perhaps drank beer and made clumsy

jokes! How could he tell whether the Biped had read FORD or been at Venice?

Not even a married clergyman was at hand to post him.

Observe the instantaneous *Zusammen-ver-ein-gesellschaft* of his mind. He decided promptly that this Biped must be discontinued, so, drawing his gleaming Excalibur, he rushed on to victory! Victory the more certain because there was so mighty little chance on the other side. He came, he saw, he conquered, and, throwing his blood-stained sword in thunder down, he peacefully awaits decapitation.

But let no ignorant or prejudiced Englishman be severe on him; his virtues were all his own, his defects—(but we know the old quotation).

The following is a translation of the Imperial Notification respecting the murder of Mr. Haber at Hakodate:

TO SHI, FU, AND KEN.

Tasaki Hidechika, a Shizoku of Akita Ken, was apprehended on his own confession, at the police station (junsha tamurojo), Hakodate, of having murdered the German Acting Consul at that place.

The frequent wicked attacks on foreigners since we have entered into intercourse with foreign countries grieves the Emperor, and endangers that intercourse. It is indeed very wrong that, notwithstanding the orders in previous notifications, such wicked acts are still performed at the present day, in disobedience to the Imperial commands, and contrary to friendship with foreign powers. The local officers must warn all the people, that they act up to His Majesty's commands.

27th August, 1874.

## SECOND CANOE SAILING RACE.

THE SECOND of the canoe sailing races of the season came off yesterday evening (12th ulto.), and, so far as the wishes of the donor of the prizes were concerned, we are sure no more propitiatory circumstances could have arisen. A calm sea, a pleasant S. W. ly breeze, and a cool evening tempted a number of people on to the Bund, and no less than 17 competitors appeared punctually at the post in their canoes. We were glad to notice several parties of ladies on the water, and considering the great exodus to the Hakoné lake district, we were pleased to find that some were yet left to give encouragement to the aquatic portion of our community.

After a lot of drilling on the part of the energetic starter, Lieut. St. John, the craft were all got into their places and into very fair line, and an excellent start was effected at 13 minutes past 5 p.m. A noticeable improvement had taken place amongst the canoeists with regard to the handling of their sails and attendant gear, which we well know have a most provoking way of becoming entangled around one's arms, legs, and head, more particularly in moments of emergency, and we were much gratified to see all underweigh so rapidly and without any fouling or mishaps.

An excellent run, with the wind free, was made out to the flagboat, Mr. Dare's yacht *Breeze*, which was anchored about a mile out. Mr. G. M. Dare, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Kilby got off with the lead, but were collared by Mr. Tripp, who again took the lead with his big lateen sail and was the first to round the *Breeze*, closely followed by Mr. G. M. Dare; when, owing to Mr. Tripp having to shift his sail each time he wore, the others all came up and passed him; Mr. G. M. Dare being off with a long lead on the close-hauled tack back to the starter's boat, followed by Mr. Jones, and Messrs. Alfred

and J. J. Dare, close together. The latter two soon passed Mr. Jones, and, before tacking to clear the starter's boat, were well to windward of all; most of the others having drifted considerably to leeward, the wind having unluckily veered to off the land, and thus in a measure spoilt the object of the race as originally intended, i.e., a fair wind both ways and no tacking, so as to give all a fair chance. With the wind off shore, the whole fleet were sent straggling in all directions, a few of the cracks only holding their own in the manoeuvring to windward. The first round was completed thus:

Mr. Alfred Dare, .....	5.47 P.M.
„ J. J. Dare, .....	5.54 „
„ Davidson, .....	5.59 „
„ Tripp, .....	6.01 „
„ G. M. Dare: who had apparently been on a cruise on his own account.	
„ Jones, .....	6.07 P.M.
„ Kilby, .....	6.08 „
„ Dousebes, .....	6.14 „
„ Hodgson, .....	6.17 „
„ Hamilton, .....	6.25 „
Lieut. Drury, .....	6.35 „

The others were scattered about the harbour and were not in the rest of the race that we could see.

Messrs. Alfred and J. J. Dare and Mr. Davidson, the first setting a balloon jib, ran away out, to again round the yacht, long ahead of the rest. Mr. Alfred Dare had a long lead but was rapidly caught up by Mr. J. J. Dare, both in the run out and tack back, no alteration taking place in their positions until close up to the winning point, when Mr. J. J. Dare, who had very carefully sailed his boat, managed to weather on his brother, and cut in and passed the stake boat first, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. Alfred Dare came in second, 3 minutes astern; Mr. Jones, who very pluckily held on, came in 10 minutes later and took the third prize. Mr. Kilby made a good fourth, and Mr. Dousebes was fifth.

As it was getting late, and there was no prospect of any of the others saving their time, the stake-boat was withdrawn, and thus ended a very pleasant and harmless two-hours evening's amusement on our bay.

Great credit is due to the starter for the capital handling of his flotilla at the start: no easy matter with 17 restive and impatient competitors, all eager to be off; and we must also be allowed to congratulate the majority of the canoeists on the improved handling of their craft. Not a single hitch or mishap occurred during the whole race, and, notwithstanding the temptation to a swim these warm summer evenings, not a single capsize took place, which, we must say, was exceedingly forbearing on the part of these "sons of the briny;" a temptation some were not able to withstand on the last occasion of the kind we had the pleasant office of recording.

### CANOE RACE.

The third canoe race of the season took place on 27th ulto., and was in all respects most successful. Nine competitors appeared at the post, and a good start was effected, punctually at the time appointed. Paddling with mast and sails down, all kept well together, except Dr. Buckle, who had such a quantity of sail on deck that his movements seemed to be somewhat impeded. Off the Creek Messrs. Tripp and Davidson drew ahead, the former arriving first at the turning boat; but, making some what of a wide turn, he allowed the latter to get inside and ahead of him. They were followed very closely by five other

competitors, the rest, except Messrs. Kilby and Smith, who were the last to arrive, being not far behind. Then commenced the work of setting sail, which, with one or two exceptions, was cleverly done. Mr. Tripp was the first to get away, with Mr. Davidson close behind, and Messrs. Jones, Smyth, Longford, Buckle, and Hodgson almost together. Messrs. Jones and Smyth soon drew away from the ruck, and, overhauling Mr. Davidson, appeared at one time as if they were going to give Mr. Tripp the go-by; but a stern chase is proverbially a long one, and the latter eventually came in a winner, with but little to spare. Messrs. Jones and Smyth were, respectively, a very good second and third, and Dr. Buckle was fourth; the latter, under sail, picked up considerably on the leaders.

We must really enter our protest against the behaviour of certain gigs and house-boats which accompanied the race. It is so easy for them to keep out of the way, and yet, we noticed, they continually interfered with the competitors. Two most palpable instances came under our observation. One gig pulled close to Mr. Tripp and, giving him the wash of its oars, almost stopped his way for half a minute; the other, a large house-boat, kept carefully astern of Mr. Smyth, and took all the wind out of his sails for some distance. On the occasion of the next contest, which, we hear, is to come off shortly, for a presented cup, we trust the lookers-on will take our remarks in good part and "clear the course."

### CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

Great was the assemblage of pleasure-seekers at the opening performance of Chiarini's Circus, last evening (31st ulto.), and as well-deserved as generous was the amount of applause bestowed upon the performers, both human and equine. At nine o'clock, the private boxes, each containing four chairs, were nearly all occupied; the first-class seats were filled—and more than filled, for some were unable to obtain seats; the second seats were crammed, and the third-class, intended for the million, were passably well filled, principally by Japanese, who were not to be deterred by the (to them) comparatively high price, fifty cents, they had to pay for admission.

The general arrangements for the comfort of the vast audience were most admirable. Gas pipes had been laid from the native town, and a large central chandelier, with sufficient side-lights, gave a brilliant appearance to the interior of the spacious marquee, to the ventilation of which consideration had wisely been given. As a consequence, notwithstanding the closeness of the evening, the atmosphere of the interior was cool and pleasant.

Of the performance itself it will be unnecessary to speak at length, and, as everyone in and around the Settlement is sure to pay the Company at least one visit before they leave, we will not mar the pleasure of anticipation by enlarging on what we saw last night. In every way, the performance was most excellent; the horses are splendid creatures, and marvels of precision in the various difficult feats in which they are exercised, and the *artistes*, male and female, are the cleverest of the clever in their respective lines. Senorito Belen Cuba well deserves the appellation of "The Queen of the Arena," and her feats, and those of her brother, Theodoro, on bare-back steeds, must literally be seen to be believed. Senorita Adeleide Palomini

shews to great advantage on the beautifully-trained animal she directs, and last night obtained a well-deserved encore. Madame Herbert Leon, in her Principal Equestrian Act, executed some difficult feats, in a graceful manner, which were received with applause. The gymnastic and acrobatic performances by Messrs. H. Wallace, W. O. Stevens, and L. Camargo were above the ordinary standard of such things, and the graceful manner in which they accomplished some very difficult manoeuvres elicited great admiration. Mons. A. Herbert appeared in an Equestrian Act, and Signor Chiarini exhibited the performances of two intelligent and beautiful horses, "Prince and Duke." "Arlequin," a Mexican pony, and "Mosca," a diminutive specimen of the genus, with a well-developed talent for kicking, created much amusement. Of the clowns perhaps it would be unfair to say much of a critical nature, the company having lately been deprived of the services of one almost inimitable in his line. The band was the weakest feature of the entertainment; but we believe it is the best—being the only one—which Yokohama affords. The performers are good, but the strains of a violin, a piccolo, an harmonium, and a big drum are hardly up to the requirements of such an entertainment. The performance is altogether so good that we can cordially recommend our readers to pay the circus a visit.

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To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,—As a Japanese, many years resident abroad, I have read the letter of your correspondent Me-tzke, and your own articles upon it, on the subject of the Kaitakushi, with much pain. I can assure you, sir, that, when I returned to Japan, after visiting other countries, and making a very lengthened stay in some, my feelings of patriotism received many a rude shock. I saw far more plainly than I had done in Europe and America how far my country was behind in many respects. I need not gratify the self-love of foreigners nor hurt the feelings of my own countrymen by detailing in your columns the various things that disappointed me; but one thing vexed me more than anything else, and that was, that whilst in their own countries foreigners shewed me so much kindness for the sake of my nationality that I can never forget it or cease to be grateful for it, when I returned I found the foreign residents in Japan full of complaints, and with rarely a good word for our government or our people.

Sir, I have a very great respect for foreigners, and particularly for the foreign press. I have seen the wonderful power of the press in all the countries I have visited. Whether its influences are exerted for good or evil, there is nothing so powerful; and, perhaps you will smile when I acknowledge that, on several occasions, when I have been enabled, by writing a few lines to an editor, to correct some error, or give some information respecting my country, I have felt an inward pride at seeing my letters or my information printed, and considering that they would be circulated and read far and near.

When abroad, I was not surprised to see many misstatements respecting a country so little known as Japan. Indeed, I often thought that if the foreigners knew us better they might not be so anxious to shew us such extreme favour. Yet I used to reason with myself, that all the kindness a Japanese everywhere received must arise from the favourable reports of us sent home by foreigners already in Japan. The accounts, too, of our

progress, as given in the Yokohama newspapers, led me to believe that the changes in my native land had really been so vast as to entitle our people to the consideration we received. But now, how are my eyes opened? I see around me, everywhere, the changes and their effects; but where are the improvements? I was proud to see a railway. I was proud to see telegraphs. I was proud, long before my eyes beheld my native shores, to hear the captain of the steamer praising our government for the increased safety to navigators in our seas by the lighthouses with which they had so liberally marked our most dangerous and prominent headlands; and if, in common with foreigners, I was not favourably impressed with the style of dress adopted by many of my countrymen in their attempts to "improve" by copying foreigners, I was glad to see in many cases better houses and better roads in all directions.

But I found the press constantly, never ceasingly, and by no means tenderly, lashing our faults and foibles. Judging by some of the writers, we have no virtues, and every kind of vice. Even the *Japan Gazette*, which we generally look upon as the most candid and the least prejudiced of the foreign newspapers, often admits strictures on us, to which, so far as I have seen, no reply has ever been made. But your article of last evening is harder upon us than usual. And harder still, because it is not possible to deny or disprove the charges brought against our officials.

But is all the blame attributed to them exclusively due to them? Are all the foreigners connected with our public works absolutely immaculate? For instance, when orders go home for supplies of any kind, to whom do the trade discounts and allowances go? Do the departments get the benefit of them, the agents only taking their commission? Or, do they go to enrich the agents, in addition to the regular commission?

We, Japanese, have our own opinions on this subject. We have not the means of obtaining accurate information on such subjects as foreigners have; and particular enquiries would only subject us to suspicion and annoyance, without helping us to any of the facts. Believe me, Sir, we do not find fault with the foreign press for aiding us, by their watchfulness and their plain-speaking, in rooting out the dishonesty we know does exist in some places; but we do ask that Justice may hold the scales fairly and without favour. You and your correspondents have often assailed us. Now, I desire you to put the questions asked in your article of yesterday with reference to the speculation of Japanese, with the same plainness with reference to foreigners. You ask "Has the Railway been free of it" (peculation)? "The Telegraphs? The Lighthouses?" Well, I wish you to repeat the question with reference to the foreigners who have the ordering of goods for these and other departments, from abroad.

As I write this letter to you in perfect good faith, without any *animus*, or having any particular foreigner or transaction in my mind, and only with the view of eliciting the truth, and discovering whether, supposing my countrymen to be as black as they are generally painted, there are not some who hold their heads high among foreigners who are, to use a common simile, tarred with the same brush, I respectfully ask you to publish it. You will add to the obligation if you will first correct any inaccuracies in my

English, and render plain what I may have not written so intelligibly as is requisite. I enclose my card, but hope you will not unnecessarily divulge the personality of a Japanese, who for the present prefers to be.

NAMELESS.

Tokai, 27th August, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

I see that *L'Echo du Japon's* correspondent doubts the correctness of your statement in regard to the increase of duty or tax upon Silk-worm Egg cartons.

He says that the notification of April last still holds good, and that the cartons, according to that notification, were furnished by the Government, to the producers of eggs, at 15 cents each; you had it, at 16 cents each. I will not dispute with him about the one cent difference, although I believe 16 cents is correct. Be it 15 or 16 cents, I agree with the gentleman who states in your French contemporary that that regulation stands good, and that all who desired to make cartons this year were compelled by that law to purchase cards from the government bearing the official stamp, and were allowed none other; and that they all paid the fixed price as stated above for those government stamped cards.

But now comes a new regulation, as a rider to the former one, forbidding any dealer to bring any of these cards, with the eggs upon them, into the foreign market, until they have received a second government stamp, for which 5 cents additional duty is charged; and any cards without the second stamp found in the foreign market are to be confiscated, and a fine of 1 *rio* per card so defaulting is to be collected from the dealer who shall so offend.

The correspondent of *L'Echo du Japon* is quite correct as to the former regulation remaining unchanged; but he seems to be ignorant that it has been supplemented by a second, and herein lies his mistake. I have my information from several independent sources among the native dealers, and believe it to be correct.

Is not this second stamp-duty an afterthought, to help to pay the expenses of the Taiwan Expedition?

I think this double internal-revenue tax, in addition to the export duty paid at the custom-house, is rather more than the trade can well bear; and to me it seems, I confess, rather too much like killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

Yokohama, 19th Aug., 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

*L'Echo du Japon* seems yet to be in a cloud in regard to the question of taxes upon cartons. If your contemporary will but refer to my former letter he will see that I did not admit that 15c. was nearer correct than 16c., as originally charged for the blank cartons.

Our friend challenges me to produce the date and number of government orders, etc., but if he had ever seen the government order for this tax he would have found that the tax was charged in *momme*, not in *sen* or cents, and therefore it is a question of the daily fluctuation of exchange, and so may be 17, or 16, or even sometimes as low as fifteen cents; but I believe 16c. is as near the average as need be.

As to reference to Government documents, I would ask our polite friend if he thinks that Government papers always speak the exact truth? For example, how about the sale of the *New York* the other day? What do they show with regard to the \$30,000 extra paid for her? Again, let me ask our kind friend of dates and numbers has he searched the archives of the Home Office, scanning every page of each book and every folded paper, and, still further, has he put all the officers and clerks upon their oath to testify that no second tax has been levied.

I am in the *carton* business, and native dealers tell me that a second stamp is required, and this being not yet extant the cartons are kept waiting in the interior under a penalty of 1 *rio* per card, together with the forfeiture of all cards offered without it. They tell me also, that not only is the extra 5 cents duty demanded, but that, besides the lawful duty publicly ordered on the first and on the second stamp, they are compelled to pay a secret bribe whenever they get blank cards; as well as when they are presented for the second stamp.

One man yesterday informed me that his blank cards cost him 1½ *boos*, and he did not yet know how much bribe or squeeze he would be compelled to pay when getting the second stamp. All this must be counted, together with the expense of raising the worms and depositing the eggs upon the card, and then, after all this, when the goods are transferred to the foreign buyer, he must still take his Report Book and go to the *Machi-gai-sho*, and there pay a small *advallorem* tax, just the same as all native shopmen and merchants do upon their goods sold to foreigners. So we see that, when all demands have been paid, the native *graineur* pays a tax of nearer 50 cents than 15 cents for each *carton* he sells.

In sort of justice, it is said that those unsold may be returned to the government and the taxes then will be refunded. But will all the secret squeezes be refunded? And will there be no squeeze required upon the refunding of taxes upon returned cartons?

If our dear friend of *L'Echo* does not yet begin to see some streaks of light I must pronounce him a hopeless case, beyond the skill of modern optic science, and so bid him a sad adieu.

Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

Yokohama, 26th August, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

The curious observer will notice that the blind men who go about here whistle more by night than by day. There does not seem a very clear season for it, as the streets are comparatively empty, and it is simply a hideous nuisance. Is it no one's business to stop it? A bucket of water and a squirt are very efficacious at times, and, if you will print this so that the blind men can read it, perhaps they will take the hint!

Yours obediently,

PEACE AND QUIET.

Yokohama, 26th August, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

I hear that there is a prospect of trouble in the interior of Japan, on account of the decree lately published by the Government enrolling all men between the ages of 18 and



30, of the common people, either in the Army or in the Navy! According to the most reliable native accounts, this seems to be a movement instituted for the purpose of displacing the dangerous *samurai* by a more manageable class of people, as soldiers in the public service. Indeed, we all know that the government has reason to fear the uncontrollable spirit of the old *samurai* class, especially if these alone are to hold arms in their hands as the nation's military force. They have been tried and have been found to be too eccentric and wild for the new *regime* of law, order and civilization. The kind of material required for military use under the old feudal system and that required by a more advanced state of civilization are quite different from each other. In ancient times, personal valour, prowess, courage, were the great qualifications for a soldier. Now, order, discipline, obedience to command, are the chief qualities in demand for the marshaling of vast armies, whose triumph or defeat depends mainly on their movements being promptly executed in strict obedience to one commander.

The defense and capture of *Rock Gate* in Formosa by the aid of modern implements of warfare was quite a different affair and was conducted in quite a different manner from that of the famous struggle of *Thermopylae*, where Leonidas with his three hundred Spartans so bravely contended to the death with the myriad hosts of Xerxes.

Many a passage in the ancient history of the valourous *Samurai* of Japan may well remind one of the lines written by Simonides, and placed over the tomb of Leonidas and his brave band—which have been translated by some one as follows:

"Go tell the Spartans thou that passes by,  
That here obedient to their laws we lie."

Still, however much we may admire the old Spartan spirit, whether found in ancient Grecian history or in the annals of Old Japan, we cannot be blind to the fact that the age of Leonidas and of his power has passed away. A mere stripling, with no claim to either the courage of a Spartan's heart or to the physical force of a Spartan's arm, might with one of our modern needle-guns have laid Leonidas low, without incurring the least danger from his doughty spear or his keen flashing sword. War has come to be a matter of scientific skill and unquestioning discipline, instead of personal prowess. Therefore, the Japanese Government, being well aware of this, is now trying to recruit its armies from the more pliant material of the common people, and so hope to attain to a better state of discipline than can be instituted while their old Spartan cohorts of *Samurai* remain in the government service.

But this movement is like to be attended with considerable difficulty, in consequence of the distaste of the unmilitary classes for military life, and their consternation at the sweeping demands of the government for the enrolment at once of *all* the flower of their young men!

It is said that Yokohama, Yedo, and other ports in the immediate vicinity of foreigners are left out of this all-devouring conscription, in order not to attract too much foreign criticism, but that it is pressed vigorously in all other parts, and that strong opposition is being secretly organized among the people! Will the Spartan spirit of the old *Samurai* remain dormant through all this? We wait to see!

Yours truly,

OBSERVER.

## Law Reports.

### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Saturday, August 22nd, 1874.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assist. Judge.

THEO. THISTEDT vs. WM. WYLDE.

In this case, plaintiff brought an action to compel defendant to deliver up certain furniture and trade tools belonging to him, and to render a statement of accounts between them in an alleged partnership.

Defendant denied the existence of any partnership whatever, "by deed, word, or action."

Plaintiff maintained that a partnership had really existed between himself and Mr. Wylde since Christmas last, although no deed of partnership had been drawn up. There was an understanding that they were to share profits equally. He claimed the working tools which he brought into the business at Christmas.

Theodore Thistedt, sworn:—At the beginning of this year I went to Mr. Wylde's place. There was an understanding between us that an agreement of partnership would be drawn up; this was not done. We agreed to divide profits after paying house expenses. I have continued to work with defendant, up to within 3 weeks and 6 days ago. Mr. Wylde always kept a book of account of work done. There has never been any regular settlement of profits between us. I have had money from him. When I collected any monies I paid them over to defendant. I cannot say how much money I have received from him. I claim certain tools, now in his house, which I took there when I went into business with him. I went to ask him for my things on Monday, but he would not let me have them. There is one bill of \$35 or \$40 due me. Defendant has been sick most of the time, and I have done most of the work.

To Defendant:—It is 3 weeks and 6 days since I left you.

His Honour said, as far as he could make out, there had been a species of partnership, and therefore he would make an order that defendant should produce his books and give an account of all monies received between January 1st and July 20th; and that he produce an account of all furniture and tools in his possession belonging to plaintiff.

Adjourned accordingly, until Monday next.

F. Beato was charged by James Davison with assaulting and beating him, on the 19th inst., and also with forcibly entering his premises at No. 28-A, on the 20th inst. He pleaded not guilty.

James Davison, sworn:—I am a Commission Agent, doing business at No. 28-A. Mr. Beato has a considerable quantity of goods in my godown, under mortgage to the Bank, who have placed them in my charge as Agent for their sale. For convenience of sale, I have permitted Mr. Beato the use of my offices on the upper story as muster rooms, since the beginning of June last. He pays me no rent, and is there merely out of courtesy. He had occupied the rooms before. Up to that time, the sale of the goods had been under my direction. On the 19th instant, Mr. Englehardt, who is a clerk with Mr. Beato in the offices upstairs, at the request of Mr. Beato came down into my office to look through some boxes with me, for a book which had been mislaid. We found it in an iron box which I had not before searched, and I handed it to Mr. Englehardt, with whom I then had

some general conversation. I heard some one coming downstairs. He stopped and told a boy to call Mr. Englehardt. Mr. Englehardt lingered a little with me and then Mr. Beato appeared in person at the office door, and, referring to a Sale's Book belonging to my office, said he would have it, that it belonged to him. I replied, it was in my safe, that I would not give it up; but that if he wished for any information from the book he could have it. Mr. Beato began to get excited and I went out from the Clerk's office, where I was, into my own private office, and sat down. Thereupon he came within the door of my private office, very much excited, and gesturing greatly. He spoke sometimes in French, and said he would give me blows. He looked round for a weapon and found a carriage whip. I ordered him out of my office, as he had no right there. He went out, and upstairs. I could hear him making use of abusive language in French, calling me thief, &c. He had put down the whip. After this was over, I wrote him a letter. (Letter produced, requesting him to vacate the offices, and remove his furniture, &c.) The letter was delivered that evening, and the chit-book signed by Mr. Beato. After the business of the day was over, I went over his offices with my comrade, to see that the windows were secured, and then locked the doors and put the keys in my pocket. Next morning, when I came to the office, I found that the door had been broken open and that Mr. Beato was in possession of the offices on the first floor. I then took out a summons for the assault. This is a most unpleasant affair, and I merely bring the case to prevent a repetition of it, as we are continually crossing and re-crossing each other.

In defence, accused said he had not laid a hand on Mr. Davison. He merely went to his office and asked for a book which belonged to him. Mr. Davison replied that it was in his safe, and that he would not deliver it up. That his conduct was disgraceful, and that it had been so for some time. His Honour said he should call upon accused to find security in his own recognisances in \$200 to keep the peace towards Mr. Davison and all Her Majesty's subjects.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Thursday, August 27th, 1874.

James Denny, an employé of the Railway Department, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with having assaulted one Yatsugoro.

Yatsugoro, cautioned:—I am engaged in drawing water at the Railway Station, and on the 19th inst., about half-past 7, was carrying some water to wash the floor, when defendant told me to give him a drink. Upon tasting the water he said, "Do you think I am going to drink water like that," and struck me a violent blow on the breast, which knocked me down. Whilst I was on the ground he struck me several times with the pole that I use for carrying water.

Tokichi, cautioned:—I am employed in the same capacity as the previous witness. On the morning in question, about half-past 7 o'clock, I saw plaintiff carrying water. He was about 18 feet from me. A foreigner, named Johnson, likewise an employé of the Railway department, went and tasted the water, and then spat it out, addressing some words to Yatsugoro to the effect that it was not proper water for drinking. Denny then came up, and said he "would kill him if he gave water like that to drink," and struck him on the breast. He then took hold of a pole, with which Yatsugoro

was carrying water, and struck him on the arm. After complainant was down, defendant struck and kicked him several times. A man, named Shokichi, who was some distance off, ran to the Railway Office to complain about the matter. That was all I saw.

In answer to Court:—I am not blind, but a little shortsighted. I can see very well a matter of 12 feet off.

Shokichi and Yokichi, after being cautioned, gave corroborative evidence.

Geo. Cripps, on behalf of defendant, sworn:—I am in the employ of the Railway Department. I am the person referred to as Johnson. On the 19th instant, about half-past seven in the morning, the coolie (he who is pretending to be sick) was carrying water to the cook-house. He had brought some before which was salt, and I watched him to see if he would bring any more like it. I tasted some of the next lot and it was like the first. Denny then capsize the pails, and the coolie fell over one of them and knocked his head. There was not another coolie present for 10 minutes after it occurred. The tea we had that morning was quite salt. Complainant was not struck. I was standing close by and saw all that passed. The coolie got up once, and then lay down again. After lying for half an hour, he rose, and walked a couple of yards, and then the two coolies who gave evidence helped him away.

E. Wheeler, M. D., sworn:—On the day in question, about 8 o'clock in the morning, I happened to be at the Railway Station, when Mr. Smith asked me to look at a coolie who had been hurt. I found plaintiff lying in a shed. He said a man had struck him on the right shoulder, and complained of inability to move the arm. There were no bones broken. I considered he was hurt badly enough to require a few days rest. There was a contusion on the right elbow which might have been caused by a fall. The other mark on the shoulder was scarcely perceptible. I saw him two days afterwards, when he complained of stiffness.

Accused, in defence, said:—I did not strike complainant. He was bringing water to the cook-house; I twisted the stick round and he fell over the buckets, and that was all that occurred. There was a large stone near, but whether or not he struck it I could not tell.

Mr. J. R. Smith, who watched the case on behalf of the Railway authorities, said defendant was a steady man, but had no business to strike the coolie. If he had anything to complain about he should have reported it to the authorities.

His Honour said he had no doubt that the case had been trumped up a good deal. The foreigner's evidence, which was very creditably given, said that no blows were struck. He thought he should meet the ends of justice by fining defendant \$1 and costs.

Mr. Smith asked that damages might be allowed.

His Honour said that, in a criminal case, he could not allow damages, and that, if he had believed all that the Japanese witnesses had said, he should have sent Mr. Denny to prison for a fortnight.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Wednesday, September 2nd, 1874.

Robert G. Apsley, assistant on board the store-ship *Ellen Hood*, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with having, on the 18th day of August, assaulted one Nakagawa Iskei, a coolie, who was led into Court with his head and breast covered with bandages.

Complainant, cautioned:—My breast is so painful that I do not remember anything. The prisoner struck me.

Juban no Kisitchi, cautioned:—I am a coolie agent for a foreigner. On the 18th of last month I got 127 coolies to load the steamer *Vancouver*, by order of a Chinaman at No. 73. It was a very large cargo and we got finished about half-past five that day. The Captain ordered the coolies to leave the ship. Got on board a lighter with the intention of getting on board the *Ellen Hood*. As the lighter was about to put off, prisoner told complainant to go and fetch some planks that he (prisoner) had forgotten to take out of the steamer. Complainant refused to do so, and prisoner struck him and kicked him several times violently. I pulled prisoner and told him to desist. Complainant was then senseless and I went on shore to complain to the authorities. Prisoner struck complainant with a belying pin and laid his head open.

To Prisoner:—The coolies could have killed you, there were so many of them.

Prisoner, in defence, said:—I ordered the coolies to go on board the steamer and get some dunnage planks that were there. The coolies went aft and got over the steamer's side, and I struck complainant with my open hand in the face, and his nose bled. Some coolie shied a belying pin at me and it hit complainant; who then took it up and beat me with it. The other coolies then chased me round the ship, and tore my clothes. (Clothes torn to pieces produced in Court.) I received great provocation before I struck the first blow.

Henry Battle, sworn:—I am master of the *Ellen Hood*. On the day that the *Vancouver* left, I was on board the *Ellen Hood*; the two vessels were lashed together. The carpenter of the *Vancouver* came and told me to take certain dunnage planks out of the *Vancouver*. I was standing on the quarter-deck of the *Ellen Hood*, and the coolies from the *Vancouver* were rushing along the deck of the *Ellen Hood*. Prisoner was told to stop them, and make them fetch the dunnage planks out of the steamer. He gave complainant a slap on the face, and the latter turned round on him, commenced tearing prisoner's clothes, and dragged him about. Three or four other coolies helped complainant to do this. The belying pin was thrown past me, aimed at the prisoner. I assisted to get prisoner from the coolies. Complainant had the belying pin in his hand at this time, and was using it on the prisoner. The coolies again surrounded prisoner, armed with iron bars, sticks &c. Several Europeans who saw this from the *Vancouver* came on board the *Ellen Hood*, and assisted to get prisoner from the coolies. I sent prisoner on board of the steamer *Washi*, as I was anxious for his safety. The coolies chased me along the deck of the *Ellen Hood*. Complainant was not struck senseless by the blow on the nose from prisoner; he was rushing about the deck more than an hour afterwards.

Mr. Hall, interpreter to the Court, said, that, on the 12th of last month, complainant sued the second-mate of the steamer *Duna*, under a different name, and upon a precisely similar charge.

His Honour and Mr. Hall examined complainant's breast, but, after removing a quantity of extremely dirty rags and plaster, found no marks.

His Honour said prisoner was in fault by striking the first blow, and he should have to fine him. These people were very hot-blooded and probably the bloodshed excited the coolies to hit prisoner. Englishmen must understand that they must not strike even coolies. Prisoner had no business to give the first blow,

which caused all the trouble; he would therefore fine him \$10 and costs.

Complainant claimed doctor's fees, but as there had been no medical evidence produced, and the injuries on the breast were fictitious, His Honour would not allow them.

In H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan, at Shanghai.

JULY 30, 1874.

ON APPEAL FROM H.B.M.'s COURT AT KANAGAWA.

S. COCKING and THEO. ALEX. SINGLETON, carrying on business as COCKING & SINGLETON, Plaintiffs and Appellants; and JOHN RICKETT, Acting Agent of the P. & O. Co., Defendant and Respondent.

In the above case, Chief-Judge Hornby gave the following

#### JUDGMENT:

In this case, which comes before me on appeal from a judgment of the Acting Assistant Judge at Yokohama, I fully agree with the learned Judge in his view and statement of the law with respect to voluntary and involuntary bailees, and also as regards gratuitous bailees; but I do not see that the case turns upon any question involving the application of this branch of the law.

As the case presents itself to me on the evidence, the only question is—Have the defendants, in following the course they did follow with regard to the missing case, so conducted themselves as to avail themselves of the clauses in their bills of lading, exempting them from liability? Framed as these documents are, exclusively in the interest of the shipowner, and in such a manner as almost to free them from all possible liability for anything happening to the goods they contract to carry and deliver, I am not inclined to extend their meaning, but, on the contrary, think they ought to be construed, as against the shipowner, strictly. Now, what did the P. & O. Co. contract to do? They contracted to deliver to order, in the like good order and condition, at the port of Yokohama, a case of goods upon, amongst others, this condition: "Consignees, or their assigns, must be ready to take delivery of their goods as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them, otherwise the Company shall be at liberty to land and warehouse, or discharge them into a storeship, at the merchant's risk and expense, and shall have a lien thereon for such expense."

Provided, then, the Company act in conformity with these self-imposed conditions, they avoid liability; but if they travel out of them, then they assume all such liability as attaches under the bill of lading, as if these conditions were non-existent.

It is clear, from the evidence, they did not land and warehouse the missing goods, nor discharge them into a storeship at the merchant's risk and expense; but they put them on board their coal hulk, the *Tiptree*, which, according to the evidence of their agent at Yokohama, is not a storeship, nor is it even a cargo hulk, the Company having merely a special permission from the Customs to use her "only as a medium of transit" from ship to shore, to enable steamers carrying the mails to leave at their appointed time.

It seems to me, therefore, that the *Tiptree* was not a proper place, under the bill of lading, in which to place the property of the plaintiffs. The latter had a right to expect that their goods would be landed and warehoused, or discharged into a "storeship" at their risk

and expense, in which case they would have had a right against the warehouseman or the owner of the "storeship" for any negligence by which they suffered loss.

The Company are, therefore, in this position—either their contract of carriage is not completed by delivery of the article to be carried, or, being completed, they have, instead of acting in conformity with the conditions of the bill of lading, placed the goods in a place from which they have been stolen or lost.

Of course, if they have not completed their contract by delivering the article, for which so-called freight was duly paid in England, they are liable.

Are they then liable for the loss which has been sustained by the plaintiffs, by reason of the goods being placed on board the *Tiptree* instead of being warehoused on shore, or put on board a storeship? If they had been warehoused on shore, or put on board a storeship, the plaintiffs would have had, it seems to me, under the facts detailed in the evidence, a right to recover as against the warehouseman or owner of the storeship for such a loss as is shown to have been sustained by them in consequence of the loss of these goods, for it would have been occasioned by such negligence as parties in positions of either warehousemen or storeship-keepers would have been liable for.

The defendants having then chosen to put them on board the *Tiptree*, must they not be held to have assumed by such a course of conduct all the obligations which warehousemen and owners of storeships would have been fixed with?—for they have certainly no right by any deviation from the conditions of their bill of lading to place the plaintiffs in a worse position than they would have been in, had they strictly followed the course provided for by the bill of lading.

It may, however, be said that the *Tiptree* is a storeship within the bill of lading; but I think this is disposed of by the evidence of the agent of the defendants. But even if it was such a storeship as was meant in the bill of lading,—that is, a ship dedicated to the storage of goods, in ordinary mercantile parlance,—then inasmuch as the owners of it would have been entitled to rent, and might have exacted it by retaining a lien on the goods, they were bound, as the consideration for such rent, to afford special convenience and special protection; and the mere statement that they were not in the habit of exacting rent, or did not intend in this instance to demand rent, will not relieve them from the obligations which their right to rent entails. If, therefore, the *Tiptree* is to be considered as a storeship, it must be considered as one which holds out facilities in the way of safe custody and protection; and if an ordinary storeship, entitled to receive rent for the storage of goods, would be liable—and I think there can be little doubt, that, upon the evidence adduced in this case, it would be so liable—the Company must be considered as having for their own convenience used the *Tiptree* as a storeship, and therefore thrown around it all the attributes of protection and liability which is by the law, custom, or otherwise, thrown around an ordinary storeship. I may here mention, these goods were not merely kept on board the *Tiptree* "only as a medium of transit from ship to shore," but were kept as stored for delivery to the consignee when he should present himself.

On the whole, I am of opinion, although the case is not by any means free from doubt, that the judgment of the Court below should be reversed, and the verdict be entered for the plaintiffs, with costs.

(Signed) EDMUND HORNBY.  
Chief Judge.

### Seizure of the Steamer "Spark" by Pirates.

We regret to have to record a sad and terrible tragedy, which took place on board the steamer *Spark*, which plies between Canton and Macao, on Saturday evening, on her passage to the latter place. It appears that some scoundrels of pirates had embarked on board among the passengers, and that, when near the Bocca Tigris, when the Captain and a passenger were at tiffin, some noise was heard forward, and on Captain Brady going to ascertain what was the matter he was seized and his throat cut from ear to ear. The whole of the crew were also more or less wounded, and Mr. W. W. Mundy, the passenger before-named, was also dangerously stabbed in the right side. The Chief Mate and Purser have not been found, and it is reported that they jumped over the side of the vessel when the attack commenced, but it is possible also that they were killed and thrown overboard. The pirates, having possessed themselves of the valuables on board, then made away in a junk, and, on finding all quiet again, a fireman and a few who had concealed themselves came out of their hiding places, and, after backing the steamer off the shore, on to which she had been run, proceeded to Macao, where they arrived about midnight. The news soon spread through that Colony, causing no little consternation, and the Governor at once rendered every assistance in his power, sending the gun-boat *Camoens* to search the river, and also despatched Captain Benary in a steam-launch to this port with the news. The boat arrived yesterday morning, and those on her describe a painful and sickening scene on board the *Spark*. The Agents of the Company, on receiving the news, despatched the *White Cloud* at once to Macao, and Mr. G. Heard, Capt. Sands, Mr. Bay, and an officer sent by Commodore Parish, to whom they communicated the intelligence, went with that vessel, and orders were given for the gunboat *Elk* to proceed at once to render assistance.

We learn that the service between Canton and Macao will not be interrupted, as the *White Cloud* will replace the *Spark* until she can run again. After her arrival at Macao, she was placed by Captain Carroll temporarily in the hands of his chief officer, and he communicated the intelligence of the sad catastrophe to the Agents here.

Sincere regret is felt for the loss of Captain Brady, who has been long in command of the steamer, and was well-known and generally respected.—*Hongkong Daily Press*, Aug. 24th.

### Latest Particulars.

You have doubtless already heard of the attack made upon the steamer *Spark*, on Saturday, and I hasten to forward you all the particulars I have been able to gather.

The vessel arrived here on Saturday about midnight, and as soon as the news was heard the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the Colony.

The vessel itself, which I visited early the next morning, presented the most ghastly appearance. The decks were drenched with blood, and every part of the lockers and other places wrenched asunder, the marauders having evidently slashed pell-mell in their eager hunt after plunder.

From the accounts given by the survivors, which agree in the main particulars, I am able to give the following details of the occurrence.

It appears that the affair was most carefully planned, and that the time for the attack was arranged to be after passing the *Kinshan* on her way up to Canton and the *Kukiang* coming down.

The Captain was in the saloon at tiffin at the outbreak, and, hearing a disturbance, sent his boy down to enquire what was the matter. The boy shortly after returned and reported that some serious fighting was going on among the passengers, and that they would not desist on his representations. Captain Brady upon this went down himself, it is said, with a revolver in his pocket; and it appears that while he was endeavouring to separate two men whom he found fighting, a rush was made at him by a large number of the confederates. He attempted to fire his pistol, but it snapped three times and would not go off, and on his finding it impossible to face the numbers arrayed against him, he attempted to go up, and while doing so was mercilessly prodded by the ruffians in the legs, and they also chopped his hands as he put them forward to lift himself up; and, while he was down, one of the men inflicted the gash in his neck either with a spear or a knife. The pilot at last managed to pull him up, and, seeing that he was beyond help, left him and went aft; and it seems that he managed to get to his room, where he fell down and did not again move.

Mr. Mundy, the passenger, was meantime in the saloon, and the first thing he knew of the affair was by the entry of two men, who made a blow at him. He knocked them down one after another, and rushing out of the saloon, came across the Captain lying prostrate from his wounds, and was then stabbed in the side by a sharp weapon and shortly after fell down exhausted. While in his state, the pirates came to him, and said if he would not take his rings off his fingers they would cut them off. He mustered sufficient strength to comply with their request, and the brutes had no sooner obtained the booty than one of them struck him a blow on the head and left him, supposing him to be dead.

The last that Mr. Mundy saw of the Purser he was endeavouring to hold on to the side, but having a frightful wound which had almost disembowelled him. The Purser was the only man that Mr. Mundy saw.

The Mate and Boatswain, a Manilaman, on the disturbance arising, rushed into his room, but the pirates, seeing where he had gone, forced an entrance. He, however, managed, as they entered, to jump through the window into the sea, and as he is a professional diver and a good swimmer it is hoped that he may have been saved.

The Compradore of the steamer, on the rising taking place, had the shrewdness quietly to place himself among the passengers, and to his being mistaken for some of them he no doubt owed his life. He was not recognised, and it is reported that another man, who was taken for him, was killed.

The pirates took possession of the engine-room and kept guard over it, making the engines go dead slow.

When the attack was over, it appeared that they had overrun the distance and that the junk was not in sight. They accordingly deliberately ordered the vessel to be turned back until they met the junk, upon which they seized everything they could lay their hands upon, breaking open the iron safe, the passengers' boxes, and everything where there was the slightest chance of plunder; though, curiously enough, they overlooked sixty dollars in notes and some silver which were in the Captain's desk. They opened letters, and it is said that they even abstracted some cheques. Before leaving, they seem to have crowned their deed by a diabolical feast amidst the scene of blood and devastation which they had created, as the deck was found strewn with the debris of food, and the skins of liches and other fruit.

The Compradore states that, after the plundering and murdering had ceased, the pirates had a terrible altercation among themselves with regard to the division of the plunder, the noise being so severe that he thought at one time before the quarrel was over they would end in killing one another. This continued till about half-past six o'clock, when they came upon the junk, ran alongside of her, and decamped. The pilot and the Chinese fireman then brought the steamer to Macao Roads.

The sufferers from the attack, as far as known, up to the present, are:—Captain Brady killed, Mr. Mundy, passenger, badly wounded, and the purser and mate gone; and four Chinese seamen severely wounded, three of whom are not expected to live. The latter have been sent to the Government Hospital here. The statements as to whether any of the passengers were killed are various, but if any were made victims it is hoped that not more than one or two suffered. The total number of passengers on board was one hundred and eighty-six; and it is estimated that the pirates numbered about twenty-two.—*Macao Corres., H. K. D. Press.*

### KOBE.

Kobe was visited on the 21st inst. by one of the most severe gales which has visited the port for some time past. It reached its height, too, just about the time of high water, and had there been a spring-tide instead of (as there was) a neap, we should not improbably have had a repetition of the disaster of the 6th of July, 1871. As it was, the amount of damage done was comparatively trifling. We observed the barometer to be falling at 1.30 a.m., when there was but a scarcely perceptible breeze from somewhere about N. E., but immediately after daylight the wind was blowing strong from the southward. It increased, bringing up a sea with it as the tide rose, and blew its hardest between 11 and 12, after which both wind and tide rapidly fell. At one time the wind had some points of West in it, and, after it had expended its force, it got round during the afternoon to nearly due West. The water rose no higher than to fill the mouth of the drain in Division Street, and (probably owing to the few hours the gale lasted) we have seen a swell raise nearly as heavy a surf with scarcely a breath of wind at all; if, however, the tide had been sufficiently high to have allowed the breakers to be carried clear of the sea-wall, the damage to property would have been great. Writing immediately after the event, we are of course not in a position to record all the accidents which have happened, but we notice that the sea-wall has suffered considerably behind the Bonded Warehouse and near the Harbor Master's Time Gun, many piles being also uprooted along its whole length, and the American Hatoba being now little more than a pile of loose stones. Two or three junks also went to pieces in front of the premises of the China and Japan Trading Company, and the house-boat of the P. M. S. S. Co. broke away from her moorings in front of the American Hatoba and was thrown on to its bottom upwards, sustaining considerably damage. Of three sendos who were on board of her, two stepped on shore unhurt at the instant of reaching the hatoba, but the third, who was not so nimble, was knocked down by her and injured as she overturned. At Kobe Point the diving board of the K. R. & A. C. of course suffered, as did also several boats which were hauled up close to it on the sand, but the injuries in both cases were caused almost entirely by a quantity of loose timber which was washed by the surf out of a neigh-

boring yard and strewn over the beach. On the whole, Kobe may be congratulated on a very lucky and very narrow escape. The lowest point at which we observed the barometer was 29.57—representing a fall of about half an inch from the previous night, but the needle was very unsteady throughout the worst of the gale.—*Hiojo News.*

From Chinkiang, we learn by private letters that the troops gathered there for embarkation to the south have flatly refused to go. No reason has been assigned for the refusal, but it is thought that, as a great number of the men were rebels during the Taiping revolt, they are waiting for the more lucrative employment of civil war, in preference to fighting the Japanese.—*Rising Sun & Nagasaki Express, August 22nd.*

There is a rumour among the Chinese that hostilities have already commenced in Formosa; but we do not suppose they know much about it.—*Idem.*

We hear on good authority that of the 7 Chinese steamers mentioned by a Chinkiang correspondent in last night's issue, as assembled in that port awaiting troops, two were to leave last night fully loaded with soldiers, foreign-drilled and with foreign arms. We presume their intended destination is Formosa, but it is not so stated. It is added that the *Yang-ching*, which left here on Saturday morning, bound up-river with cargo, on her arrival at Chinkiang had her cargo transhipped to another steamer, and was detained to take part in the transport of troops. If these statements prove true, as we have every reason to believe they will, they should go far to convince our doubting Thomases of the "rising port" that the Chinese are in earnest—for once at least.—*Idem, August 18th.*

A correspondent at Chinkiang writes that when the S. S. *Aden* arrived there she found three Chinese transports from Foochow waiting for troops; and a Chinese gunboat, with a high mandarin on board, had arrived the day before. No troops had yet reached Chinkiang, but notice was sent on board that the *Aden* was to be ready to sail on Sunday, the 16th instant, with 600 to 700 troops and 12 horses.—*Idem.*

The steamer *Nanzing* sails for Yokohama to-day (Aug. 15th), to be transferred, it is said, to the Japanese Government, for the purpose of being employed in their transport service.—*Idem.*

### NAGASAKI.

(From the *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express, August 28th.*)

On the ninth of this month, Nagasaki was visited with a typhoon such as few recollect experiencing for many years previous, and the loss of property on that occasion was something considerable. But the typhoon of the ninth was but a squall in comparison with the hurricane which passed over this part of Japan on the night of the 20th inst. The barometer began to give indications of a storm at two o'clock in the afternoon, and from that time it fell rapidly, being at half-past (?) in the evening as low as 40. It had been raining for some hours and the wind gradually increased in fierceness till ten o'clock, when the hands of the glass pointed to 38.20. It was

by this time blowing a furious gale, the wind veering about from one point of the compass to another, and every precaution had been taken on land and water to preserve life and property from the destructive elements.

At about eleven, the storm began its work of destruction in earnest. We had, fortunately, just completed the publication of our last issue, when the tiles began to fly off the roof, the house shook and swayed about violently, so much so that we anticipated its complete annihilation, and our fears were not in the least abated by the chimney coming down with a crash on the roof, followed immediately by a rush of water into the upper rooms which soon found its way through the ceiling into the lower storey, where everything immediately became saturated. Every watertight article was soon brought into requisition, to catch the rain and prevent us from being flooded out.

By this time the hurricane was at its height, and the barometer down to 28.10; and as the type-room was the only dry spot in the house, we were compelled to take refuge there.

About two o'clock, the violence of the hurricane had abated considerably. Daylight was anxiously waited for, and, when it came, such a scene of destruction and desolation as met our gaze we hope never to witness again. Sagarimatz Creek was one mass of floating timber, which told a terrible tale of the work of destruction that had been going on in the portion of the native town through which the creek runs. From a back window we observed the premises lately occupied by ourselves, with the roof completely gone. A little to the right lay the tea-firing premises of Messrs. Maltby & Co., one mass of ruins, not a stick standing upon another; and further to the right were the tea-firing premises of Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co., in a similar condition; a more complete wreck could not well be imagined. To the left of these lay the remains of the new additions, which were nearly completed before the storm, to the Eureka Hotel; whilst the streets were strewn with tiles and pieces of wood.

Passing out on to the balcony, we got a view of the harbour, and a pitiable sight it presented. On the rocks, and fast aground, lay two of the finest steamers in the harbour, the *Ping On* and the *Madras*; and on looking for the Japanese Ram we missed her from her accustomed place, and a more minute inspection brought a dark mass in view, close under the land at Akunora, which proved to be the unfortunate vessel, she having parted both her cables in the storm, forced a passage through the rocks, and lay aground. About a hundred yards distant lay the German barque *Hamburg*, high up on the rocks, and, a short way off, the *Sooloo* on the rocks also. The *Bertha* was dismasted; the master it seems had cut the rigging and let the masts go overboard with the wind.

Upon proceeding to the Bund and taking a cursory glance towards the Custom's shed, it seemed as if some fearful earthquake had been committing its ravages. The huge stones of the Bund wall were strewn over the whole width of the road, and a heap of ruins was all that could be seen of the shed. Casting our eyes across the water, the scarcity of junks looked ominous, and on asking a bystander what had become of them, he replied, "Junks? oh they're all at the bottom, or over at Akunora on the rocks, smashed up." It turned out to be too true; scarcely a junk was visible on the water, and as for sampans, cutters, yachts, lighters, and craft of a si-



milar kind, not one was to be seen, with the exception of a few that had been preserved in the creek; all had sunk or were blown on the opposite shore, where the majority became total wrecks. Taking one of the sampans—the owner of which demanded a half-dollar before he would budge—we proceeded across to the *Madras*, and found her stern-on to the land within a dozen yards of the rocks, whilst at the back of her, crushed up, lay three or four junks. Higher up the stream several junks, wrecked, were discernable. From the position of the *Madras* it was evident that with the assistance of a tug she would get off pretty comfortably.

A short distance from the steamer lay a large lighter, apparently not much the worse for her involuntary trip across the harbour; and, not far off, the masts of two junks were visible above the water.

Proceeding to the old *Stonewall* we found her in a very bad position and in a very bad condition. After parting her cables the wind and waves carried her over the rocks with great violence, and they evidently did considerable damage to her bottom, for, although fast aground and two pumps kept going, besides baling with buckets, the water could not be reduced. The officers seemed hopeful, and gave their opinion to the effect that the water would soon be got under and the leak stopped; but even when that no inconsiderable task was accomplished it was plainly to be seen that great difficulty would be experienced in getting her back over the rocks. Passing on to the *Hamburg*, we found her high on the rocks, leaning over to starboard, with about two feet of water under her. The Captain stated that while the vessel was drifting a huge wave came and lifted her fair on the rocks, where it left her. Passing by the *Sooloo*, which had her stern on the rocks, we made for the unfortunate steamer *Ping On*. Truly she is an unfortunate vessel, for no sooner does she get off one lot of rocks than she runs on shore somewhere, and has to go into dock in Yokohama; after leaving dock she comes down to Nagasaki in the nick of time to be blown on the rocks once more. She lay in a bight at Inasa, broadside-on, leaning over to port. She made no water, and the Captain considered the extent of the damage but trifling, and thought she would be got off in a few days.

From the deck of the *Ping On* a sad spectacle presented itself to view. Junks lying broken up on the shore, pieces of wreck floating about, men-of-war boats (many of which had broken away from their respective ships) lay wrecked upon the beach; and in a little nook lay the Press boat in a most lamentable condition. At the bows of the *Ping On* a large junk had broken up during the gale, out of which 20 men were rescued from a watery grave by the efforts of those on board of the steamer.

The *Ariel* lay not far from the *Ping On*, and several of the men-of-war lay in such close proximity to the land that it was evident, had the storm lasted much longer, the casualties on the water would have been more serious than they were.

It was generally thought, shortly after the storm, that about 60 junks had been wrecked and 200 lives lost. The loss of junks and life has, however, turned out to be considerably more. It is now computed that between 200 and 250 junks were lost, and about 300 persons drowned. A large number have been washed up on the shore, and doubtless there are many bodies still at the bottom.

On shore, the scene of destruction was un-

paralleled. Not a house or bungalow but what was damaged. Along the Bund, walls and fences were down, gates smashed, and the goods-shed of the Custom House broken up. In front of the Danish Consulate lay the flagstaff; two-thirds of the bridge crossing to Desima was washed away, and the remainder left in a tottering state ready for the next typhoon to finish. Some portions of the native town suffered most severely. Hundreds of families were rendered houseless; and the majority of the buildings suffered more or less.

The Governor's new Kencho, which from its height and exposed position must have caught the full force of the hurricane, was one complete heap of ruins. In fact, it was hard to realize that where the heap of debris lay on Friday a large and handsome building had stood the previous day. Entering a gate on the northern side, a confused heap of boards, tiles, pillars, broken lamps, stones, &c., &c., met the visitor's eye. Climbing over the obstacles a busy scene presented itself. Numbers of men of various grades, from H. E. to the coolie, dressed in a variety of costumes, some in foreign dress, some native, others half-and-half, and so forth, were gathered on the spot. Not a few were turning up the rubbish with a view of getting at books and papers, some of which were fished up in a most unsightly condition, and other documents were, apparently, but little worse for being buried.

The east end of Desima, which caught the full force of the storm, suffered severely, and Messrs. Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., and Messrs. L. Kniffer & Co. must have been heavy losers. Some buildings were levelled entirely to the ground, and cases and bales of goods were observable protruding through the heap of ruins, whilst the skeletons of others were all that was left, the bamboo and plaster not being proof against the heavy rain.

Every house in Oura and Sagarimat was injured to a large or small extent by the storm, and there is scarcely a papered wall in the whole settlement. The flagstaffs of the Russian and American Consulates were blown down. The big trees broken in pieces everywhere. The estimated loss to the mercantile community of Nagasaki is about \$100,000, but it is at present very difficult to tell the actual amount of damage sustained; and we presume the figure is merely a conjecture, and not the result of laborious calculations. However, the amount mentioned is not at all exaggerated, if we may believe our eyes. It is asserted that such a hurricane as that which passed over Nagasaki on Thursday night, the 20th of August, has never been experienced in any part of Japan for the last 70 years, if ever before.

#### SINCE THE STORM.

Friday was tolerably fine, and those who had lost boats, &c., were busily engaged hunting for them amongst the wrecks. Few coolies could be got, and those few were taken up by the merchants for the purpose of saving some of the tea, tobacco, bales of cloth, &c., which lay buried amongst the ruins of the buildings that had been blown down during the night. On the water, preparations were made for getting off the stranded vessels, but as neither boats nor coolies were available but little could be done. About 2 o'clock, however, the little str. *Border Chief* went to the relief of the *Ariel*, and succeeded in towing her opposite Messrs. J. F. Mitchell & Co.'s yard, where she cast anchor. In the native town, those who had suffered by the storm were busily engaged endeavoring to restore

the houses, from whose delapidated condition it was self-evident the inmates were anything but comfortable.

Saturday was wet, and little could be done in the shape of repairs, or getting the vessels off the rocks; but the following day being fine repairs were pushed forward as quickly as possible, and the steamer *Nanzing* went to the assistance of the *Madras*. A heavy hawser was attached and the vessel shifted some distance, when, unfortunately, the hawser broke. Some time was spent in repairing it and getting up the steamer's anchors, she having about 90 fathoms of cable out. Eventually the *Nanzing* succeeded in getting her off and towing her into deep water. Many of the injured boats were brought across from Akunora and Inasa; and, on shore, efforts were made to dry the houses, nearly all of which had received a thorough soaking. It remained fine until about midnight, when it commenced to rain again and continued pouring down without intermission for upwards of 17 hours; after which it fell in showers during the remainder of the day and night. This rain did considerable harm to the already damaged buildings, some of which were washed down entirely. Wednesday and Thursday were fine, and repairs were pushed forward rapidly, the coolies laboring with great zeal until sun-down.

#### AT FUKAHORI,

a village on the coast, some 12 miles below here, the typhoon appears to have been disastrous to junks then at anchor. The proportion of houses demolished was much greater than at Nagasaki.

#### INLAND,

the ravages committed by the storm has been immense. Mogi and Simabara were almost destroyed. It is reported that upwards of 1,000 houses were destroyed, and many lives lost. The unfortunate telegraph line also came in for its share of destruction, miles of it being reported as blown or washed down.

Our correspondent at

#### HIROSHIMA

sends us word to the effect that the typhoon commenced there at 5 a.m. on Friday. Many hundreds of houses have been altogether or partially destroyed, and several lives have been lost, and the cotton in that neighbourhood, which promised an excellent yield, has received very serious damage. The gale lasted about six hours, and in that short space of time more damage was done than will be repaired during the next six months. The Hiroshimites say such a storm has not passed over their town for the last 70 years, which is the same statement as made by the natives here.

As for the little coal island,

#### TAKASIMA,

the extent of the damage done is something fearful to contemplate. Like Nagasaki, large numbers of the houses were totally destroyed, whilst others, though left standing, were in a perfectly wrecked condition. The number of lives lost there we have not been able to ascertain, but hear that a large number met with a watery grave. Nearly every junk and sampan were either swamped or broken up, and hundreds of families were thereby deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood. Who is man, or what are the works of his hand, when the Lord of Hosts puts forth His hand to destroy?

**EFFECTS OF THE TYPHOON ON THE CROPS.** We learn that the effects of the recent storm on the rice crops have been most disastrous, and that the price of that article is piddly on the rise. We have not yet ascertained the extent of the damage far inland, but our says it is prodigious.—*Idem.*

**FORMOSA.**—It seems that, notwithstanding the formidable army despatched to Formosa by the Chinese, the Japanese have apparently a little notion of retiring from the island yet, as they are (evidently making preparations for a winter's campaign at all rents) building strong and roomy houses.—*Idem.*

In a very interesting article on the past career of China and Japan, the *Celestial Empire* states that Japan has as much as 50,000,000 ready for defraying the expenses of a war. If this is true it would be much better if the Government were to spend it in developing the resources of the country, than in waging war with their neighbors. Money spent in powder ends in smoke, but money bestowed in advancing peaceful operations always increases the wealth of a country.—*Idem.*

We hear that, on Thursday night, a forger and his wife at Takasima, having lost their house by the furious gale which prevailed, had to seek refuge under the lee side of a friendly tree for the remainder of the night. Not a very pleasant situation to be in, and we should scarcely imagine a safe one either. Their position must have been anything but comfortable or enviable; better to be in a house with the rain streaming through than underneath the dripping branches of a tree, with the wind whistling through the top, threatening to bring it up by the roots and crush the refugees beneath it.—*Idem.*

The Japanese frigate *Rio-jio-kan* left Woosung early on Saturday for Tientsin, having on board H. E. Mr. Okubo and suite.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

The S. S. *Haiching* has left for Chinkiang, to embark troops for the Formosan rendezvous. The *Haiching*, we hear, has 43 cases of Chassepot rifles, for distribution among the troops.—*Idem.*

Information has reached us to the effect that five thousand soldiers have been added to the number under the instruction of Colonel Cooke and Major Watson at Ningpo.—*Celestial Empire.*

We are informed that the desertions by the men from the Chinese frigate lying at Woosung are something beyond belief, there not being nearly sufficient remaining on board to do the duty of keeping the vessel clean. Are the natives utterly demoralised at the approach of the impending war?—*Ibid.*

Opinions are very freely expressed, and pretty generally believed, by the Chinese, to the effect that Li Hung-chang will not take any active measures in the present difficulty until he is aware that war with Japan is an accomplished fact. In this event he will organise his own force (supposed rebels), and make the government of China the price of his conquering the Japanese. It is further believed amongst them, that he is absorbing all the specie in

the interior, thus causing discontent among the Imperial soldiery. If this be true, it is indeed a very subtle move on his part, as, when the proper time arrives, he will pay the discontented and moneyless soldiers, and so strengthen the belief that he is all-powerful. There are foreigners who still believe in him and in his power, though they cannot possibly have any regard for the man if they remember his treachery and duplicity to Colonel Gordon, when, having promised not to behead the rebel Wangs at Soochow, he immediately put them to death on their surrender; and that, too, after finding an excuse to remove Colonel Gordon from the spot during the massacre.—*Ibid.*

Confirmatory advices have reached us of the continued refusal of many of the troops at Chinkiang to embark in the transports at that port; and as Chinkiang is the very hot-bed of disaffection, it appears that the iron will of Li Hung-chang will have to be called into requisition to reduce the rebellious troops to order, before they can be brought to go to the seat of the impending war. We have, however, heard more recently that the steamer *Hankow* passed seven transports at 5.30 a.m. on Thursday morning, between Chinkiang and Shanghai, bound down; so it is possible that some of the troops have embarked for their destination, wherever that may be.—*Ibid.*

Both the Chinese newspapers of yesterday contained a statement, coming from a Chinese official source, we understand, that the negotiations at Peking in regard to the Formosa difficulty had resulted in an arrangement which would not compromise the dignity of either nation. Upon enquiry at the Japanese Consulate, however, we were obligingly informed that Peking despatches received on Sunday make no mention of such a result, and that the statement referred to is believed to be a mistake.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

#### Despatch of Troops from Chinkiang to Formosa.

A Chinkiang correspondent, under date the 19th August, says that the Transport left that port on that day at 9 a.m. The *Yung-ching* followed shortly afterwards, but was, apparently, quite empty, which makes it probable that her quota awaits her at some station farther down river. Early on the morning of the 20th, seven steamers bearing the flag of the Chinese Imperial Navy were observed passing Woosung. The S. S. *Aden*, was doing duty as flag-ship, bearing the Admiral's pennant at the fore, and the Commander-of-chief's banner at the mizen. All the orders were given by signalling, and the steamers appeared to be handled in seaman-like style. There thus seems no doubt that the Yangtze contingent of some 4,000 men and 450 horses have made good their departure for the Pescadores, a group of small islands lying near the centre of the southern end of the Formosa Channel, about midway between the island and the mainland, which appears to have been fixed on as a base of operations. But it is asserted by parties who seem well informed, that little more than a tenth of the troops shipped from the Yangtze are at all up to their foreign drill, or, indeed, to drill of any kind. The fact seems to be that the military officers have been in the habit of sending in pay-lists to the Exchequer for a certain number of men, for whom they regularly drew pay. But when they received

orders to hold each his quota in readiness for active service they were at their wits' end how to make up the number for which their pay lists made them responsible, and every nerve has been strained, and every means used, from bounties and bribes to threats and violence, to induce a number of coolies sufficient to fill up the hiatus to shoulder the little-loved musket. In this effort they seem to have been fairly successful, but how the *soldiers* (?) may comport themselves when they are fairly in sight of the foe is still a point on which opinions differ.—*Shanghai Budget and Weekly News-Letter.*

#### Current Topics.

We do not feel at all sure about the rightfulness of the arrest and holding to bail of General Le Gendre at Amoy. The proclamation recently issued by the American Consul at that port could only have effect in the event of a formal declaration of war between China and Japan, in which case any aid, comfort, &c., given by neutrals to the one party must of necessity constitute hostile action towards the other. Whatever, however, the actual state of affairs in Formosa, there is nothing as yet to authorize any one's assuming that, for international purposes, war has been declared. Nor indeed is it even held by the Chinese that the Japanese expedition does in itself constitute a *casus belli*. The complaint is *not* that the former have invaded Formosa and punished the aborigines, but that, having done so, they refuse to go away except on certain terms. Meanwhile, both sides profess to be "negotiating," and so long as matters are in this state it is obviously impossible to prevent any foreigner from giving what aid he likes to either side.

But more than this, what are foreign governments prepared to do if war is declared? Will the British Government, for instance, insist that every Englishman shall leave Chinese employ?—for such must be the logical result of any neutrality proclamation. H. M.'s Consul at Shanghai is said to have shewn immense good sense in declaring that he would not interfere with anybody not engaged in overt acts of war—i.e., we presume, actually fighting on the Chinese side. But will he be supported? We are just beginning to find out another of the many inconveniences caused by the diplomatic "fraud"—we use the word in its slang sense—bolstered up at Peking. We are, forsooth, to treat China as a "sovereign power." How will it end?—*China Mail.*

#### The War in Formosa.

Takoa, 13th Aug., 1874.

Nothing whatever is going on at Lang-kiaou. Such at least is all that the corvettes and gun-vessels—British, Russian, and Chinese—that have been running up and down the coast and haunting the Pescadores, can learn. The weather here, indeed, for some time past, has not been fit for operations of any kind, and would have put a stop to anything that might have been intended. The Chinese have not done much more than the Japanese. They have armed a fort at An-ping with a few old eighteen-pounders, and have landed a large battery of Krupp guns, which they have stored away in Taiwanfoo. There is no sign yet of the soldiers from the mainland. I am glad to say that those destined for Takoa will only be brought down here if it becomes necessary to defend the port. Till then they are to be stationed about three miles inland, where they will

have a little more room to breathe. A camp is already being prepared for them, under the superintendence of Mr. H. O. Brown.

A party of savage chiefs from Pelam, a place or tract on the East Coast, have been disporting themselves at Taiwanfoo. They have come, or have been brought, for the purpose of acknowledging in some way their allegiance to China. And I believe that they have given most satisfactory assurances of their loyalty and fidelity. Ever since the first arrival of the Japanese, whether from fear or from hope of receiving presents, the savages seem one and all, with the exception of the Bawtans, to have been only too anxious to ko-tow to, swear obedience to, or join in alliance with, anyone who asked them. But I should think that there was equally little chance of their professions being sincere, or their promises lasting. The Pelam chiefs wore a mixture of Chinese and savage dress, and were resplendent with barbaric ornaments, Leopard skins, scarlet embroidery, and the like. One or two of them even had infantine pigtailed under cultivation at the back of their heads, appearing incongruous enough by the side of their savage finery.

The correspondent of one of the Shanghai papers, writing from Takao, says that when the Japanese first landed in Formosa the Chinese here were glad of it. I think that anyone who saw the faces of the crowd here that hurried up the hill to the signal station and stood round the flag-staff, when the *Nepaul* (the first Japanese steamer) was signalled as making direct for the port, or who saw the boxes of Chinese treasure on board the *Hailoong*, and the wives and families of Mandarins and other well-to-do Chinamen leaving by junk or by steamer, and a little later the very graves made to give up their dead for transportation to the mainland—would have formed a different opinion as to the feelings of the Chinese. To be sure, they have now got beyond any state of agitation or excitement. They have become used to the presence of the Japanese in the island, and trust that sooner or later the invading army will vanish quietly without giving any trouble to any one. The difficulty that I mentioned in my last letter as having arisen between the Japanese and the neighbouring villagers seems to have passed away.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

A correspondent, writing under date Canton, 28th August, 1874, says:—I see by your issue of yesterday, with extracts from your Shanghai contemporaries' columns, that, down to the 22nd instant, they knew nothing of the settlement which on or before the 6th instant had been effected at Peking between the Chinese and Japanese authorities.

Consequently I deem it right to inform you that I received, on the 26th instant, direct from Peking, distinct and reliable information of the arrangement whereby the Japanese Government agrees to withdrawn from Formosa; but the conditions of the abandonment of its positions there are as yet—no doubt wisely—withheld from the public, the Yamen's communication omitting any statement upon the point.—*China Mail*.

#### THE "SPARK" TRAGEDY.

To a gentleman at Canton, well-informed on official subjects, we are indebted for the following particulars, received this afternoon.

The Viceroy of the Two Kwangs has given the most peremptory orders to hunt for the murderers, and had proclaimed to the various villages that a sum of Tls. 2,000 had been

promised to whoever would denounce the abominable bandits. His Excellency has promised to send copies of this proclamation to the Governors of Hongkong and Macao.

Excellent measures are further promised to be taken for the protection of vessels travelling between Macao, Hongkong, and Canton.

It is hoped that the authorities are on the track of the individual who took on board the *Spark*, at the time of her departure, the box containing the arms with which the pirates made their attack. This box was brought on board so late that the Customs' officer had no time to examine its contents.

A gentleman in Canton has lost through this robbery a cheque for a large amount, which might possibly furnish, ultimately, a clue to some of the assassins and robbers.

It is rumored that on board the *Spark*, during her disastrous passage, was the notorious Kwok Asing, though what he could possibly be doing there at such a time it is hard to imagine.

We have it on the best authority that the French Consul was an intending passenger in the *Spark* from Canton to Macao on Saturday last, and that an unforeseen circumstance alone prevented his taking on that occasion a journey which must have proved his last.—*China Mail*.

We learn that there is no truth in the statement that some of the crew had volunteered information about the *Spark* pirates. The only fact is that two gunboats have left Macao with, as they believe, a clue.—*China Mail*.

#### HA-KO-DADI.

##### List of Vessels in Harbour.

September 2nd, 1874.

*Quaizen-Maru*, Jap. Str., from Nemoro, (left to-day for Otarunai.)

*Osaka-Kan*, Jap. Str., from Iturup.

*Komi-Maru*, Jap. Str., from Awomori, (left to-day for Awomori.)

*Tasula-Maru*, Jap. Barque, from Yedo.

*Tsuso-Maru*, Jap. Brigantine, from Akita.

*Sackai-Maru*, Jap. Str., from Awomori.

*Torafsa-Maru*, Jap. Schooner, from Midzuis.

*Wiyo-Maru*, Jap. Str., from Yedo.

*Han*, German Barque, from Vladivostock, bound for Shanghai.

*Hosho-Kan*, Jap. Str., from Iturup.

*Iron Duke*, H.M.S., from Vladivostock.

*Ringdove*, H.M.S., from Vladivostock.

*Frolic*, H.M.S., from Vladivostock.

*Elizabeth*, Ger. Corv., from Yokohama, (left to-day for Yokohama.)

*Snowdrop*, Am. Schr., from Iturup.

*Oersted*, Dan. Str., and *Denshin-Maru*, Jap. Str., from Yokohama, (left, for telegraph cable, to-day.)

*Askold*, Russ. Corv., from Vladivostock, (left to-day for Yokohama.)

*Thalia*, H.M.S., from Yokohama, (left to-day for Yokohama.)

*Pisaduk*, Russ. Corv., Vladivostock, (left to-day for Yokohama.)

AN ITALIAN graineur, whilst on a journey to Koebori (a village north of Yedo), has been robbed of watch, jewelry, and money to the amount of \$2,000, whilst passing the night in a tea-house.

WE RECEIVED the following interesting telegram on Saturday evening, but too late for publication in last issue:

"Satsuma *samurai* have offered to equip and send to the war (*Quere China*), and support eighteen thousand (18,000) troops, at their own expense."

THE P. M. S. *Nevada* having met with heavy weather between Shanghai and Nagasaki, on her passage hither, will not reach us as early as was expected, and the *Colorado's* departure is therefore delayed until daylight of the 12th, Saturday.

The Agent of the Company, Mr. Hart, received a lengthy telegram to-day, from New York, conveying the intelligence that the Company's new steamer *City of Peking* sailed from the latter port for San Francisco on the 5th inst., having on board 4,500 tons of dead-weight freight. She passes through the Straits of Magellan. On her trial trip, which took place just before she finally started on her voyage, the U. S. government officials on board who were watching her performances, declared her the fastest ship in the world. (We believe she made 14½ knots per hour.)

The Company have now made such arrangements as will enable them to issue Through Bills of Lading, via the trans-continental route, to the Central and Eastern States and Europe.

A most determined suicide took place at the International Hotel this morning. About half-past ten o'clock, Mr. R. M. Bevell, a guest of the hotel, was found lying in his bedroom, with no less than 37 wounds on the left breast, inflicted by a small penknife. He had also taken a dose of morphia. A doctor was immediately sent for, but the unfortunate gentleman expired in less than an hour from the time he was discovered by the servants. The inquest was held at 5 o'clock this evening, a full report of which will appear to-morrow.

#### TO-DAY'S BURGLARIES.

DURING last night, The Burglars entered the premises of Mr. J. H. Weintraub, No. 145, and carried off 3 candlesticks, 15 scarves and a number of head-dresses, all used for religious purposes, and belonging to the Jewish Synagogue. At 4 o'clock A.M., the robbers returned and attempted to force the store door, a servant who was sleeping within however heard the noise, and, becoming alarmed, the thieves decamped. It seems they had also endeavoured to gain an entrance by attempting to break through the wall, as a number of stones are displaced near the ground.

BETWEEN 9 and 10 o'clock last night, a gentleman who was passing No. 65, Main Street, opposite our office, observed a bag thrown over the wall of the compound, to a coolie who was in waiting to receive it. The coolie decamped and our informant took charge of the bag—which contained about 25 pounds of tea—and left it at the "Oriental" Hotel until this morning, when it was handed over to the owners, Messrs. Cornes & Co.

WE LEARN that M. Verny, the honourable director of the Arsenal at Yokoska, embarked last night for Cape Idzu, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for raising, upon the place where they were buried, a monument to the memory of the unfortunate victims of the wreck of the *Nil*.—*L'Echo*.

WE EXTRACT the following ghost story from native paper:—A fishmonger, named Miyaki Kichigoro, at Sakaicho, Tokei, was lately left a widower, with two children—the one a little girl of 7 years, and the other a baby, 3 months old. Shortly after the funeral, the ghost of the dead wife presented itself to Kichigoro, saying she was very anxious about her baby and would take it away with her. She then seemed to vanish with the child, which at that moment uttered a loud cry. The father flew to its side but found it had fainted, and, though it was placed under a physician's care, it died almost immediately.

AUDACIOUS, 14, double screw-ship, armoured: The alterations and repairs to this vessel so as to fit her for a flag-ship on the China station were to be completed on the 30th August. The alterations ordered were very extensive, as accommodation will have to be provided for a larger number of officers and men than has hitherto formed her crew, besides having to provide suitable quarters for the Admiral in charge of the station and those attached to his staff.

DURING LAST evening, whilst the inmates of No. 160 were variously engaged—some seated on the verandah—and no less than five servants were about, thieves entered the premises and succeeded in making off with a clock "and several small things."

### Local Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

Your oft-repeated enquiry, "Where are the Police", may well be reiterated with regard to other matters as well as to daily and nightly robberies and burglaries. When we pass along a thronged and narrow thoroughfare like Main Street, at No. 77, and, looking up to a scaffold some 30 feet in height, see workmen engaged in dressing and lifting heavy stones upon a platform of only two planks, with an open space between; when we have seen, and felt, large chips of stone falling even to the middle of the road, we have felt that we ought to thank Providence more than the Yokohama Police that we were able to pass the elevated battery without having our craniums crushed by one of those chips, or that even a large block had not fallen to crush both head and body into one undistinguishable mass. Such a danger would not be allowed for an hour in any country where the police force is a living reality. Again, we are often reminded of the patent inquiry for the police when we see the street and side-walks obstructed by *jinrikishas* and fruit and candy pedlars; with perhaps a solitary policeman standing in their midst, gazing in admiration at the peaceful stoppage of traffic.

The other day, I counted in the short distance between the gate of the Chartered Mercantile Bank and Lane, Crawford's & Co's. store no less than twenty *jinrikishas* and some six fruit dealers, on the side-walk of the shady side of the street! This being one of the narrow parts of the street, the whole way was blocked, so that even a pedestrian could only pass by carefully picking his way. Much the same state of things often prevails in front of No. 73, and all along Main Street the shady side is sure to be occupied by crowds of lounging coolies, *jinrikishas*, and pedlars; and I often also see horses standing directly across the

walk, and the betto holding the bridle leaning against the wall. Also, in my walks about town I constantly encounter coolies carrying those well-known long buckets of "night soil", the municipal ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. I might go on enumerating similar nuisances and irregularities; and at each item I might exclaim, "Where are the Police"?—or, "Of what earthly use are they"? Sometimes I have hunted down Main Street and up Water Street from end to end, and could not find one of their number on duty! At other times I have succeeded in finding one or two! This will serve to show why so many robberies are safely consummated. And if any one will take the trouble to question one of these men as he may meet them (few and far between), as I have done, he will find that they are quite innocent of any proper orders or instructions in regard to their duty! From all I can see and learn, I believe the officials at the Ken-cho do systematically and intentionally neglect the proper provision of any adequate and sufficient police force to preserve order and safety in the foreign settlement of Yokohama; and that it would be highly proper for property-holders to petition their Consuls for a cessation of all land taxes, until the requisite and proper provision is made both in town and on the Bluff. Nothing but this will bring us the needed relief.

Yours faithfully,

CENSOR.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

The Japanese police prove themselves worse than useless, as is shewn by the burglaries nightly committed in the Foreign Concession, where bolts, bars, padlocks, &c., of the best construction form no sort of obstacle, the nocturnal visitors doing as they please; having both time afforded them to *carry on* their work and the free run of the road to *carry off* their plunder, without let or hindrance in any shape whatever. Two burglaries again last night. No one knows whose turn will come next. Dear Mr. Editor, cannot you suggest a practical remedy, as it is really getting very serious?

I am,

Sir,

ARGUS.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

"Practice makes perfect" is an old adage, but one as true to-day as ever. I, for one, was not surprised to hear this morning of another robbery, in which more than one man must have taken part, from the fact that large articles were taken which could not be concealed under any wearing apparel. In European and American cities, if a man is seen carrying articles after business hours he is required to give an account of himself; how is it that these thieves can carry away heavy loads without meeting any policeman? Is it that the policemen are aiders or abettors? If they are not, then let them, or their superiors, who, we suppose, are responsible for policemen's acts, answer. I, for one, can only say that we cannot have our goods stolen, and demand proper protection; and as it seems we cannot get it, why, every foreigner, I trust, will take the matter in his own hands, and shoot any thieves he may catch on his premises.

Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERING FOREIGNER.

### YEZO GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

The hopelessness of being able to make Sapporo the capital of Yezo, or rather Hokaido, which includes Sakhalin and the Japanese Kurils, and re-christening that place with the high-sounding name of "Hokio," seems now to be dawning on the minds of the authorities of the Kaitakushi. Late information from the "model settlements" describes a number of lightly-built wooden houses, quite unsuited to a rigorous climate, with some two or three edifices after foreign models, and a three-storied "capitol" surmounted by a green cupola. The "city" seems less than half-peopled, and the residents ready to pack up their traps and "get," just as soon as the government may cease to employ them on public works. A canal scheme would appear to have fallen through—or the banks of the canal fallen in—through the want of engineering skill to determine beforehand the rate at which waters on a certain incline would travel. The road to connect Sapporo with the nearest sea-port has been heaped with boulders, so that the track keeps off it as much as possible. A large proportion of the bridges on the main road to Hakodadi are broken down, and it would be impossible, at the present time, to drive any description of wheel-carriage along it. Two diminutive propellers on the route across Volcano Bay, between Mori and Mororan, run only at uncertain times, when they are not in the normal state of native steamers. The stage coaches out of Hakodadi ceased to run last winter, when it became impossible to drag them through the mud on the new road, and the attempt has not been since renewed. In fact, so far as Sapporo and its communications, everything seems in that unhappy state which occurs after much money has been almost uselessly expended, and none remains to keep alive what little in the way of good had been commenced.

Under these circumstances, the article on the "Development of Yezo" which appeared in the *Japan Gazette* of 24th August was well timed. All its recommendations are well worth the consideration of the government, and certainly one should be adopted without loss of time, namely, the transfer of the seat of government to Hakodadi, if for no other reason than that of economy. Three years of exploration has now expired, and the report of the various scientific gentlemen in their several departments should be sufficient for deducing a very fair estimate of the capabilities of the country and its requirements. General Capron has lately returned to Yedo, where doubtless his report will meet the attention it should merit; Messrs. Lyman and Munroe are employed on geological and mining researches; Lieut. Day is conducting the commencement of a comprehensive scheme of triangulation, projected by the late Surveyor-in-chief; and Mr. Holt has charge of the steam and water power machinery erected at Sapporo. Dr. Eldridge holds the same semi-independent position at the hospital in Hakodadi; while Mr. Baumer is detached from his garden at Yedo, and is now employed in making a botanical collection in Yezo. The combined salaries and allowances of these members of the commission (those on the farm at Yedo being omitted), exclusive of actual travelling expenses, is about four thousand dollars in gold per month, or, say, in round numbers, fifty thousand dollars annually. This is a



very small drop in the expenses of the department, and could hardly be said to be mis-spent, did the officials avail themselves of the services, and make some use of the valuable information collected by these gentlemen. The farm in Yedo—although it may be well for the Governor-General to have something at the capital which he can show to the higher officials of the government as a specimen of what they may suppose to be going on in the north—is of course useless for Yezo, and might well be handed over to the local government. Such an arrangement would release a number of idle officials, and withdraw the excuse for keeping up a Kaitakushi staff at Yedo.

The article in the *Japan Gazette* of 24th August recommends the appointment of a foreign adviser or director for the Kaitakushi, but it must be remembered that the engagement of the present chief is not broken, and the government has some time before it to look round, even if General Capron should decline a fresh contract. However, if the officials should propose to use a successor in the same manner as they have treated him, it is not likely they could secure the services of a competent and honest man; nor indeed, without actual authority, could any foreigner correct the abuses of a department hitherto managed as the Kaitakushi has been.

There seems to be more in the suggestion to remodel the Kaitakushi staff, and it is doubtful if the government would be far wrong in commencing at the top of the tree, and dispensing with the services of a Governor-General who, residing at the capital, seems to devote his energies more to affairs of state, than his guaranteed (so-called) colonization, and apparently overlooks the mismanagement and speculation carried on wholesale by his subordinates. There seems, however, to be some influence which has kept General Kuroda in the independent position he holds, but which it is to be hoped, for the good of the country, may be speedily broken down.

MATSUMAI.

2nd September, 1874.

**MORE BREACHES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.**—The *Courier* of the 22nd ultimo says:—We learn, on what we take to be good authority, that two old and tried employes of the Foreign Customs' Service of China have been engaged, on the suggestion of M. Giquel, at handsome salaries, to proceed to the Pescadores to drill, into as much efficiency as circumstances permit, the raw material of soldiers that is being rapidly massed there. There must be something very indeterminate, or very elastic, in international law, when it can be so modified or adapted by national statute that, while some men are deprived of their personal liberty on the mere suspicion of giving advice—whether for the prosecution of war, or the bringing about of peace—others, who openly assist in warlike operations, are allowed to earn both increased honour and emolument by so doing.

By the last accounts from Macao Mr. Mundy was, we are glad to learn, progressing favourably. We hear that there are some hopes entertained of catching the culprits, and that, on some information received, the *Cumoiens* and two Chinese gunboats left Macao for the scene of the catastrophe on the morning of the 25th August at 3 o'clock. Among the passengers on board the steamer was the wife of an expectant Taoutai, and it is to be hoped

that her having been despoiled of her jewels will form an incentive to activity on the part of the Chinese Authorities.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

### News of the Fortnight.

HONGKONG.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Colony by the arrival of the news that the steamer *Spark* belonging to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company had been seized on the night of Saturday, 22nd Aug., by pirates, when on the way from Canton to Macao, and the captain, purser and boatswain killed, and a European passenger badly wounded. Details of this sad affair, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, are given further on. Up to the present, the whereabouts of the culprits has not been discovered, but hopes are entertained that the efforts which are being made with that object may yet prove successful.

The native cruisers in the waters around the Colony have latterly become increasingly bold. A mandarin junk, on the 19th instant, fired upon a fishing station on Lama Island. Three men were wounded, and taken to the Civil Hospital—one of them being injured dangerously. The story told, is, that the mandarin junk came to the station and demanded a squeeze, on the ground that the fishermen ought to have a license from Canton, and on the money being refused, went away and fired, as already, stated. A curious question has been raised as to whether Lama Island belongs to the Colony. It is probable the subject will be brought forward at the Legislative Council.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong City Hall took place on the 26th instant, James Whittall, Esq., in the chair. The accounts showed a deficit of \$298; but it was hoped that the subscription being raised among the public, for altering the theatre, would leave a surplus which would go a long way towards reducing this amount.

Attention has been called to the fact that a very large quantity of gunpowder is stowed at Stone 'Cutters' Island, and it is urged that there is not sufficient protection against explosion. Admitting that every precaution is taken, it is urged that the principle, upon which arrangements should be made for stowing powder in large quantities, is, that not only should every precaution be taken to prevent an accident arising, but, as all experience proves that the most careful precautions may fail at times, the arrangements should be such that, if an accident, by any unforeseen contingency, should arise, its effects will be confined to the locality of the powder, at the utmost. There may be nine hundred and ninety-nine chances out of a thousand that an accident will not occur, but as there must be, even with the utmost caution, still some possibility of such a contingency, people ought to be protected against its effects, by the powder being placed in a receiving ship as formerly, in such a position that the town and shipping will be safe, even if the hulk explode and blow those on board it and near it into atoms, as happened in this harbour in 1867.—*China Overland Trade Report*.

It is asserted positively that the man who was lately executed in a barbarous manner, at Foochow, as a former Taiping rebel, had never been a rebel, but was an unfortunate Chinaman who, having been many years in Japan, became naturalised there and got some official employment. He was, it is said, attached to the Formosa expedition, and when

he was seized at Amoy, was on a mission with despatches from the Japanese Commander, Saigo. It is further alleged that he went to Amoy by a Chinese gun-boat, in the utmost good faith, but that the Chinese officials were indignant at his being selected to bear despatches, (he was probably chosen on account of his knowledge of Chinese), and were further enraged because he refused to *kotow*. A memorial from the Viceroy of Fohkien, referred to in the Peking Gazette of 4th August, announces the capture of the man as a former noted leader among the Taiping rebels, and gives his name as Yang Fuh-t'ing. If the new version of the story prove to be true, and it is so consistent with the Chinese way of doing things that we are disposed to credit it, the Japanese will no doubt make the matter another cause of complaint against China.—*News*.

Very severe weather was felt on the coast of Formosa during the end of last week. A letter from Amoy, dated the 15th ulto., says—“Bad news has just come to hand from Takow. A British barque, the *Caroline Hutchings*, went ashore between Apes Hill and the entrance of the harbour; all hands were lost. I have not heard the particulars, as the intelligence has been brought over by a junk, but, from what I do know, I think she must have dragged across the bar from the outside where she had been at anchor, during the gale. The weather there has been very severe ever since the 13th.”—*Ibid*.

An outrage, of a nature calculated to give rise to a question of much importance, has been perpetrated by a Chinese mandarin junk at Lamma Island. This vessel, it appears, fired upon a fishing junk, and wounded three of its crew, who are now in the Civil Hospital; and as the shots were fired in British territory (Lamma lying within the boundaries of Hongkong and its dependencies, according to the Latitude and Longitude laid down in the charter of the Colony) it will become a question whether it will not be the duty of the Government to enforce satisfaction. We shall doubtless hear more of the matter, and meantime those of a geographical turn of mind may possibly make some interesting discoveries as to the intrusion of blockade vessels into British territory, as formally defined by H. M. Government.—*Overland China Mail*.

## The New York Agent FOR

THE “JAPAN GAZETTE,” published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The “Japan Gazette Mail Summary,” published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The “Nisshin Shinjishi,” the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

And,

The “Far East,” a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

We have little change to report in the market for Imports since our last, and prices, it will be seen, have undergone no material alteration. The preparations being made by the Government in anticipation of trouble with China have caused some animation in goods required for Army use, and Blankets, Cloths, Drills, &c., are in fair demand. The *Jessica*, from Liverpool, and the *Remus*, from London, have arrived with full cargoes of general merchandise, and goods per steamers *Tigre* and *Hector* have been received via China. STERLING EXCHANGE shews a considerable decline, and is expected to go still lower.

GREY SHIRTINGS have not improved; business done has been almost nominal, at a decline from last quotations.

COTTON YARNS are extremely dull of sale, at lower figures.

VELVETS continue in request, and prices are maintained.

TURKEY REDS are still saleable.

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES are very lively, and considerable business has been done in most sorts at fair rates.

BLANKETS continue saleable at last quotations.

IN METALS there is a slightly improved tone to be noted. A fair business has been done, and the previously heavy stock has been somewhat reduced.

KEROSENE OIL fetches less money, and the demand is dull.

SUGARS are steady, at slightly lower figures.

RAW COTTON suffers little change.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$1.95 to 2.15	} Exceedingly dull of sale.
8 „ do. 45 in. ... .. „	2.40 to 2.60	
9 „ do. in. ... .. „	2.87½ to 3.15	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... .. „	2.60 to 2.85	} Nothing doing still. Demand for 7-lb. continues. Enquired for. Very dull.
T.Cloths:—6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. „	1.50 to 2.00	
Drills, English:—15 lbs. 40 yds., 30 in. ... .. „	3.40 to 3.50	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.	0.25 to 0.80	} Saleable. Demand maintained. In some demand.
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.	nominal.	
do. (Dyed) ... .. „	„	
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. „	0.90 to 0.95	} Very dull.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	8.50 to 9.75	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. nominal. per piece.	1.00 to 1.05	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. „	2.70 to 2.90	} Very dull.
Taffachelass ... .. „	„	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	34.00 to 38.50	} Very dull.
„ 28 to 32 ... .. „	36.50 to 39.50	
„ 38 to 42 ... .. „	42.00 to 46.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... .. per piece.	18.00 to 19.00	} Steady, at quotations.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. „	14.00 to 15.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. „	„	
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. „	4.50 to 5.25	} Saleable. Good business, at quotations.
do. (plain) do. ... .. „	5.90 to 7.80	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	6.00 to 7.00	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. „	0.18½ to 0.20	} Government transactions continue.
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. per yard.	„	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. „	„	
do. Union 56 in. ... .. „	0.45 to 0.48	} Market slightly improved.
Blankets ... .. per lb.	„	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.25 to 5.00	} Market steady; prices firm.
„ nail rod ... .. „	4.50 to 4.75	
„ hoop ... nominal. ... .. „	4.50	
„ pig ... .. „	2.30 to 2.40	} Limited enquiry. Dull of sale.
„ wire ... .. „	„	
Steel ... .. „	nominal.	
Lead ... .. „	„	} Dull of sale.
Tin Plate ... .. per box	„	
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.	„	
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	7.80 to 8.00	} Dull of sale.
do. 2 ... .. „	„	
do. 3 ... .. „	„	
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. „	4.00 to 4.20	} Dull of sale.
do. (Swatow) ... .. „	3.60 to 3.70	
do. Black ... .. „	nominal	
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. „	15.00 to 15.50	} Dull of sale.
Kerosine Oil, ... .. 10 Galls., per case.	3.00 to 3.05	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Considerable animation has pervaded this market since the issue of our last (13th ulto.), and settlements have totaled fully 1,000 bales. Prices, however, have undergone little or no change, and dealers, who, we then pointed out, shewed a disinclination to submit to a reduction in rates, still adhere to that determination, although desirous of reducing stocks, which now amount to 800 bales of old and new. A small parcel of Kakuda Oshiu, Best, fetched \$570 per picul.

**TEA.**—In spite of dull and rather adverse advices from the United States, buyers continue to support our Tea market, and for the past fortnight a fairly extensive business has been transacted.

Settlements amount to nearly Piculs 10,000, comprising all grades, but the Medium classes have received the most attention.

Our market closes rather weak, but dealers are not inclined to force sales, and a slight cessation of business may in consequence ensue.

The *Ambassador* is the only vessel at present on the berth for New York, at £3. 5s. per 40 cubic feet, and will have despatch about the 20th instant.

Description.										Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>											
Mybash & Sinshiu	Extra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 535.00 to 550.00 per picul.	
	Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500.00 to 530.00 "	
	Good	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450.00 to 470.00 "	
	Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400.00 to 430.00 "	
	Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560.00 to 580.00 "	
Oshiu Extra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530.00 to 550.00 "	
" Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460.00 to 500.00 "	
" Good	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Echizen, Medium,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Hamatski, Inferior to Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Koshiu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sodai Medium...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Hatchoji—Tussah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Tea:—</b>											
Common,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 26 to 28 per Picul.	
Good Common,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 to 32 "	
Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 to 36 "	
Good Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 to 40 "	
Fine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 to 44 "	
Finest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 to 49 "	
Choice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 upwards, "	
Choicest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	nominal	
<b>Sundries:—</b>											
Wheat,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 1.20 to 1.60 per Picul.	
Rice,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	nominal	
Seaweed, Fine Cut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.10 to 2.80 "	
" Fine Brown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.85 to 2.00 "	
" Large Green...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.10 to 1.45 "	
Cuttle Fish,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.50 to 21.00 "	
Dried Shrimps, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Mushrooms,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00 to 55.00 "	
Isinglass ... (no stock)...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.00 to 46.00 "	
Sharks' Fins (no stock)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.00 to 48.00 "	
Wax, White	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.00 to 14.00 "	
" Bees,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00 to 45.00 "	
Gall Nuts (no stock) ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.50 to 11.00 "	
Sulphur,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40 to 3.20 "	
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50 to 6.75 per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.20 to 3.20 "	
Tobacco, common	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00 to 9.50 per Picul	
Rape Oil,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50 to 8.50 "	
Shell Fish,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.00 to 50.00 "	
Camphor,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.50 to 16.50 "	
Beche de Mer, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.00 to 55.00 "	
Coals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.50 to 8.50 per ton.	

**S I L K .**

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1873-4	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9.
To England ... ..	575	1,671	2,625	1,850	598	1,905	1,917
" Marseilles ... ..	500	486	1,886	1,188	258	555	1,273
" United States ... ..	40	9	65	18	5	26	194
" Other Countries ... ..	12	197	405	123	—	—	—
Total Bales ...	1,127	2,363	4,981	3,179	861	2,486	3,384

**TEA.**

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1873-4	1872-3	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9.
To New York, &c....	6,431,609	3,134,865	3,199,585	2,598,851	1,956,611	441,923	1,660,353
" San Francisco ...	1,362,556	1,010,833	849,792	1,104,998	948,189	399,994	283,870
" England ...	—	—	—	—	25,430	236,395	605,753
" China ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800
Total pounds ...	7,794,165	4,145,698	4,049,377	3,703,849	2,930,230	1,078,312	2,551,776

**EXCHANGE.**

<b>STERLING</b>	—Bank Bills.....6 months' sight.....	4s. 2½d.	to ¼d.
"	do. do. ....60 days' sight.....	4s. 1½d.	
"	Private do. ....6 months' sight.....	4s. 2½d.	
"	do. do. ....Documents.....	4s. 2½d.	
<b>PARIS</b>	—Bank Bills .....6 months' sight.....	5.27½	
"	do .....3 months' sight.....	5.22½	
"	Private Paper ...6 month's sight.....	5.34	
"	" " " ....."	5.28	

SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills	on demand.....	72½
" Private Bills	10 days' sight.....	73½
HONGKONG.—Bank Bills	on demand.....	par.
" Private Bills	10 days' .....	½ dis.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank Bills	on demand .....	100 to 100½
" Private Bills	30 days' sight .....	103
NEW YORK.—Bank Bills	on demand .....	100 to 100½
" Private Bills	30 days' sight.....	103



## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 2,200, from San Francisco, July 23rd, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 16, Brit. str. *Washi*, Hesscroff, 221, from Nagasaki, coals, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 17, Am. str. *Kiangse*, Pratt, 579, from Hiogo, 10th Aug., general, to E. Fischer & Co.  
 Aug. 17, Brit. str. *Vancouver*, Shaw, 2,200, from Hongkong, 10th Aug., general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 18, Brit. barq. *Lizzie*, Graham, 280, from Hiogo, 7th Aug., general, to Captain.  
 Aug. 18, Brit. barq. *New Republic*, 580, Reynolds, from New York via Hongkong, general, to Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 Aug. 19, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Wise, 1,670, from Shanghai, Aug. 12th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 19, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,006, from Hongkong, mails and general, to M. M. Co.  
 Aug. 20, Am. str. *Nevada*, Coy, 2,145, from Hongkong, Aug. 13th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 20, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 21, Am. brig *Brewster*, Johnson, 350, from Nagasaki, Aug. 11th, coal, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 21, Am. str. *Colima*, Dearborn, 2,905, from Hongkong, Aug. 15th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 21, Am. str. *Alaska*, Van Sice, 4,012, from San Francisco, July 28th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 24, Brit. ship *Laju*, Scott, 560, from Newcastle, N.S.W., coal, to order.  
 Aug. 25, Dan. str. *H. C. Oested*, Gottlieb, 337, from Nagasaki, Aug. 19th, Telegraphic Cable, to Northern Telegraph Co.  
 Aug. 25, Brit. barq. *Tokatea*, McKinnon, 1,100, from Sydney, N.S.W., coal, to Wilkin & Robison.  
 Aug. 27, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, from Shanghai, &c., mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 27, Brit. barq. *Adella*, Simpson, 365, from Akita, July 16th, rice, to H. Grauert.  
 Aug. 27, Frch. barq. *Edmond Gressier*, St. Malo, from Taiwan, via Kobe, sugar, to E. Fischer & Co.  
 Aug. 28, Brit. ship *Ambassador*, Frchin, from Hiogo, tea, to Cornes & Co.  
 Aug. 28, Brit. ship *Remus*, Dineley, from London, general, to Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Aug. 29, U. S. corvette *Lackawanna*, Capt. McCauley, 1,500 tons, from Hiogo, Aug. 27th.  
 Aug. 29, Brit. str. *Massilia*, Bernard, 1,033 tons, from Foochow, Aug. 23rd, Ballast, to P. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 29, Ger. 5-mast schr *China*, Paulsen, 274 tons, from Takow, Sugar, to Chinese.  
 Aug. 31, Brit. barq. *Jessica*, Congdon, 546, from Liverpool, general, to J. C. Fraser & Co.  
 Aug. 31, Italian corvette *Vittor Pisani*, Alberto de Negri, 1,900, from Amey.  
 Aug. 31, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,190, from Hongkong, mails and general, to M. M. Co.  
 Aug. 31, H. B. M. gunboat *Midge*, Grant, 464, from Hakodate.  
 Sept. 1, Am. schr. *Myrtle*, Boley, from Kurile Island, sea-otter skins, to Order.  
 Sept. 1, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai, Aug. 26th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 3, Brit. barq. *Adella*, Simpson, 380, from Shinagawa, ballast, to H. Grauert.  
 Sept. 5, Russ. corvette *Asold*, Rear-Admiral Prumeransoff, 2,300 tons, from Hakodate, Sept. 1st.  
 Sept. 5, Ger. frigate *Elizabeth*, Capt. Livonius, 2,200 tons, from Hakodate, Sept. 1st.  
 Sept. 5, Russ. corvette *Vladnick*, Novosilsky, 1,630, from Hakodate, Sept. 1st.  
 Sept. 6, Brit. str. *Crisis*, Pockley, 1,119, from Hongkong, Aug. 30th, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 7, H. B. M.'s corvette *Thalia*, Woolcomb, 1,600, from Hakodate, Sept. 2nd.  
 Sept. 7, Am. str. *Colorado*, H. G. Morse, from San Francisco, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 7, Jap. str. *Yorin Maru*, Honda, from Kobe, 3rd Sept., mails and general, to Kuai-so-Kuasha.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 14, Am. str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 4,254, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 14, U. S. corvette *Kearsarge*, Capt. Harmony, 635 tons, for Nagasaki.  
 Aug. 15, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, Rice, 2,200, for Hongkong, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 17, Ger. 3-masted schr *China*, Kose, 170, for Newchwang, ballast, despatched by Captain.

Aug. 17, Brit. barq. *Pride of the Thames*, Brown, 379, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 Aug. 18, Brit. str. *Vancouver*, Shaw, 2,200, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 19, Brit. str. *Behar*, Edmond, 1,685, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Aug. 21, Am. str. *Kiangse*, Pratt, 579 tons, for Hiogo, general, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.  
 Aug. 21, Ger. frigate, *Elizabeth*, Livonius, 2,026 tons, for Hakodate.  
 Aug. 22, Am. str. *Nevada*, Coy, 2,145, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 22, H. B. M. corvette, *Thalia*, Woolcomb, 2,216 tons, for Hakodate.  
 Aug. 23, Am. str. *Alaska*, Van Sice, 4,012, for Hongkong, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 23, Am. str. *Colima*, Dearborn, 2,905, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 24, Brit. ship *Cathaya*, McGill, 795, for Hiogo, general, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 Aug. 25, Brit. str. *Washi*, Hesscroff, 221, for Hakodadi and Niigata, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 25, Brit. str. *Duna*, Thompson, 1,350, for New York, tea, despatched by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 Aug. 25, Brit. ship *Caulnaksle*, Gordon, 579, for Hiogo, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.  
 Aug. 26, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Aug. 26, Dan. str. *H. C. Oested*, Gottlieb, 337, for Avomori, Telegraph Cable, despatched by A. Suenson.  
 Aug. 27, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Wise, 1,670, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Aug. 27, Am. barq. *Benefactor*, Hayden, 560, for New York, tea, despatched by Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.  
 Aug. 28, Brit. barq. *Adella*, Simpson, 365, for Shinagawa, rice, despatched by H. Grauert.  
 Sept. 2, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 3, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Hakodadi, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 7, Brit. barq. *Lizzie*, Graham, 289, for Hakodate, ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.  
 Sept. 6, Frch. barq. *Edmond Gressier*, Fanquet, 300, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by E. Fischer & Co.  
 Sept. 6, H. B. M.'s gunboat *Midge*, Grant, 464 tons, for South.  
 Sept. 8, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,917, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 7, Am. str. *Luzon*, Hussey, 690, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 9, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,110, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, for Shanghai, &c.:  
 C. Lunan and servant, F. Upton, H. W. Hagart; and 8 Japanese.  
 FOR HIOGO:  
 S. R. Bonnelle, A. G. A. Coops and servant, J. A. Schepl and servant, Mrs. Craven, Jourdan and servant, Lebon and servant, Munier and servant, Mrs. D. B. Harmony; and 19 Japanese.  
 FOR SHANGHAI:  
 R. Bock and servant, R. Kiersten; and 1 Japanese.  
 Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, from San Francisco:  
 Messrs. Gilroy, Spinney, Morse, Clarke, and Takawa, Mr. and Mrs. Res, 3 children and servant; 4 Europeans and 116 Chinese in the steerage.  
 Per Am. str. *Great Republic*, for San Francisco:  
 Walton Beebe, Mrs. Martin Cohen and child, Capt. R. S. Corning, Edward Fischer, Iwashita, Natugata, Shinozo, W. P. Tillmann, A. Dieckstahle, N. Gunnarson, W. Mitchell, G. Dixon, J. S. Barley.  
 Per Am. str. *Washi*, from Nagasaki:  
 Captain Smith  
 Per Brit. str. *Vancouver*, from Hongkong:  
 Mr. and Mrs. Haylar; 2 in the third; 219 Chinese and 13 children in the steerage.  
 Per Brit. str. *Vancouver*, for San Francisco:  
 Mrs. Patterson and brother.  
 Per Brit. str. *Behar*, for Hongkong:  
 Dr. McDonald, R. N., Captain Maloney, M. von Franquemont, J. Watson, and Miss M. Cecil.

Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong:  
 FROM MARSEILLES:

Mr. and Mrs. Goriach and child, Mons. Nigano, Mr. Osawa, Mr. Okuda, Mr. Shindo, Mr. Kawasa, Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. Kanda, Mr. Miyagi, Eokudo, Mr. Kunobe, Mr. Aumu, Cakimato, Matsura, Mr. Shibata.

FROM NAPLES:

Mr. P. Mazrouchi, Mr. Butta, Mr. Prato, Mr. Bisi, Mr. Nicolas.

FROM SINGAPORE:

Mr. Hoguet.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai, &c.:

Mrs. A. E. Luce and servant, Mr. G. Bradfield and servant, A. Sheangold and servant, Governor Kanda, of Hiogo, Mr. Wittkauskey and servant, H. E. Fushimi no Miya and servant, Mr. H. W. McGregor, Dr. Cochins and servant, Mr. E. Venisenne, 12 Japanese officers; and 85 in the steerage.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Mr. Wm. Hesse.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, from Hongkong:

Mrs. Coy, and Mrs. Harman.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, from Hongkong:

Mr. Heineman, Mr. Woodland, Mr. S. Mitsda, S. Akamatz, Signor Sala, Signor Ghiradotti; and 3 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Colima*, from Hongkong:

FOR YOKOHAMA:

A. Hayward and wife, Miss Emma Hayward, Miss Delia McConnell, Miss Inga Johnson, Mrs. Beaman, W. J. Osborne and servant, Mrs. Henry Hart, daughter and 2 servants, G. W. Baffey, D. Nowrojee and servant, S. B. Bhabha and servant; and 2 Chinese in the steerage.

FOR HIOGO:

J. Hunt.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

1 European and 62 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, from San Francisco:

FOR YOKOHAMA:

Mrs. M. Young, H. A. Trowbridge, Ascherman, Hongman, Yashikatore Enonye.

FOR SHANGHAI:

F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., and wife, E. A. Wyeth and wife.

FOR NAGASAKI:

Prof. J. C. Watson, "Michigan University," Mrs. J. C. Watson, Prof. A. Hall, "National Observatory," Wash., D. C., Prof. C. A. Young, "Dartmouth College," W. F. Gardner, P. F., O. B. Wheeler, F. M. Lacey, G. J. Rockwell, J. S. Tappan, D. R. Clark, E. Watson, Thos. Woodward, W. V. Ranger, B. J. Conrad. (Transit of Venus party.)

FOR HONGKONG:

Miss Susie D. Grimstead, Miss Manin L. Carr, Dr. M. A. Check; and 324 Chinese.

Per P. M. str. *Nevada*, for Shanghai, &c.:

FOR SHANGHAI:

Lieut. H. N. J. Hulbeck, H. B. Merse, W. T. Spinney, C. C. Clark, M. de Tappelle, A. B. Gilray, J. G. Dunn, J. Pitman, General Meyers, Col. Lyford, and 2 Japanese; 3 in steerage.

FOR HIOGO:

E. C. Kirby, W. Sangster, W. Henriques and servant, W. Moorigan and servant, 6 Japanese, J. Hunt, and A. Duncan; 29 in steerage.

FOR NAGASAKI:

One Japanese woman, and servant, Dr. Willis and servant, 6 Japanese, one Japanese and wife; 7 in steerage.

Per Am. str. *Colima*, for San Francisco:

H. Dunham, Mrs. A. C. Hall, Mrs. Hilderbrand, J. Van Volken, G. M. Ogilvie, Mrs. A. E. Luce, A. B. Brown, Chas. Fiske, A. Center, C. P. Low, S. Fisher, A. N. Shillingford, A. Cepeland, J. Thomas, wife and two children, E. P. Cressy; and 2 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Alaska*, for Hongkong:

Mrs. E. W. Dumont, Staff Com. Hewlett, R.N., W. H. Moore, H. Fielding, Lieut. P. R. Smythies, R.N.  
 Per Brit. str. *Washi*, for Hakodate:  
 Messrs. W. R. Mitchell and S. G. Littledale.

Printed and published by the Proprietors, CHARLES D. MOSS and JAMES R. ANGLIN, at the "JAPAN GAZETTE" Printing Office, No. 55 Main Street, Yokohama, Japan.

# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. S. "Japan."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1874.

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Ten Copies,...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY

FROM 12TH TO 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

OUR LAST Mail boat, the *San Francisco*, by the Pacific Mail steamer *Colorado*, on the 12th instant. The following mails are since to hand:—

	Due.	Arrived.
French	Sept. 16th	Sept. 16th
English	"	" 21st
American	"	" 23rd

### Summary.

THE WAR prospects as between China and Japan still continue to be very uncertain. From China the accounts received through the most recent papers are rather more peaceful than was expected; but in Yedo the preparations for war are going on with great activity. As time progresses, and the chances of peace appear to diminish, the spirit of the people rises, and whatever doubts exist in the minds of foreigners as to the issue of a conflict, there seem to be none among the Japanese. The better informed classes recognise the difference, both in point of population and resources, between China and Japan; but they rely on the unity of the Japanese as opposed to the disaffection and disunion of the Chinese soldiers; and they have got it into their heads that the issue will be decided before numbers and money can make themselves felt. Further, they are confident of such early successes, as will enable them to make the Chinese pay the expenses.

This spirit may of itself do much for them. We believe that they fully realize the advantage of promptness; whilst the Chinese are doing all in their power to delay. The Mikado has held the largest review of his

soldiers that has ever taken place under the new régime; and it was far from a mere march past. The soldiers are actuated by the most loyal and patriotic spirit, and declare themselves ready to do or dare whatever is required of them.

An appointment has been made which we are surprised to find is rather highly approved of by the people. It is that of Commander-in-Chief—which has been conferred upon Higashi Fushimi no Miya. This is the young uncle of the Mikado who was lately in England; and a thoroughly excellent young man he is. But he has had no military experience worth speaking of; and can hardly be expected (unless he be a heaven-born soldier) to understand the movements of an army in the field.

From China we hear of appointments of foreigners in great numbers as drill instructors; and there is no doubt many will be engaged to lead the Chinese regiments into battle should war be declared. As yet nothing of this kind has taken place in Japan; and we do not think that foreign officers will be appointed. Within the course of the next two outgoing mails, all will be most likely determined. The shipment of troops to the south, *en route* to Formosa or China, is going on rapidly.

NEVER since the opening of the ports have there been so many midnight robberies in Yokohama as during the past month. It has at last come to such a pitch that a numerous signed memorial has been presented to the Board of Consuls on the subject; and a public meeting has been also held.

THE RIVALRY between the Pacific Mail S. S. Company and the China Trans-Pacific S. S. Company, has been closed by the former chartering the ships of the latter, doubtless with an ultimate purchase of them in view. It is an arrangement generally approved of; as, though competition is unquestionably

good for trade, the P. M. S. Co. has always shewn an earnest wish to meet the public in the fairest spirit. The two fine boats of the China Trans-Pacific S. S. Company, have shewn what can be done in point of speed, and passages of less than twenty days duration, will be far more frequent than heretofore.

UYENO KAGENORI is appointed Japanese Minister to England; Yoshida Kijomari going in a like capacity to Washington. Awo-ki Sengo will also be accredited to Berlin. Sameshima, the present minister to London and Paris is recalled.

THE CABLES have been successfully laid between Yezo and the mainland.

THE HEIGHT of Fusi-yama has again been measured, and found to be pretty nearly as reported by Mr. Stewart in our last summary. Mr. Stewart's measurement was 12,365 feet, and Mr. Fenton has since calculated it, by barometrical readings, to be 12,374.8 feet.

YOKOHAMA HAS challenged Hongkong and Shanghai to a third trial of skill with the Rifle. Shanghai declines; but Hongkong has accepted, and the shooting will take place as soon as all preliminaries are arranged.

MR. SHEPARD, late U. S. Consul at Yokohama has been spoken of as adviser to the Japanese Legation at Washington. The Japanese appear to be always willing to pay for advice, but very slow to follow it.

AS HARVEST time approaches, expectations of a fair average crop are universal. In the home districts they are likely to exceed the average.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS still continues to attract good houses. We do not yet hear of any arrangements being completed for performances in Yedo; but it were a pity that such a company should pass on without the citizens of the capital having the opportunity of seeing them. It would be something if they could only see the magnificent horses, apart from the performance, that they might learn what this noble animal is in perfection.

THINGS have come to a pretty pass when a newspaper in a small place like Yokohama keeps a permanent heading "To-day's Burglaries," and always has several such depredations to record under it. Only a few months ago, we were praising the efficiency of the Yokohama police force; and such was its excellence, that even that of Yedo was formed on its model. We heard few complaints; and believed that, at last, the settlement really had a vigilant and crime-preventing corps. But how is it all changed? Never a night passes—never one by any chance—during which no attempts at burglary are made; and, never by any chance, is a thief or a would-be thief captured.

But things seem to be going from bad to worse. If the story of the *momban* at No. 28, as reported last evening, be true, what are we to expect? He speaks of three men armed with swords, who, unable to obtain entrance to the house or godowns, took from him all that he had, "to pay their jinrikisha hire." It becomes a desperate game when men carry swords to aid in their burglarious work; and the knowledge or even apprehension of their doing so may lead to a great deal hastier use of the revolver than has hitherto been common. We have heard of one man stating that he had placed a revolver in charge of his *momban*, with instructions to use it, in case of necessity; but we strongly disapprove of it, for the reason that these men are easily alarmed, and might use the fatal weapon before ascertaining the character or the purpose of any one who approached. A case in point occurred a few evenings ago; when a gentleman, accompanied by three friends, went round, after the Circus, to see that all was safe at his employers' premises. Next morning, the *momban* reported that four men, evidently foreigners, had attempted to break in, but, on his speaking, they made off as fast as they could. Now, the man did speak, and the gentlemen replied; but evidently the former had not the power of discriminating friend from foe. Surely it would not be well to intrust such a man with a revolver, and to tell him to use it if necessary.

No—the revolver must be kept in our own hands, and only used in cases of certainty. The proper remedy for the state of things is with the police; and, by some means or other, we must insist upon increased efficiency on their part. For a long time before we had a good police force in Yokohama, we urged upon the authorities the necessity of adopting the system of "beats;" and though one of our contemporaries opposed us, the plan was tried with complete success. But, lately, the force has been so reduced that if "beats" are still maintained they must be so large that one man cannot properly patrol and guard them. If the "beats" are very large, it stands to reason that the thieves will watch for the policeman passing, and then calculate on plenty of time to carry on their operations before he can get round again. It is requisite, therefore, that they be of such size as can be visited rapidly, from end to end and through and through.

Some rule also ought to be adopted, by which persons carrying loads or bundles of any kind, at night, should be subject to police surveillance. It is not likely that the nocturnal depredators are never seen by the police. But it is certain that they are never caught.

The time has come when something must be done to put an end to these burglaries and burglarious attempts. We find that it is useless attempting to shame the authorities into doing their duty; and it is useless appealing to the Municipal Director. Stronger steps must be taken; and, to that end, a public

meeting should be called, and the weight of public remonstrance brought to bear on the officials. It will never do to allow the Settlement to remain under the reign of terror (to call little things by big names) that now exists, and the sooner a meeting is called the more it will look like earnest determination on the part of the public to have things righted. As to the proper person to call the meeting, we would suggest that a request be made to our most excellent English Consul, signed by those who have themselves already suffered from the thieves, and by others. It is a matter that affects us all—for no one knows whose premises will be next visited. We are sure that Mr. Robertson would not only consent to call the meeting, but would lend the Consular Court Room for it, and preside on the occasion. At the same time, it would be understood that it is no mere English question—but all nationalities are equally interested, and we should hope that all nationalities would be represented at the meeting.

#### THE CASE OF GEN. LE GENDRE.

WE HAVE received, from Shanghai, fuller and more complete details than any hitherto published of the arrest of Gen. Le Gendre at Amoy, and of the subsequent proceedings connected with the case. The various documents throw a new light upon the origin of the action, and place the responsibility in an unexpected quarter. As nothing beyond the merest outline of the affair has yet been made public, it may be interesting to relate the circumstances, as they occurred, from the beginning.

Gen. Le Gendre, having been the confidential adviser of the Japanese in all the business relating to Formosa, was sent to Hongkong in the latter part of July, with instructions to proceed northward to Fu-chao, and there enter upon peaceful negotiations with the Viceroy of Fu-kien; having concluded which he was to go on to Peking, to assist in the deliberations that were taking place respecting the agreement entered into last June, between Gen. Saigo and Commissioner Shen, in the Japanese camp at Liang-kiao. His mission was purely in the interests of peace, and no action on his part could have tended to any other result. To reach Fu-chao, it was necessary for him to pass through Amoy, on landing at which place he was forcibly arrested by the Marshal of the U. S. Consulate, assisted by officers and marines of the U. S. S. *Yantic*. This occurred on the 6th of August. On the following morning, accompanied by four bondsmen, Messrs. N. C. Stevens, John Middleton, J. C. Wardlaw and Randall H. Pye, he went into court, and, in the course of a slight delay before the opening of proceedings, asked for the reasons of his arrest. He was informed that it was needless for him to inquire; that it had been decided by the Court to hold him for trial, and that no explanation could be given him for the present. The Consul, Mr. J. J. Henderson, then delivered the address which was published in the *Gazette* of August 20th, and which is doubtless fresh in the memory of readers.

Notwithstanding the fact that Consul Henderson declared his action to be "above all, under instruction from Peking," there were many points in his statement that excited much surprise. He was known to have been, at least until recently, quite opposed to the Chinese side of the general controversy, and to have issued certain former admonitory documents to Americans in Formosa, solely in consequence of orders from Mr. Williams, the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires. The few attempts at legal justification, in this instance, were there-

fore unexpected. A word or two of remark concerning them will not be out of place. The allusion to "complaint by Chinese authorities" was based upon the letter sent by the Viceroy of Fukien to Mr. Henderson, which has already been published, and in which the writer says:—"If in the vessels that are gone to Formosa there are American citizens aiding the Japanese, we ask you to punish those that are acting improperly, whether on land or sea." Gen. Le Gendre, however, had not been in one of the vessels that went to Formosa, nor had he been in the island since 1872. He was not even purposing to go there; if he had been, he could have sailed in one of the Japanese men-of-war that left Amoy on the day of his arrival, before his arrest had taken place. It was perfectly well known that his destination was Fu-chao and Shanghai, and that a transport was in waiting, in Amoy harbour, to take him to those places. Moreover, he was ready to prove his intentions by showing his official credentials and instructions, but this, the Consul informed him, he could not be allowed to do. Consul Henderson's charge of violation of the peace resting on the "laws and obligations" between the U. S. and China is disposed of by the fact that no war existed, or even yet exists, between any powers with which the United States are at peace; and an ample recognition of this fact happened to be afforded on the very day of the arrest, by the circumstance that the Japanese Consul at Amoy breakfasted, by invitation, with the Chinese Admiral, Li. The Consul quoted from the treaty to prove that among possible offences was the commission of any "improper act in China." The only act that Gen. Le Gendre had committed was that of landing from the British ship *Kwan Tung*. The formal asseveration by the Consul that, because China has declared the Formosa expedition to be hostile, Gen. Le Gendre's "violation of the laws of the U. S. and their treaties will be presumed to follow," really needs no comment. Its enormity is too apparent.

At the close of Mr. Henderson's remarks Gen. Le Gendre commenced to speak, but was interrupted, told that this was unnecessary, and assured that all he could say for the present to secure his release would be of no avail. He replied that he had no desire to argue the case, but simply to enter protest, which he was allowed to do. This document, also, was published in the *Gazette* of the 20th ult.

Gen. Le Gendre concluded by urging that he should be sent to Shanghai, where he should at least have the benefit of counsel. This, as we are aware, was subsequently done. But, immediately upon his arrival there, the case assumed a new aspect. The accused was immediately discharged. This, at first, was a greater surprise than the original seizure, but it now needed only a few inquiries to fully elucidate the whole mystery. It was found that, some time previous to Gen. Le Gendre's appearance at Amoy, Mr. Henderson had written to Mr. Williams, at Peking, asking how he should proceed, in the event of having to deal directly with the visitor. Before the Chargé had had time to send his answer, or rather, before the answer could reach its destination, Gen. Le Gendre had landed; hearing which, Consul-General Seward telegraphed from Shanghai, on his own responsibility, so far as is known—"Arrest Le Gendre, provided you can do so without conflicting with Japanese authorities." It must be remembered that although telegraphic communication exists between Shanghai and Amoy, there is no quicker transit between Peking and the south than that afforded by steamboats. Mr. Henderson being

under the impression that Mr. Seward acted by order of the Chargé, took proceedings as above narrated. While Gen. Le Gendre was on the way to Shanghai, Mr. Williams's reply to the original inquiries reached that place. It stated, if we are correctly informed, that Gen. Le Gendre was not to be arrested at all. Learning this, Mr. Seward sent a marshal to the prisoner—for such he must, in fact, be considered—to say that he was released, by order of the minister, and that there would be no occasion to try him. From that moment, until the departure of Gen. Le Gendre for Peking, on the 29th of August, the Consul-General never alluded to the affair, although the two gentlemen met and held conversation on other subjects. Possibly, under the circumstances, it was Mr. Seward's best policy to preserve an absolute silence, inasmuch as, in the present aspect of the case, no justification, or even extenuation of his course could be put forward.

The next mail from China is expected to bring further intelligence upon the subject, with a clear explanation of the position occupied by the U. S. Chargé, Mr. Williams.

**WHAT** with burglaries and the dispute between China and Japan, the local newspapers have done little more than ring the charges on these subjects for a long time past.

The announcement that we made last evening respecting the arrangement between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the China Trans-Pacific S. S. Co., calls for special notice. The arrangement is that, practically, the P. M. S. S. Co. have bought their young rivals out of the field: and by absorbing their fine steamers among those of the long established fleet, have got rid of all competition, and will have the line to itself as before.

We believe that this is really the best thing that could be done, under present circumstances; for what chance could the new company have with one so heavily subsidized as the P. M. S. S. Co.? But we have much to thank the China Trans-Pacific Company for; inasmuch as, without their competition, we should not have had so speedy an improvement in the time occupied in crossing the Pacific Ocean. It is probable also, that we should not have had such boats built for the service as those we are expecting to see in our waters. The *City of Tokio* and the *City of Peking*. The Company therefore has done us essential service, and we wish that it could have competed successfully with its rival—both taking a fair share of the business, and both realizing profits. But wishes are useless. We all know what the P. M. S. S. Co. did in running a rival off the line on the American coast; and with its subsidy, it can afford to repeat the operation on this branch. Far better is it that the matter be settled in the way it has been, before that red hot and ruinous competition commenced.

But how will it affect the public? This is the question that properly comes within our province to consider. In days gone by, the P. M. S. S. Co. was always looked upon with exceptional favour, by the public of Japan. It was ever, from its very start, the most liberal institution in the country. So popular was it that it rendered every one connected with it popular; indeed the company and its employees mutually reflected on each other. We have no reason to doubt that the new staff will conduct the business of the company equally to the satisfaction of the community; and they will have the advantage of better ships and better material to work with. The company is not one that has to learn its business. Its

history suffices to assure us that it is quite awake to the necessity of doing the best it can for those to whom it looks for support; and that, even though it is alone and has the field to itself, its interest is in considering the interests of its customers. In this age of keen rivalry, when every one is anxious to push business, and profits are cut down to the utmost in order to obtain a share of it, the difference between a high and a moderate rate of freight is an important item of consideration; and this the P. M. S. S. Co. know just as well as the traders themselves. To encourage business and to extend the company's operations is an object with the company; and for this reason, we believe that no apprehension need be entertained of any injury to the public, through lack of competition.

And truly there is one view in which the removal of the competing line may be an advantage. Lately we have been a thoroughly mail-ridden community. Two English, two French, and four American steamers a month, was almost too much of a good thing. We shall now have our regular weekly mails *via* Egypt, and fortnightly *via* America, and this will be sufficient for all purposes.

On the whole, then, we are disposed to think that the new arrangement will prove to be beneficial for all parties—the public no less than the two companies.

**I**N FORMER days there was an ever-existent theme for popular animadversion in the creek on the Western side of the settlement of Yokohama. It was a nasty, malarious boundary, useful at high water, but, during the half of every day, a nuisance and a source of danger to the community. By a certain convention between the Japanese governments and Treaty Powers, the former agreed to deepen it to an uniform depth of four feet at low water; and after a delay of four or five years they actually did set to work upon the promised improvement. With the Creek, which may now fairly be designated the Canal, there is now but little fault to find; but that little arises from the incompleteness with which the former work was done. The mouth of the Creek always had a bar, over which, at almost all times, there was a disagreeable roll of the sea, and which, during several hours each day, prevented either entrance or exit, except for the very lightest and shallowest of Japanese boats. This, before the improvements, had become an intolerable annoyance and obstruction to the business of the shipwrights, engineers, and others who occupied the water frontage, and had selected it for the facilities it was supposed to afford.

We perceive that now the same annoyance is daily increasing. Hardly any day passes without boats being grounded on the bar, which has again silted up, and any boats of over two or three feet draught are imprisoned in the Canal, or unable to enter during the hour on each side of low water.

We do not pretend that this is altogether of so great consequence as formerly; for the traffic is probably not so great, and far better regulated than it was. But every day it is becoming worse; and the Japanese authorities, if they are wise, should order the mouth of the Canal to be deepened, before it becomes absolutely impassable.

Japanese methods are not based on the principle of doing the largest amount of work in the shortest time; nor do they ordinarily consider the convenience of those who are more immediately affected by any work they have in hand. We should be sorry to suggest anything that should lead to the Canal being closed

and dammed as it was during the progress of the original improvements. There are two ways of accomplishing what is now required—viz., either bringing one of the steam dredges into action, or employing a number of coolies, every day at low water, to dig away the sand, as they did before. The latter plan is slow, and will only allow of very imperfect work. Still it is in accordance with the national prejudices. But the use of the steam dredge would do the work well and enable all the bank to be cut through, so that a good channel might be made, and a strong flow of water secured, which would do much towards keeping a fair-way open. If the work is worth doing, it is better to do it well at once, and so save an infinity of expense in the end; and this must have been proved by the experience derived from the Canal itself, its sea walls, and its bridges.

In the present state of the country, it is hardly reasonable to expect any extensive works to be commenced in Yokohama. Already a notification has been published, which calls upon all the Kenrei to undertake no buildings, but to return the money allowed for them to the Treasury. At the same time great economy is called for in the completion of those buildings already commenced. We are therefore not disposed to bother the authorities unduly about projected works in Yokohama. At the same time we hope that the day is not distant that will see the commencement of the harbour improvements, which will be invaluable both to business and to those who seek their pleasures afloat.

**“FOR** WAYS that are dark and tricks that are vain” we must not look to the “Heathen Chinese” alone. They may be found in almost every station and avocation of life, and we discover, on glancing at the files of American newspapers received by the last mail, that they even penetrate the lofty atmosphere of New York Journalism. *The World*, a sheet of apparently ambitious pretensions, devotes considerable space to what it calls special despatches from its “own correspondent” in Formosa. It happens to fall within our knowledge that the *New York World* had no “own correspondent” with the Japanese expedition, yet the various letters are dated from Liankiao with a precision of dates and names of places which are certainly well intended, if not well contrived, to deceive. They carry with them abundant evidence of having been manufactured in New York, and a few of their extraordinary statements are worth reproducing, to shew the amazing facility with which history may be invented, and chronology and geography alike readjusted to suit the exigencies of journalistic competition. The supposititious correspondent announces his arrival in Formosa, “with 3,000 dusky warriors” on the 6th of June, when in fact the landing did not take place until the 8th. He describes Liankiao as a valley “two square miles in extent,” it being really about seven or eight. He states that General Saigo “is really acting under the direction of Commodore Cassel and Col. Wasson;”—a monstrous and ludicrous fabrication, which nobody would be quicker to deny than the American gentlemen in question. General Saigo is, moreover, spoken of as directing all the military movements from the time of the first landing, and especially those of May 22nd; whereas he did not reach Formosa until after that date. The village of “Sekimon” is said to have been “utterly destroyed.” There is no such village; “Sekimon” is a rocky pass between two mountains. In one skirmish, in which 75 Boutangs



at the outside limit, were engaged, 15 are stated to have been killed and 100 wounded. The "Kubsunai" (Kusukut?) tribe is spoken of as having been subdued on the 3rd of June, "after a short but very decisive engagement." There never was but one "engagement" of any kind, and that occurred on the 22nd of May, with Boutans.

These will serve as illustrations of the accuracy of the alleged events in Formosa itself. The diplomatic and political revelations of the correspondence are not less wonderful. The expedition is proclaimed the sole work of Iwakura, — "Iwakura who is really the Mikado." "A Chinese province has been invaded." "The Mikado dare not bring his army home from Formosa." And an infinite deal more of the same quality. Perhaps the following extract, relating to the connection of Sir Harry Parkes with the enterprise, is the most entertaining of all. We give it in all its length of absurdity and breadth of mendacity.

"There is an inside history to this Formosan expedition which has never been told, and which I learned from a prominent American officer in the Chinese navy. Sir Harry Parkes is one of the English ambassadors at the Japanese Court. He is a very clever man, and on intimate terms with the Tenno. It was principally through his influence, and certainly upon his advice, that Iwakura decided upon sending the Samourai to Formosa. Now, Sir Harry Parkes has an old spite against China. Some ten years ago he was rather roughly handled by the Government here. At that time he was acting in the capacity of an interpreter at Peking. A war arose between the English and the Chinese, and Parkes was induced to carry an official despatch to the Chinese camp. He was detected in this, carried before the Commander-in-Chief, and nearly tortured to death to extract a confession implicating his countrymen. The Chinese magistrate then ordered him to write a decoy letter to the English Governor. He wrote it half in English and half in Hindostani, so that the interpreter was unable to read it. The English Governor who received the letter read it, and at once sent a large detachment of soldiers, who succeeded in recapturing Parkes. Queen Victoria then sent him to Japan, as his life was in danger in China. It is natural that he should not have any very great love for the Emperor's Government after this experience, and indeed time has only served to intensify his hatred to China. Now it is said that he has encouraged this Formosan expedition for the express purpose of creating a war between China and Japan."

It is not to be supposed that all New York newspapers resort to such wretched devices as this, but the single circumstance will go far to throw suspicion upon the authenticity of all letters purporting to be written from the East. In this case the falsehood is bare and undisguised. That every word uttered is fraudulent, nobody can fail to perceive; yet the fictitious correspondent has the dazzling effrontery to say: "Now I am with the Japanese army. I am not afraid to speak the whole truth." In the face of such a declaration, we are tempted to inquire, in the words of one who might have been a valuable contributor to sensational journalism, if he had lived in modern days, — "What is truth?"

WHEN the empire of Japan maintained its isolation from the rest of the world, it was like forbidden fruit—an object of desire to all nations. Great was the philanthropic regret that she steadily refused all the advantages to be derived from international intercourse; and many were the attempts to induce her to join the comity of nations.

Well, when the fulness of time was come she opened her doors. The civilized foreigner entered, and the long secluded native went abroad. Each now can say "Veni, Vidi"—but what next? Have all the benefits foretold been reaped by Japan? Have foreigners found all that they had looked for? We fancy that if each is called upon to give a simple reply to these questions, it will be in

the negative. And thus it is—"the good we look for often proves our bane."

Fifteen years have elapsed since foreigners first availed themselves of the permission to reside and trade at the open ports of Japan. A retrospect of those years is anything but calculated to assure us that the march of civilization has been the march of improvement in the sense of happiness of the people. In fact from the time of Commodore Perry's arrival with the President's letter, Japan has lived a kind of artificial life of excitement and *malaise*. Discontent has taken possession of her, and changes have taken place in manners and habits without a corresponding change in feelings and opinions. Their own civilization, which if not of the same type as that of foreign nations, was in many respects of a high standard, is giving place to a kind of hybrid, distasteful both to their own people and to foreigners.

We admit everything that can be urged as to the advantages of modern education, and the superiority of the new form of government—theoretically—over the old. But had Japan remained secluded, her own measure and method of education sufficed for her; and the government suited the idiosyncracies of the people. We do not argue that the Japanese were better or happier than other people; though, on the surface, they certainly appeared to the first comers to be so. But we do assert that foreigners introduced into the country influences which were the means of stirring up the elements of discord and unhappiness that exist in all races of humanity, and which had lain dormant for many generations.

In this nineteenth century, arguments in favour of allowing any nation to refrain from intercourse with the rest of the world will be received with disfavour. We do not uphold the doctrine of seclusion; and even if we did, we should bow to established fact. Japan is actually, at her open ports, free to all the world. But we do argue that disappointment both to foreigners and to Japanese has followed in the wake of the treaties. It must not be supposed that either has the sole right or cause to complain of the other. On the contrary, on both sides it is necessary to bear and forbear.

And this is the object of our remarks. To induce both parties to a more just appreciation of each other than is usually shewn. We frequently hear each speaking of the other in terms which show how deep is the disappointment on both sides. But to foreigners we would call to mind all that the country has passed through since the opening of the ports, and ask how it is possible that there should be no heart-burnings in the generation which has witnessed all that has occurred? Does a revolution leave no traces of feeling behind? Does the overthrow of a dynasty go for nothing? Is the severance of the ties between chieftains and clansmen a thing of indifference? Is the enhanced cost of all articles of food and clothing of no consequence? All these things the Japanese have seen during the last fifteen years, and far, far more. Two of their most important chiefs have had to encounter the hostile attacks of foreign armaments; a civil war has ravaged some of the finest provinces; and now—well, now the empire is on the eve of war with her near neighbour; which is tantamount to saying that her finances will be crippled, and her people pinched and squeezed for money in a way never before experienced.

Japan has much to complain of, and little, as yet, to be thankful for, as the result of her intercourse with the outer world.

But to the Japanese themselves we would say that they should consider that foreigners also have disappointments to irritate them. They meet with so much obstruction and interference from the government; they are subjected to the action of monopolies; the unreliable administration of the law by the Japanese judges; the never-ending delays in all transactions with Japanese; the disregard of truth and the commonest principles of honesty, on the part of many who enter upon business with them; that there is much indeed to complain of. Besides these, which are not matters of opinion but of fact, there is the unwillingness of the government, purely on the principle of opposition, to open the country to beneficial mutual operations of Japanese and foreigners. And there are many other matters which rankle in the minds of foreigners.

We would, therefore, that between the natives of Japan and those who select the country as their home and centre of business, the morbid feelings of distrust and dislike should disappear. Each may find in the other much to admire and approve; and a candid weighing of the merits against the demerits of each, would, we hope and believe, lead to a far better feeling that is ordinarily exhibited.

#### CANOE SAILING RACE.

A NICE fresh breeze coming across the Bay, and the consequent little "joggle on," gave us a little canoeing under far more lively circumstances than on the previous three occasions; the course, moreover, was an excellently well-chosen one. The first flag-boat, just off Mr. Dare's house about a mile down the Bay, gave a capital test of the reaching qualities of the tiny craft, then a beat half a mile to windward, finishing with a run almost "dead before" it, gave all a chance of bringing out the respective qualities of their boats.

At 5.17 p.m., with the firing of the gun, twelve competitors got away very fairly together; Julius Dare's boat, with a prettily cut set of China sails, getting off with a lead of some lengths; followed by G. M. Dare, whose *Ringleader*, with a large lug and jib, managed, however, to overhaul and pass him in the run down to the first flag, both in turn, being collared and passed by Lieut. Smyth in his "little ship," with a large suit of bran new racing sails, which she carried beautifully, and with his "Nautilus" build, went clean away from everything, taking the seas like a duck; whilst the rest, mostly of the *Ringleader* class, were diving and dipping into it considerably. Messrs. Hamilton and Tripp led the rest of the fleet, who all kept well up. Lieut. Smyth was the first to pass the first flag, G. M. Dare next, J. J. Dare third; the rest all getting past in very fair time from the start. Lieut. Smyth then went away with a great lead, but did not hold so good a wind as Julius Dare, whose China-rig now began to tell in the beat to windward, he tacking long before the rest, who all had to make a "long leg" down the bay before venturing to put their boat's noses round for flag-boat No. 2.

Messrs. Hamilton and G. M. Dare were dodging alongside each other for some time, the former overhauling the other several times, but, with the freshening breeze, Mr. Dare got clear, and tacked soon after Mr. Smyth. The rest were considerably to leeward forming a very pretty sight, with their white sails standing out against the dark sea and threatening sky, the breeze having freshened up considerably.

Mr. Smyth was again first round the next (No. 2) flag-boat, closely followed by Julius Dare, and, after a considerable interval, by G. M. Dare; Messrs. Tripp and Alfred Dare next, neck and neck, followed one by one, by the rest of the fleet. Mr. Alfred Smith had apparently got off on a cruise on his own account, off Homoco. In the run in, Lieut. Smyth again ran away from the China-rig, but who managed to get in three minutes astern. Mr. G. M. Dare, in the run in, also picked up considerably, making a fair third, followed, in a string, by Messrs. Tripp, Alfred Dare, Hamilton, Buckle, Dousdebbs, Drury, Kilby, and Hodgson; the latter two however, saving their time, and thus ranking fifth and sixth, making in all a well-sailed and capital race.

Lieut. Smyth got over the course by 6h. 2m., some four miles in three-quarters of an hour. This, with the boat to windward and nasty tumble of a sea, is remarkably good work. Moreover, to the credit of Yokohama canoeists may it be said, that, notwithstanding the fresh breeze and sea, not a single mishap of any sort occurred, either with sails, fouling, or capsizing, which shews the benefit of the frequent cruising in company, and that the energy displayed by the Commodore and Vice-Commodore, in keeping together the canoe fleet, has not been thrown away. This is more particularly shewn by the good nature displayed by many of the members of the fleet, who invariably muster when "anything is up," and go round the course although they know that they have but little chance of winning; thus proving that unselfishness, at any rate, forms a pleasing characteristic of many of our canoeists.—*J. G.*, Sept, 12th.

ANOTHER canoe race, of a novel character, is arranged for next Friday (18th) at 5 P.M. The conditions, which are rather "sensational," are as follows:—

First prize, a cup, presented by J. Rickett, jun., Esq. To start together from a position off the Y. U. Club, paddle to a stake-boat in front of the Grand Hotel, round it, jump overboard, and swim, towing or pushing canoe 100 yards to another stake-boat in shore, get in, and paddle back to starting point. Second prize, \$5 to second canoe, to be contributed by the two last canoes in, the last to pay \$3, and the last but one \$2. No handicap, and no intentional fouling allowed. Competitors to wear flannel trousers and jerseys, and winner to come up for the prize immediately after the race, to be presented on board the umpire's boat. Mr. A. W. Glennie will act as umpire, starter, judge, and referee, and his decision on all points will be final. Entries to be sent in to Mr. Glennie by noon on Thursday.—*J. G.*, Sept. 14th.

### SAILING RACE.

A race, for \$100, came off, on Saturday, between the *Tantivy* and the *Invincible*. The former is well known here—the latter is a Nagasaki boat of great reputation as a "light wind" boat; she is, in fact, a sailing machine with immense China sails, and a deep lead keel. The owner has, since she came here, about a month ago, sought a race with the Yokohama boat, but has always desired the advantage of a light wind. The race on Saturday was arranged, by the owner of *Tantivy* conceding this: the day being almost calm. It was past 1 P.M. when a start was agreed to. The course was the same as previously sailed by the *Zephyr* and *Tantivy*, about 18 miles. They got away at about 4.30 P.M., with a very light

easterly wind, and a dead beat to the lightship. The *Tantivy* gained a little in working up to Treaty point, where she was about 20 yards to windward. Here the other began to gain, got ahead, and soon went about, but not far enough out to make the light. The *Tantivy* held her reach until she could clear it. The wind at this moment shifted 3 points to the southward, which fluke allowed the *Invincible* to lay for the light on an easy bowline; the *Tantivy* being some distance behind. The former cleared the mark with a good lead, which she further improved in the run to the wreck of the *America*—when she was  $7\frac{1}{2}$  minutes ahead. The wind, since the shift, had improved in strength, almost to a gentle breeze; raising a small ripple on the water. The *Tantivy*, after rounding, hove round on the port tack; and having the wind abeam, got her balloon jib full for the first time, and then began to overhaul the other most rapidly. After passing the western mark, it was a dead beat past the town to the Lightship. Every yard the boats went it was clear that the China rigged one was out of the race. The first round (opposite the Y. U. Club) finished soon after 6.30, the *Tantivy* about 8 minutes ahead. She held on, and finished the second round at 8.30. The other gave up after completing the first round.—*J. G.*, Sept. 21st.

### TO-DAY'S BURGLARIES.

September 11th.

DURING last night, The Burglars, to the number of three, armed with swords, paid a visit to Messrs. Chipman, Stone & Co.'s premises. After tying up the *momban* they demanded the keys, but it was explained that they were kept on the Bluff, at the residence of one of the firm. This was a hardship indeed, but the premises seemed impregnable and therefore the attempt to enter them by force was not made. Being high-toned burglars, they came in *jin-riki-shas*, and, as they pointed out to the *momban*, they must have money to pay their fares—for, we know from the records of the old highway-robbery days how punctilious are the gentlemen of the road on such points. The poor *momban's* bedding, his clothes, and four *ryos* had therefore to be appropriated, but this of necessity, they being, as we have already mentioned, high-toned robbers, who would scorn to stoop to a dirty action. Thereupon they departed—as they came, in *jin-riki-shas*.

If we might be permitted to make a suggestion, we would throw out the hint to them that the jaunting cars which ply in our streets are to be engaged by the hour at a reasonable figure. These would be much more convenient, and still more high-toned, than *jin-riki-shas*; we want our Yokohama burglars to keep up the dignity of the Settlement.

No. 82, Messrs. W. Watson & Co.'s store, was last night visited by thieves, but the aspect of affairs was apparently not assuring, as they did not attempt to get inside, and only took away about 10 feet of zinc spouting from the Main Street front.

During Wednesday night, the *momban* of a house at No. 129 observed a European sneaking out of the front door with something bulky under his clothes. The alarm being raised, it was found that a hearth-rug was missing. The thief got away. Marks of boots were found on the plaster under the window.

Another attempt was made to enter Messrs. North, Thompson & Co.'s godown at No. 61, last night. The thieves managed to strip off the metal sheathing from the lower part of the door, and then gave up the job. We believe

this is the fourth visit this firm has lately received from thieves.

The *momban* of No. 24, Messrs. Hartley & Co.,—who have been twice before similarly visited within a fortnight—hearing a noise at one of the windows last night about 9 o'clock, ran round in time to see the robbers, who had been endeavouring to effect an entrance, decamp.

During last night, The Burglars broke into the godown of Messrs. Driscoll & Co., at No. 77, by wrenching off the very heavy padlock which secured the outer door. Sliding back the inner door, which is a heavy one and must have made some noise, nothing intervened between the robbers and the spoil. About two o'clock this morning, the *momban*, in going his rounds, came to the godown and thus interrupted the burglars, who had just got fairly into their work. They went off, leaving the alley way which leads to the godown strewn with all kinds of clothing material, which, but for the timely arrival of the *momban*, would doubtless have been carried off. Shortly after this, a Japanese policeman saw a Chinaman walking off with some goods, to his shop in Hattoba Street. A search-warrant was procured this morning, but of course nothing was found. Black cloths, silks, flannels, trowserings, &c., are missing, the value of which is set down at about \$500. This is the second time the godowns of Messrs. Driscoll & Co. have been tampered with. A European constable, who was in the vicinity at the time of the robbery, arrived on the spot just in time—to be too late.—*J. G.*, Sept., 12th.

An attempt was made, during the night, to remove a "Downton" pump which stands in the P. & O. Company's Compound. The thieves succeeded in unscrewing three of the nuts which secure it to the ground, and were apparently interrupted whilst operating on the fourth and last. They left behind a pair of "spanners," which are now lying at No. 15, awaiting a claimant.—*Idem*.

DURING last night the premises of Mr. A. Wylie, engineer, at No. 159 Swamp, were burglariously entered, and property to the value of \$700 abstracted from the Show-Room. The Burglars obtained ingress by prizing up the heavy shutters with some powerful lever, thereby drawing the bolt from the socket; a pane of glass was then broken and the window opened. The following is a list of the articles stolen:—Two rolls, insertion rubber, (Grey); one roll, red rubber  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick; one roll, brass wire gauze; one 2in. packed gun metal flange cock; 12 steam and vacuum gauges, marked Jno. Dewrance & Co.; one 12 in. twin-screw; 60 lbs. "C. Silvertown" packing, one in.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ; 60 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 60 ft.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., and 60 ft.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., India-rubber tubing, and one small clock. All the articles will be easily identified by the owner so that hopes are entertained of soon being able to recover all or part of the property. This time it is scarcely likely to be Japanese and if some of our friends "the loafers" could be induced to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," we should probably hear something about the robbery.—*J. G.*, Sept. 15th.

DURING LAST night, an office on lot 157 was burglariously entered and a considerable amount of property, more than three men could have carried, abstracted from the private compartment. The goods stolen were chiefly samples, as nothing else of importance was kept in the office. The same place was broken into four

months ago, and cleaned out; after which the owner had iron shutters and doors fitted up. Three days ago, an attempt was made to enter the premises, but the burglars must have been disturbed. Last night, an entrance was gained by breaking the door; the padlock had been tampered with, but had evidently foiled the efforts of the robbers, who then tried their skill on the iron door, which they smashed open. A Chinese boy went to open the office this morning, when he found everything in disorder. Information has been given to the police, but the owner of the property seems to have but slight hopes of ever again seeing his samples. He complained to Mr. Nakashima, who told him that, beside the native police, he had sixteen men going about the town, in plain clothes, armed with swords, whose business it was to watch the police, and that, as he did not think they were sufficient, he was going to employ several more.—*Idem*.

A BUNGALOW upon Lot No. 85 was also entered, early this morning, and a large mirror and a small clock were stolen from the parlour. The thieves entered by breaking the shutter of a small window at the side of the house. They were evidently Japanese, as they have left the marks of their *gelas*.—*Idem*.

THE BURGLARS have been out again in force, and visited no less than three places within the last two nights. The first from whom we heard of the marauders were Messrs. North, Thompson & Co., whose store at No. 79, was, last night or early this morning, again attacked. The thieves removed 4 laths from the venetian shutter of one of the side windows, and had loosened a pane of glass, by cutting at the sash outside, when they must have been disturbed, probably by the approach of a *momban*, with his thief-alarming clappers. This morning the shutters were found open, and a ladder was lying on the ground, directly under the window.

Woodruff and Co. have also again suffered from the *fraternity*. Mr. Woodruff rose this morning at half-past five o'clock, and, between that time and 9 A.M., his bed-room was entered, and a coat and \$10 stolen. There were some letters on the table, which were also taken, but were, at a later hour, returned by a coolie.

The night before last, about 9 o'clock in the evening, a gentleman named Nielson, of No. 119, went out to see a friend, living in the same compound, and returned at 10 A.M., when the first thing that attracted his attention was the absence of a pane of glass from the window, which was certainly in its place an hour previous. Upon entering the house he found that *our friends* the burglars had kindly paid him a visit, and not finding the occupant at home, had politely taken all the clothing &c. that 5 or 6 men could conveniently carry. Of course there were then no signs of his considerate visitors.

Under this head we have something a little pleasanter to speak about: the recovery of stolen property. It will be remembered that, last Monday night, the premises of Mr. Wylie, engineer, at No. 159, Swamp, were entered, and a considerable amount of property stolen. Last night the following articles: The India-Rubber, Brass Wire Gauze, and Packed Gun-Metal Flange cock, all identified by Mr. Wylie, were found by a Japanese boy in a private house at Ishikawa. The boy in question is a servant of Mr. Wylie. There will now be some hopes of finding a trace to some of the burglaries.—J. G., Sept. 18th.

FOUR JAPANESE burglars have been captured at Kanagawa, but not through the

vigilance of the police force. They had been on a *spree* to Kawasaki, and upon returning, late at night, with rather too much *saki* on board, one of them struck his wife with his sword and cut her across the face, which so enraged her that she gave information to the police.—*Idem*.

WE HOPE that soon we shall have to discard the heading which appears above, and that burglaries will, at all events, be but occasional items, and not an everyday subject of discourse. We have, however, another attempted robbery to record. Last night, the store of Messrs. Busch, Schraub & Co., Ship-Chandlers, No. 55A, was the place selected by the burglars. Luckily, since robbery has been rampant through the Settlement, the above firm have taken the precaution to put two padlocks upon their outer door, one being a patent and the other a small common brass pad-lock. The small lock was smashed to pieces, but the patent resisted the efforts of the burglars, although they have rendered it useless for the future, and, consequently, an entrance was not effected.—J. G., Sept. 19th.

IN our last night's issue we mentioned several articles which were taken from a private house at Ishikawa, and identified by Mr. Wylie as part of the property stolen from his store, No. 159. The police have taken into custody the occupant of the house in question, and also the inmates of a neighbouring domicile, who, alarmed, probably, by the judgment that was descending upon their friend, gave up the remainder of the stolen property, with the exception of a few small articles, worth \$3 or \$4, upon the first questions being put to them by the police. Mr. Wylie says that a Japanese customer first apprised him of the whereabouts of the stolen goods. The authorities will no doubt soon persuade the receivers of the various articles, by some of their well-known gentle means, to confess whence they became possessed of them, and thus there is good ground to suppose the neck of burglary, in Yokohama, is broken.—*Idem*.

LAST NIGHT, the premises of No. 226 Bluff, were chosen by the burglars as a place for attack; but, owing probably to the vigilance of the police, they did not effect an entrance. The owner says that, about once a fortnight, for some time past, attempts have been made to enter his house. The last time the burglars paid him a visit they were disturbed by the servants.—J. G., Sept. 22nd.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. Martin & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 108, was again broken into last night, but, luckily, since he was robbed a few weeks back, Capt. Martin has not bought another clock, and, therefore, with the exception of a few *tempos*, nothing was stolen. The burglars obtained ingress by breaking open the front window.—J. G., Sept. 23rd.

DURING last night, The Burglars tried to break open the front door of No. 1, Bluff, occupied by Mr. I. A. Sitwell, but were prevented effecting an entrance owing to the appearance of Mr. S. J. Stransome. They decamped, and the latter gentleman regrets that he did not allow them to enter, that he might have entertained them in an appropriate manner.

Also during the night, a thief effected an entrance into premises at No. 25, but was promptly chased all over the compound by Capt. Carst, and at last managed to jump over the fence at the back. He got away, leaving

behind, in his hurry, some boots and shoes which he had annexed, and a *zori*, which latter, being of no use to the captor, will be returned to him on personal application at No. 25. Captain Carst went out into the street and searched for a policeman for some time. He says none was to be found. Extraordinary, isn't it?

Here is something still more extraordinary, a tale of an honest *jin-riki-sha* man.

Early this morning, the conductor of one of those useful vehicles, on his way across *Maida-bashi*, the second bridge over the Creek, picked up the following articles, which in all probability were dropped by a thief on the appalling (because so unusual) sight of a live policeman; the owner may perhaps be able to identify them:—1 piece billiard cloth; 3 white musquito nets; 1 coloured bed curtain; 5 long window curtains, of various colours; 3 white jumpers, similar to those worn by American men-of-war's men, and 2 pair of sailor's white trousers. The clothing and the musquito nets were clean and wet, and appeared as if they might have just been taken off a clothes' line. The whole of the articles are deposited at the Ken-cho, until claimed.

If there's any city, or town, or settlement, in these parts—or anywhere else—which can produce as good, and successful, and daring, and mean an assortment of burglars as we've got in Yokohama, and as useless a lot of dummies—we mean police—just let it trot 'em out, and we'll throw up our hand in disgust.—J. G., Sept. 9th.

During last night, The Burglars broke into Messrs. F. G. Woodruff & Co.'s premises at No. 26, and abstracted a quantity of preserved meats and other stores and an umbrella. Entrance was gained through a small window at the side. Some short while ago, the premises were burglariously entered and a quantity of soiled linen which had been sent ashore from a vessel to be washed was stolen. A pair of socks bearing a mark similar to that on the stolen linen was picked up this morning outside of the store, which leads to the supposition that the former thief and the latter may be one and the same person. A boy whom Messrs. Woodruff suspected has been discharged to-day from their employ.

A pane of glass was (also last night) removed from the window of a private office at Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co.'s, and some Japanese gold coins taken away. We hear of no further loss having been sustained.

There was a robbery at No. 129 last night, we understand; as yet we have been unable to obtain the particulars.—J. G., Sept. 10th.

The following captures were made by the Police last week.

11th September	Caught one thief.
12th	" " one do.
13th	" " one do.
14th	" " { one do.
	four burglars (Gado)
	forceible robbery.
15th	" " two thieves.
16th	" " { one burglar.
	one thief.
18th	" " { one do.
	five burglars.

—*Idem*.

LAST night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a shed near the Shinbashi Railway Station. It consumed a large quantity of stores, but the rolling-stock was removed without having sustained any injury.—J. G., Sept. 10th.

FOR VERY many months, the columns of the Yokohama Press have teemed with reports of burglaries and robberies, and, lately, the matter has become of so aggravated a nature that our chronicle of such events, under the head of "To-day's Burglaries," has come to be looked for quite as a matter of course; as one would turn to the shipping columns naturally expecting to find the arrivals and departures. Letters to the newspapers and to the Municipal Authorities, and direct appeals from the sufferers in person to the officials, having failed to procure any amelioration of this disgraceful condition of affairs, a suggestion which was made in the *Gazette* a few days ago, that an appeal be made to the Consuls is now in course of being carried into effect. The subjoined address to the Board of Consuls we recommend to the notice of the public, who are invited to add their names to it as soon as convenient, that it may be presented at an early date. Copies of the address lie at the Clubs for signature.

#### TO THE HONOURABLE BOARD OF CONSULS, YOKOHAMA.

GENTLEMEN,—The Undersigned, Landholders and Householders of Yokohama, respectfully call the attention of your Honourable Board to the defective police arrangements of the Settlement; in consequence of which, robberies are every day taking place, and, every night, burglaries are effected, without any of the culprits being taken by the police. Several of the undersigned have already been victims of the thievish fraternity, whose operations being carried on with great success and with perfect impunity, an extension, rather than a diminution of them, is the result; and it is impossible to say who will be the next sufferers. We therefore strongly request that your Honourable Board will bring this matter under the notice of the Japanese Authorities, in such a manner as may lead to the greater efficiency of the police and the immediate rectification of the grievance.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient, humble servants.

Yokohama, September 18th, 1874.

THIS afternoon, a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, to take into consideration the insufficiently protected state of the Foreign Settlements, as evidenced by the frequent burglaries.

The chair was taken at 3 o'clock by Mr. A. J. Wilkin.

The gentlemen present were: Messrs. A. Winstanley, Hooper, H. Cope, Strachan, Wylie, T. Walsh, Howell, Stewart, Boulet, Purvis, Pratt, L. Davis, P. Bohm, A. Mitchell, North, Hohnholz, Harmand, Isaacs, Rickett, Pfoundes, Cocking and Singleton.

The small attendance of those expected to take an interest in the matter before the meeting, may, perhaps, be accounted for by their having signed the memorial presented to the Board of Consuls on Saturday last.

The Chairman opened the meeting by a few remarks, showing how inefficiently the settlements were protected, and said that already complaints had been made to the Governor, who had promised to obtain a reinforcement of 100 men, and also to put a larger number of police on duty at night, and make a decrease of those on day duty. In answer to a request that persons going about with parcels at night-time might be stopped, the Governor had said that the law of Japan did not authorise parties

being taken up on suspicion, and that therefore the police had to be very careful.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting:—

Moved by Mr. Hooper, and seconded by Mr. Strachan,

That the frequent burglaries now occurring are to be attributed to the inadequacy of the native police force for the foreign settlements.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wylie, and seconded by Mr. North,

That it is desirable to urge upon the Japanese government, through the medium of the Board of Consuls, the necessity of an increase of the police force, and a thorough patrol of the foreign settlements; and especially the examination of suspicious characters crossing the bridges during the night.

Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Cope, and seconded by Mr. Pistorius,

That a committee of five be appointed, who shall place themselves in communication with the Board of Consuls, and act generally on behalf of the foreign community, in this matter; reporting progress from time to time, through the newspapers, and, if necessary, by summoning a public meeting.

This proposition was unanimously carried, and the following gentlemen elected to serve on the committee: Messrs. T. Walsh, P. E. Pistorius, E. G. Vouillemont, A. Evers, and A. J. Wilkin.

After a few general remarks the meeting was brought to a close, with the usual vote of thanks to the chair, at 4 o'clock.

#### SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

It was one of the best compliments ever paid to a religious institution, when a little boy described it as "the society that takes care of the children;" and we have some pleasure in thinking that Yokohama might be described as a community that takes care of its children. For many years past we have had the benefit of a well-conducted Sunday-school, sustained chiefly by Missionary ladies, though others have co-operated, both in the teaching, and in the ever-to-be-remembered Christmas Trees. And now, quite a list might be made out of the various schools which are sustained here, suited to the wants of all the children amongst us; except, perhaps, the class of growing boys, who need classical or commercial training. The number of these does not suffice for the support of a higher-grade school, although the situation of Yokohama is well adapted for the purpose. Previous efforts in this direction, however, shew that until the population of our settlement is greatly increased by those who are minded to make themselves "at home" here, a good old-fashioned boy's grammar school cannot be looked for.

The above remarks are suggested by the little incident of observing yesterday, the whirling along of some dozen or so of *jin-riki-shas* filled with the children of what is called the "Parsonage School," all full of life and spirits, and anticipating the delights of a day in the country. We understand that they had their Pic-nic and their plays in the ground of the Temple at Boken-ji, and got home late in the afternoon, tired, of course, but without trouble or accident. Those who contribute time, trouble or material in such heathful excursions promote the happiness of children in a most commendable manner, and deserve the best thanks of our community.

ON MONDAY, at 5 p.m., a meeting of Englishmen will be held at the Y. U. Club, to arrange for a crew to pull in the International Race, which will take place on, or about, the 10th proximo.

WE RECENTLY mentioned the fact, reported in Tokai, that the Satsuma clan had offered patriotic assistance to the government in the present crisis. It will be seen that this spirit is not confined to that clan. From Tochigi Ken we learn that the Shizoku of the former Daimio Akimoto, having heard of the probability of war between China and Japan, have held meetings, the first of which was attended by about 350 of them, and which have daily increased in numbers. The result of the meetings is the following memorial to the Kencho:

"We humbly present this memorial. We have lately heard that a question has broken out with China, respecting the expedition to Formosa: and that Mr. Okubo, Naimukiyo and Sangi (Home Minister and Privy Councillor), has been sent on an embassy to China, for the purpose of preserving the peace. But, under present circumstances, it is better to have war; or we shall create contempt abroad and trouble at home, and at length, unless we put the whole Empire of China under our power, we shall decline and make as poor an appearance as Poland in Europe. Indeed, upon this one effort the existence or destruction of our Empire depends. And thus we cannot restrain our mortification, our sorrow, and our anger.

"When we were the vassals of Akimoto, our lord educated us in military arts and literature, that we might serve the Empire; and he always told us that military arts and literature are the foundation of loyalty and filial piety. Not forgetting these words, we fought in our Mikado's cause, at the time of the revolution. On the eve of a war with China, we assemble in league under the name of volunteers; and we hope we shall become instruments of brightening the power of the Empire abroad, even at the risk of our lives, according to the instruction of our former lord. We desire earnestly to be added to the military forces, and to march to some battle-field in China.

"Victory in battle depends on the general. But it is very difficult to find a suitable person for a general. Saigo and Itagaki, the late Sangi, are men of wisdom and ability, who would be approved of as generals by the whole Empire. What is the reason that Saigo is allowed to live in retirement, without discharging any public duties? He should be quickly employed in military duty by special order from the Mikado. Then, marching under his command, the troops of the Empire will lay waste China. If this is not done, the people will doubt his treatment by the government, and in the end this will lead to defeat. We cannot, therefore, remain silent.

"With fear and trembling, we humbly request you to present our Memorial to His Majesty the Emperor.

KIROKU TAIZO, } *Shizoku.*  
HOSHINO SAKUMA, }

Representing the Shizoku and Volunteers."

To NABESHIMA,

Kenrei of Tochigi.

2nd September, 1874.

THE inquiry into the death of R. M. Bevell, was finished about half-past 5 this afternoon. The following is the verdict:—We, the undersigned, sitting as a jury, to enquire into the cause of death of R. M. Bevell, do find that the deceased came to his death from an overdose of morphia, administered by himself; and from wounds inflicted by his own hand, with a pen-knife, while under the influence of the poison. We further find that the deceased had been for several days labouring under great mental agitation.—Sept. 17th.



LAST NIGHT, a Temperance Meeting was held at the Hall, No. 86, but, owing no doubt to the attractions of Signor Chiarini's Circus Troupe, the attendance was not, by any means, good. The Rev. E. W. Syle spoke a few words upon the excitement and evil caused by drink; showing forcibly how attractive alcoholic drinks must be to the habitual drunkard, and proving, by various arguments, that excitement is the principle end in view when a man, especially a sailor off a long voyage, goes to a public house with the determination to have a "drunk"; to leave, for a time, the sameness and monotony of life, and enter a world of dreamland. The reverend gentleman spoke also of the danger of the excitement of all games of chance, but advocated the practice of games of skill.

Several temperance songs were sung, and, in a few words, Mr. J. Y. Henderson, told how well the "Total Abstinence Society" was progressing, and spoke hopefully of the cause for the future.

The meeting closed about quarter past 10 o'clock.—J. G., Sept. 18th.

WE are requested to publish the following correspondence:—

Yokohama, 31st August, 1874.

SIRS.—We beg to draw your attention to the serious annoyance and inconvenience experienced by the Residents of this settlement from the noise and shouting made by the coolies employed in drawing loads along the streets.

The grievance is a real not a sentimental one. The noise begins at an hour which, if not claimed by rest, many desire to devote to occupations demanding all obtainable quiet, and it continues incessantly throughout the day to the disturbance of necessary business conference, which it is often so excessive as to interrupt entirely.

We would therefore respectfully request you to draw the attention of the local Japanese authorities to this subject, and obtain from them the abolition of this very unnecessary and irritating evil.

We have, &c.

(Signatures of the Residents)

To the Members of the Consular body  
(enumerated.)

KONGELIGT DANSK GENERAL CONSULATE.

Yokohama, 29th July, 1874.

NAKASHIMA NOBUYUKI, Esq., *Kenrei*.

SIR,

We have the honour to solicit your attention to a matter in respect to which frequent complaints are made by members of the foreign community. We allude to the nuisance caused by the cries of coolies and labourers in the streets of the foreign settlement. At most, if not indeed at all, the Treaty Ports in China this nuisance, which existed at one time in as great a degree as it now exists here, has been either altogether suppressed or at least so controlled as no longer to constitute a nuisance, and there is no reason why the same good result should not be obtained here. The most prominent annoyance under this heading is the noise made by coolies when dragging carts or carrying burdens through the settlement.

A Regulation simply worded, having for its object the repression of these noises, would be gladly welcomed by the entire foreign community. The enforcing of the Regulation could be entrusted to the Police who should begin by warning offenders, and if the utter-

ance of the noise complained of, is persisted in, punishment in the shape of a small fine would meet the requirements of the case. The police however should not be authorized to levy the fine but simply to report the offender to the authorities.

At first the Regulation will probably only be enforced with difficulty, but if the police are alive in the matter the nuisance will either cease altogether or become so mitigated that there will be no further complaints on the part of Foreigners.

We have, &c., &c.

Signed by,

E. DE BAVIER.

OSCAR COLLEAU.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON,

*H. B. M.'s Consul,*

*Actg. Austro Hung. Consul.*

R. W. IRWIN,

*Actg. Hawaiian Consul.*

GEO. N. MITCHELL,

*U. S. Vice Consul.*

GUSTAVUS FARLEY.

*H. I. R. M.'s Actg. V. Consul.*

[TRANSLATION.]

Kanagawa, 12th August, 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed to me by the Consular Board on the 29th July, with regard to the shouts of cart-coolies in the foreign settlement and asking me to make some regulations to suppress the nuisance.

These shouts enable the coolies to keep step with each other, to put out their strength together, and greatly ease their labour; they vary also according to circumstances with the view of preventing accidents. It would, therefore, be a very difficult matter for the Kencho to issue a notification stopping the practice.

I also beg to say that useless shouting to the annoyance of others has been prohibited, and I will see that more strict attention be paid to the order.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) NAKASHIMA NOBUYUKI,

*Kanagawa Ken no Kami,*

*Dairo SANTO NAOTO, Sanji.*

To E. BRENWALD, Esq.,

*Chairman of the Board of Consuls.*

YESTERDAY, a canoe race, of rather a novel character, came off at 5 o'clock, starting from a position opposite the Y. U. Club. The conditions were given last Tuesday. The weather was exceptionally fine and calm, and a better evening could not have been selected, that is, for the canoeists, for, if there had been a little "joggle" on there might have been more fun for the spectators, the number of whom, both afloat and ashore, was unusually large. A great number started, Messrs. Thomas, Alfred Dare, J. J. Dare, and Tripp noticeably leading. Mr. Thomas was the first to round the first stake-boat, and Alfred and J. J. Dare next. As each one rounded he jumped overboard, and pushed his canoe to the next stake-boat. J. J. Dare and Alfred Dare then took the lead, and the rest were all swimming in a batch. J. J. Dare was the first to regain his canoe, and went away with a lead of some lengths, but Alfred Dare fouled the bow and hawser of the 2nd stake-boat. The rest were following in

straggling order, the swim having somewhat taxed their powers, and considerable amusement was caused by the repeated efforts of some of the stouter canoeists to recover their seats. Julius Dare, who had too great a start for the others to overhaul him, came in first, and Alfred Dare second; the rest were considerably astern, and so scattered, that it would be difficult to give their order. Messrs. Henley and Jones, being the two last, had to pay the second prize.—J. G., Sept. 19th.

YESTERDAY MORNING, a deputation waited on H. E. Nakashima Nobuyuki, the Kenrei, in reference to the insecurity of property in the settlements. The Kenrei promised to do all in his power to effect an improvement; to apply to the Central Government for the addition of another 100 men to the force; and to consult with the superintendent of police, as to the expediency of increasing the force on night-duty and making a corresponding decrease of those on day-duty. At present, there are five police stations in the settlement, including the large barracks; and four more on the Bluff. The force consists of 400 men; 200 of them are paid by the Central Government, for the protection of the foreign settlements, and the remaining 200, for the protection of the Japanese part of the town, are paid by the native community. This number, however, has been lately reduced, by 20 or 30 men, owing to the increased rate of wages now ruling; and a further deduction must be made for those on the sick list, or absent on leave. Thus there remains, say about 120 men, available for duty in the settlements; and, if these are divided into watches of 6 hours each, and allowances be made for officers, there will be only twenty-five men actually on duty at one time, both on the Bluff and in the foreign settlement proper. The cost, per annum, of maintaining the police force in the foreign settlements is \$20,000.

The *Herald*, in an article, respecting the police force, in their issue of last Wednesday, stated that the European constables were only "useful to pick up deserters from ships." This we are by no means prepared to say, for the Municipal Director, stated that there were not enough European police, and that they were not strong enough to cope with the burglars.—J. G., Sept. 19th.

THIS MORNING, another trial took place of the magnificent "Silsby" steam fire engine. A lengthened description of which has appeared in our columns. We need only say, now, that it is the most beautiful and compact piece of mechanism of the kind that we have seen, either of American or European manufacture. A trial came off, some six or seven weeks ago, when, with 60 lbs. of steam, two 1½ in. jets of water were thrown, horizontally 165, feet. On that occasion, Mr. Comstock, the Agent of the Silsby Co., got steam up in 4 minutes. The engine was tried to-day at the request of some Japanese gentlemen, and proved quite a success, pleasing all parties. Steam was not generated so quickly as on the previous trial, owing to fact that the man who laid the fire had not put sufficient wood into the furnace. It was therefore 12 minutes before the gauge showed 10 lbs., upon which low pressure the engine was started. In 20 minutes, with 60 lbs. of steam, two streams of water were thrown as far and as high as on the previous occasion. This splendid machine is valued at \$8,500; the engine alone at \$6,000.—J. G., Sept. 24th.

To-day, His Majesty the Mikado entertained the Foreign Ministers at Hama Go Ten.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN INQUIRY was held, on the 8th instant, at 5 o'clock, P.M. at the International Hotel, before Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General, and two assessors, into the cause of death of Richard M. Bevell, who died yesterday morning at that hotel, from wounds inflicted and poison administered, it was supposed, by his own hand.

Messrs. W. L. Clarke and J. Mendelson were duly sworn as assessors, and the inquest was opened.

G. T. M. Purvis, sworn:—This morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, I was called by my chief-steward, who informed me that Mr. Bevell had cut his throat in his room. I immediately sent in all directions for doctors, and, after a short time, Dr. Elliot came to the hotel, and, with me, went to the room of the deceased, whom we found lying on his bed, groaning, with a wound in his throat, and insensible. The doctor made an examination, and found a number of wounds on the breast. I searched the room, and, on the dressing-table, found the remains of a bottle of morphia, and, on the wash-stand, a tumbler with morphia on the rim of it. On searching the clothes of the deceased I found, in his coat pocket, a small pistol, loaded. Mr. Bevell died in my presence, and Dr. Putsey, of the Marines, and Dr. McDonnell, arrived shortly before his death. He had been staying at the hotel for 4 or 5 days. I did not touch his effects, but several things which were lying about I had put into boxes, and I took possession of his watch, chain, and rings, and have them safe. I saw him last about half-past ten last night, sitting in his room. I went round the hotel, as usual, to see if all was right, and, on passing his door saw him sitting at the table as if writing, and, on returning, I bid him "good-night," to which he replied "good-night." That is the last I saw of him alive. I saw him yesterday forenoon. Another gentleman saw him later than I did last night. Mr. Bevell did not live at the hotel altogether, he only came there to sleep. There was a bundle of accounts lying on the table.

To a Juror:—It was 10 or 12 minutes after I sent that Dr. Elliot arrived.

Dr. W. St. George Elliot, sworn:—I am a physician, but not in practice. A messenger came to my house this morning, and told me that I was wanted at the International Hotel; that Mr. Bevell had cut his throat. I went immediately, and entered the room with Capt. Purvis. I found deceased lying on his bed, with his clothes covered with blood, and apparently in a dying condition. I felt his pulse, and it was very feeble. I listened over his right lung, which was perfectly healthy. In the region of the heart there were 37 stabs, and immediately under the surface there was a great deal of irritation. I did not probe the wounds, so I cannot tell their depth. Two of them have penetrated the lung. There was some tumefaction round the wounds on the throat, and round one or two of those on the breast. The insignificance of the wounds induced me to look for some other cause of death. About this time Capt. Purvis found a bottle containing morphia, and, as we found the capsule lying on the floor, we concluded it had been an original package, one-eighth of an ounce. It was about half empty, or about 30 grains taken out. An ordinary dose is an eighth of a grain. Attempts were made to resuscitate deceased with brandy, but he was not able to swallow it. The beating of his heart became more and more indistinct. About this time the other two physicians arrived, and deceased died soon afterwards. In moving the body

from the bed to the floor we found the pen-knife with which he is supposed to have inflicted the wounds. The knife is in the room. My opinion is that death was caused by morphia, and the passage of the air and blood through the lung. I cannot judge when he took the morphia, but I think he took it at different times during the night. I think if he took it all in one night it would cause death. It was the powder of morphia. There was nothing to indicate the cause of death. When I first saw deceased I dressed the wounds. His lungs were not sufficiently obstructed in their action to account for his condition. I knew the deceased; I came from Nagasaki and Kobe with him, but I have not seen him for three or four years. Thirty grains of morphia would kill a healthy man in 4 or 5 hours. It is possible, but not probable, with some poisons, that a man may take too much, so that it will become an emetic, but it is not so with an opiate. I think he had cut his throat with the same instrument that he inflicted the wounds with. There were no arteries cut. There were some buises about his throat, as if he had attempted to throttle himself. I had not attended him for any complaint or disease.

Coroner:—Was there anything in addition to the fact that 30 grains of morphia were missing from the package to indicate that deceased died from the effects of morphia?

Dr. Elliot:—If there had been no wounds I should have said he was suffering from some narcotic poison.

Coroner:—If a man were afflicted with a fatal disease, and should take morphia enough to produce the outward symptoms you saw in this case, could it be said with any certainty that he died from poison?

Dr. Elliot:—Not certainly.

Coroner:—Then the symptoms exhibited by him might have been exhibited without death being produced by poison? You must understand me, Dr. Elliot, I do not wish to compromise you, and the reason I am so particular is that, for the sake of his family, the true cause of death should be known.

Dr. Elliot:—No, it could not. I am of opinion that morphia caused death. The indications that I saw to-day are such as always result in death. I should say the wounds were made some hours before I saw deceased. The mental condition of a man after taking morphia would depend entirely upon the quantity taken. One of the effects of small doses is purely stimulating. It is not likely he took it in small doses. After taking all the morphia (30 grains) I think he would have command of his senses for half an hour. I never heard of a man who had been given to drink taking morphia. I should say the wounds were inflicted about four hours.

Dr. Henry MacDonnell, sworn:—I am a physician at the British Naval Hospital. About 10 o'clock this morning, a messenger came to my house and told me that Mr. Bevell had cut his throat. I went to the International Hotel, and Dr. Putsey, who was with me at the time, accompanied me. Deceased was lying on the bed, and apparently dying. I went over to the hospital for some restoratives, and when I returned Mr. Bevell was dead. I examined his body and found several punctured wounds on his chest. The majority of them were over an inch and a half in depth. I saw the knife found. The body was taken from the bed on to the verandah, and, in searching the clothes, the pen-knife was found. It was closed. I also saw the bottle of morphia. In my opinion, internal hemorrhage

produced death. When a man takes an opiate there are several indications, such as,—heat of skin, feeble pulse, giddiness, drowsiness, sound sleep, coma, and, in nearly all cases, contraction of the pupil. There were no such indications. He was insensible; that was one sign. I think he could not have taken 30 grains of morphia without producing all, or most of the symptoms. I have not had much experience with regard to poisoning. I have known one case of poisoning by morphia. I have had occasion to use it. I could not form any opinion about the length of time the wounds had been made.

To a Juror:—When I went to the hospital I was away 5 minutes. I did not make an examination of the body before I went.

The inquest was then adjourned until 4 o'clock to-day. The Coroner and Jury proceeded to view the body, which was lying in a dressing room adjoining the chamber lately occupied by Mr. Bevell, and it was again searched, when 66 cents in Japanese money was taken from the trowsers pocket. The small pen-knife was shown to the Coroner and Jury; it is about 2 inches in length when closed. Upon the table in the bedroom were lying a bundle of accounts belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co., and a piece of paper, upon which was written, in almost illegible characters:—

"My dear Mr. Irwin,

I forgot to call to-day will you kindly tell ——— to do do ———"

Here the letter ended incoherently. It was signed,

"Yours very faithfully,

R. M. BEVELL."

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the inquiry into the cause of death of Richard M. Bevell was resumed at the International Hotel, before Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General, and Messrs. W. L. Clark and S. Mendelson, assessors.

Dr. W. H. Putsey, sworn:—I am a Surgeon in the British Royal Navy. I have heard the evidence of Dr. McDonnell, and I quite agree with all he said. I could not give any opinion as to the mental condition of the deceased, but from the writing found on his table (letter to Mr. Irwin produced) I should judge that he had been drinking very hard, and, if he had been drinking hard, he would be deranged. A man who had taken morphia would be powerless to do anything, unless he did it directly after taking it; but he would have a disinclination to do anything at all. The intoxicating liquors would cause him to write incoherently. I should think the writing produced would indicate that the writer was suffering from the effects of a debauch, and consequently from diseased brain. When I heard of the bottle of morphia being found I looked for some symptoms of poisoning, but I only found that the pupils were slightly contracted. This, and the fact of the bottle being found, were the only evidences of his having taken morphia. There were two other symptoms that were wanting; the first,—the eyelids were open: they are closed in opium poisoning; and the second,—the skin was cool and dry: in opium poisoning the skin is covered with perspiration. I consider that I made a close examination of the wounded parts, and I counted 24 punctured wounds reaching downwards and backwards. Three of them had penetrated the chest wall, communicating with its cavity,

first disclosed by the contents of an intercepted letter, from one of the leaders at Ma Ch'ang to another at Hsin Ch'eng. It was the intention of the insurgents, according to this letter, to march upon Tientsin simultaneously from both these camps, on the 19th inst., capture and hold the place, and put all the foreigners to death. The letter giving the above information was intercepted on the 14th inst., and the facts were immediately sent to Li Hung-chang, who issued prompt orders for the apprehension of a number of suspected parties. It was the expectation of the leaders that, as soon as the rebel standard should be hoisted over the walls of Tientsin, the whole body of Li Hung-chang's Southern soldiery would join them, as they are known to be exceedingly hostile to foreigners. The Viceroy's detectives were soon upon the scent of their game, and, on the day following the receipt of this extraordinary disclosure, seven of the ringleaders were arrested at an obscure Chinese inn near the western suburbs of the city; and, on the day following that, six more were brought in irons from the camp of Hsin Ch'eng, escorted by a strong body of soldiers from the Viceroy's guard. The leader of the revolt, General Whang, made good his escape, and is still at large.

The badge adopted by these rebels is a white turban, and their standard is a white flag bearing this inscription, (Hsin An.) Quite a number of these flags have been captured.

The men who are under arrest are being secretly tried by a Military Commission, in the city of Tientsin. So far, only one of them has been forced to confess. He says the object of the attack was to plunder Tientsin and to kill all the foreigners. It is claimed by the Chinese that this movement is not political; that it is organized by a band of bad characters, and that loot is their object. Of this, time will be the safest judge.

There is a singular fact in connection with this affair, viz., that the local officials, one and all, so far as I can learn, profess entire ignorance of what is going on. I suppose there is a reason for their reticence. It will be an awkward thing for the Viceroy if he should be called to task by his Imperial Master, for this misconduct on the part of his favorite troops. And here it should be added that every confidence is felt in the Viceroy's fidelity toward foreigners in this movement. Whatever may be its extent or result, there is no doubt as to the position of Li Hung-chang. His loyalty to the present dynasty, his courage, and his ability to deal with refractory subjects, give great promise of a satisfactory solution of this troublesome looking affair. But, from the knowledge of Chinese character which past experience has given us, it would seem the part of wisdom to keep ourselves in readiness, prepared to defend ourselves, without depending too much upon others.

The gunboats *Curlew*, *Hornet* and *Sobol* are here; and I believe that the English, American, and French Consuls have each asked for reinforcements.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

The Japanese Embassy still remain here, and the duration of their stay will probably depend on contingencies. I hear that they have despatched a courier to the capital, and that his return is expected before any further movement will be made.

It is noteworthy that, when the Ambassador was landing, on the 1st inst., the Japa-

nese sailors manned yards and cheered in true man-o'-war fashion. The Consuls called upon the Ambassador during the course of the day, and a gentleman ranking as a secretary of the Embassy visited the Custom's Taoutae at 5 p.m., to inform him of the arrival of the Embassy and of his Excellency's intention to proceed to Peking on public business. The Secretary's call was returned on the following day by the Taoutae. I am not aware that he saw the Ambassador. When the resident Japanese minister, Mr. Yanagiwara, called on the Governor-General, Li Hung-chang, while en route for his post at Peking, Li returned his call by sending two subordinate people belonging to the Chinese Merchants' Steamer Company. I fancy the Ambassador is not likely, therefore, to place himself in the position of not having his call returned by the Governor-General. Li Hung-chang must now feel that his cool reception of Mr. Yanagiwara was a mistake which is likely to react against him, and it does not raise him in the eyes of his countrymen at Tien-tsin.

The common talk amongst the Chinese, high and low, is entirely touching the Japanese action in Formosa. It is evident to every one that they consider the position taken up by Japan as a gross insult, and that they would gladly see the honour of China vindicated by force. Everywhere we hear of all kinds of preparations being made to drive the Japanese out of Formosa. At present, however, it is like the whale fighting the sword fish. The Japanese are, undoubtedly, masters of the position at this moment; and the Chinese are now paying the penalty for their ignorance and conceit in fancying that the few and inefficient foreign appliances they have acquired were, at the present day, sufficient for measures of offence or defence against the least powerful of foreign nations. We now see that all the wretched wooden men-of-war, built at Shanghai and Foochow, can be completely overawed by a couple of Japanese ironclads, so that China is at the mercy of Japan. Till lately, to listen to the talk of the mandarins, one would have thought they were able to fight a European nation like France. China is the whale, and Japan the sword fish, and their respective positions are likely to be maintained until the Chinese Government at Peking determines that its military and naval mandarins shall be instructed in the art of war in the same way as the military and naval officers of European Powers. The whole military and naval system of China requires to be organized on the European model, ere she will be able to compete against even the small country of Japan. I am decidedly of opinion that even such an apparently trivial matter as dress is a condition of weakness. Until China abolishes the black satin boots, mandarin hats, and long dresses for her army and navy, and adopts European dress for these forces, she will compel her men to fight at a disadvantage. The mandarin dress makes the military and naval officers like men with the half of the body in sacks, unable to make use of their limbs. The Japanese naval officers and men are smart and sailor-like, and I believe their military are also uniformed in a neat and serviceable style, after the European pattern.

Two Japanese were arrested yesterday on the road from Peitang to Peking, as travelers without passports, and were brought to Tien-tsin. It is probable that, under different conditions, they would have been allowed to

proceed, but in any case exception can hardly be taken to their arrest. They are so particular in requiring foreigners who travel in Japan to be furnished with passports, that it is surprising they should place themselves in a position to be challenged for the same fault.

One of the Japanese sailors had a round with a Chinese soldier on the bund last night. The Chinaman got an awful thrashing, and the incident may perhaps be taken as prophetic and premonitory.

As to the recent threatened revolt amongst the soldiers, Li's promptness has, for the present at least, overawed the malcontents. The officials, I understand, still profess ignorance of the whole affair; but it is positively known that over 700 soldiers left the camp above Taku, taking their arms with them. Some people call this desertion, but the wholesale character of the movement, and attendant circumstances, lead to an impression that it is something more. It is idle to say that there is not, and has not been, deep and widespread disaffection among the soldiers. Many among them are now ripe for mischief, and ready to coalesce with men of their class outside the "service"; and if ever there is another scene of bloodshed here, it will most likely come from that cause.—*Idem*.

Sept. 3rd, 1874.

September 1st.

An interesting event transpired here today. At 9 o'clock A.M., a Japanese war vessel arrived, bearing His Excellency Okubo, his secretaries and attachés, and accompanied by Admiral Ito, of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The news that the Ambassador's frigate *Rio-jio-kan* had arrived outside Taku bar, reached here yesterday, creating a lively flutter in official circles in the city. An active interest has been manifest here in everything Japanese of late, but this has been greatly intensified within a day or two, so that, when the little gunboat, flying the Mikado's banner from its fore, came steaming up the reach this morning, she was greeted by a large and curious, if not an appreciative, assemblage, principally of Chinese.

Shortly after his arrival, the Ambassador was conducted to the residence of the American Consul, Mr. Sheppard, whose guest he will remain during his sojourn in Tien-tsin. The number of attachés accompanying the Embassy is unusually large, and I believe there has been some difficulty in finding suitable accommodation for them on shore. It is not known how long the Embassy will remain in Tien-tsin, but there is, somehow, an impression abroad that they will be here for some days yet. No official communications or interchanges of any kind have passed, as yet, between the Ambassador and Li Hung-chang. But it is hardly time for overtures from either side. About to-morrow, or the day after, we shall begin to see a stir amongst the *ting-chais* and yamen underlings, and pretty soon after that we will see a great cavalcade winding its way to the viceroy's yamen; there will be much bowing and scraping there, some flowery things will be said, there will be tea and champagne, and fruits and watermelon seeds, and then conversation will insensibly drift from "the set phrase of peace" to matter in Formosa, and then — *Idem*.

August, 29th, 1874.

Nothing important has transpired within the past few days, concerning the threatened

revolt amongst the Viceroy's soldiers. Reports of desertions in large numbers from the camps between here and Taku, still continue; but there is every indication that the danger from an organized conspiracy is now past, and that, for the present at least, there is little probability of any serious disturbance. The excitement and feeling of insecurity which these rumors produced have subsided, but there remains the unpleasant conviction that so long as large bodies of soldiers are quartered in this vicinity, we are exposed to more or less danger from that source. The Chinese officials still affect an utter ignorance of what has been going on. They admit that a few of the soldiers have deserted, but pretend to know nothing of any attempt to revolt.

General Wu, commander of the Chinese forces in this district, is dangerously ill. He is at present occupying the house of the German Consul, (who is absent), where he is being treated by Dr. Fraser. His disease is dropsy, and it is believed he will live but a short time.

The Japanese Ambassador is daily expected to arrive here.—*Idem*.

We are informed that negotiations are progressing with the Japanese for the sale of the steamer *Glengyle*. We do not give this out as a fact, but our authority is good, and there is nothing particularly improbable about it.—*Evening Gazette*.

The Japanese transport *Takaisago-maru* (late P. & O. S. S. *Della*) was observed, on the afternoon of the 7th, to get up steam, and in the afternoon she went down the river on her way, we believe, for Tien-tsin. The *Yong Pao*, a Chinese gunboat which came into port the day previous to the arrival of the *Takaisago-maru*, also got up steam, and, soon after, followed the Japanese vessel. It is evident that each side is keeping a watchful eye upon the other, and we are not surprised that the Taku defenders declined to be caught napping. We understand that the *Takaisago-maru*, being a swifter vessel than any of those in commission, has been detached for the conveyance of the Embassy and suite to Nagasaki, on the conclusion of the present negotiations. As the S. S. *Haining* was coming down the Peiho, she was requested to stop between the Taku Forts and Tien-tsin, to enable a Japanese gentleman, a passenger on board, to visit his Excellency the ambassador, who was in the *Moshinkan*, which also stopped.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

With reference to the recruiting in Hong-kew, for the Chinese army in Formosa, it appears that few, if any, besides Cantonese and Soochow men were accepted. In the French Settlement, recruiting has also been brisk for a week past, but was conducted in so quiet a manner that few foreign residents were aware of it. The recruits are divided into bands or companies numbering from ten to fifty, and the headman of each is responsible to the one immediately above him in number for the safety of his contingent, and so on until the chief of all is reached, who, by this system of enumeration, can see at a glance what force he should have at his command. Chang Yuan-qua, the recruiting officer, has taken his departure for Ningpo, for the purpose of raising another regiment there. The activity displayed by this man is described as being something remarkable in a Chinaman, as was, also, the tact and quickness he showed in the selection of the human material he re-

quired from the bulk before him. The force recruited here will shortly be despatched, per steamers, to Taiwan.—*Idem*.

From Peking, we hear that the audience of the Belgian Minister, Mr. Serrnys, was fixed to take place on the 31st August.—*Idem*.

Mr. Thomas Fawcett, to whose re-arrest we recently referred, went to Chefoo by the *Sin Nansing*, in custody of a constable. We hear that Mr. N. J. Hannen has been retained to defend Mr. Fawcett.—*Idem*.

The Japanese transport *Takasago-maru* (late P. & O. S. S. *Delta*) arrived yesterday from Langkiao Bay, Formosa, for orders from the Japanese Consulate here. There is nothing new by her from the "seat of war." The *status quo* is being maintained till news arrives from the North, and the impression was that there would be no disturbance between China and Japan.—*Idem*.

Our Tien-tsin correspondent reports the arrival there of H. E. Mr. Okubo, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court at Peking. The frigate *Rio-jio-kan* only went to Taku, and, we hear, has returned to Chefoo, where she will remain until his Excellency's return from Peking. Crowds of natives witnessed the landing of the Embassy, but no great excitement was manifested. We hear on good authority; however, that the arrival of the *Rio-jio-kan* and the gunboat *Moshinkan* off the Taku Forts created great excitement and uncertainty among the defenders of the mouth of the Peiho, who seem to have been taken by surprise at their appearance. The fort guns were uncovered and ammunition served out to the men, so that all should be in readiness to return fire, in the event of any demonstration on the part of the Japanese ships. But, perhaps, only a courteous response to a possible salute was intended.—*Idem*.

Mr. Thomas Fawcett arrived yesterday, a prisoner, in the *Glengyle*, from Nagasaki, and was at once delivered over to H. M. Sheriff, pending his transmission to Chefoo, which will probably be effected towards the end of the week. It seems natural and right that he should be called to a strict account for the manslaughter in which he is reported to have been concerned on the Shantung Promontory, but it seems hard that he should be dragged all the way from Japan back to the scene of the accident, after having been practically declared free of criminality by the Consul; and it is sincerely to be hoped that, whilst the machinery of justice is being so actively put in motion to secure redress on our side, some one is taking the trouble to see that the Chinese officials at Chefoo are doing their duty in arresting all the parties concerned in the mob attack upon the lighthouse artificers, and calling them to account for committing the breach of the peace which gave rise to the unfortunate accident (as we believe it to be) through which life on the Chinese side was sacrificed. It is curious to observe the frantic demand of a life for a life penalty, at all hazards, which has characterised the conduct of the Chefoo mandarins in this instance, as it similarly did that of the Taotai and Chehsien of Shanghai, in the Ford case, and to contrast therewith the cold blooded hesitation and atrocious duplicity with which our cry for justice was met, when innocent blood was foully, and of set purpose, shed in

the streets of Tien-tsin. The persistent energy of the Taotai of Chefoo, which expended itself in the shaking of H. M.'s Consul, when he found his wished for victim likely to escape such justice as he desired to inflict, might be copied by some of our officials with advantage, when cases of real wrong call for adjustment and are treated by the Chinese with the neglect or evasion in which they are such wonderful adepts where the foreigner unluckily happens to be on the right side.—*Idem*, 3rd September.

The Chinese officials seem to put faith in the report started about a week ago, that an understanding had been arrived at in Peking regarding the Formosan difficulty, and we hear that they are relaxing the haste of their preparations for a contest. The Danish iron-clad they have purchased is said to be the *Rolf Krake*, a vessel of the monitor class, built in 1861, and which saw some active service during the Schleswig-Holstein business.—*Idem*.

The Chinese gunboat *Ching-yun* left her anchorage down river on Wednesday, and went alongside the China Navigation Company's Wharf, to take on board 7 Vavasour rifled guns, and 2,000 shot and shell, for Foocho.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

The Foochow-built gunboat *Ching-yun*, Captain Cheong Ching, the smartest looking and apparently the best equipped in every respect of the Foochow fleet we have seen, arrived in port yesterday. The *Ching-yun* is a vessel of 300 tons burthen, 100 horsepower, 7 guns (rifled), and has a well-trained crew of 100 men.—*Idem*.

YESTERDAY afternoon (26 ult.), one of the Chinese gun-boats went alongside the China Navigation Company's pontoons, for the purpose of shipping some of Krupp's guns and ammunition which she is take to Foochow. On board this vessel the words of command are given in English, and every thing is in first-class order.—*Idem*.

A collision of a rather serious nature occurred on Monday afternoon, in which the Japanese transport *Takaisago-maru* (late P. & O. S. S. *Delta*), and the *John R. Worcester* were concerned. As stated in our paragraph in yesterday's issue, when the *Takaisago-maru* left her anchorage she was followed closely by a Chinese gunboat. It would appear that after reaching Gough's Island the Japanese thought proper to anchor there and allow the Chinaman to pass on, which he did, and when the latter got the length of Woosung he anchored right on the bar, no doubt intending to await the movements of the other. Meantime, the *John R. Worcester* had been lying inside the bar, but at high water took a tug to go down river. As she approached the spot where the Chinese gunboat was at anchor, she was overtaken by the *Takaisago*. At the moment the *John R. Worcester*, with tug attached, got abreast of the Chinaman, the *Takaisago*, coming down rather faster than the tug, also got abreast the former, thus bringing them all three on the bar together. The *Takaisago* now star-boarded her helm, and ran right into the bow of the *John R. Worcester*, carrying away her bow rails and stanchions, forward of the fore-rigging, breaking her rail and cathead, and doing other considerable damage. Surveyors were sent down to examine, and report as to the extent of the damage, and to



## List of Vessels in Harbour.

September 7th.

*Iron Duke*, H.M.S., from Vladivostock.  
*Ringdove*, H.M.S., from Vladivostock.  
*Frolic*, H.M.S., from Vladivostock.  
*Hosho-Kan*, Jap. Str., from Iturup.  
*Osaka-Kan*, Jap. Str., from Iturup.  
*Tsu sai-Maru*, Jap. Str., from Yedo.  
*Komi-Maru*, Jap. Str., from Awomori.  
*Snowdrop*, Am. Schr., from Iturup.  
*Nadeshia*, Dan. Schr., from Nicolaevsk.  
*Isabel*, Dan. Schr., from Nicolaevsk.  
*Oscar Vidal*, Eng. Barque, from Shanghai.  
*Torafsa-Maru*, Jap. Schooner, from Midzuiz.  
*Wajo-Maru*, Jap. Str., from Yedo.  
*Oregonian*, Am. Str., from Yokohama.  
*H. C. Oersted*, Dan. Str., and *Denshin-Maru*, Jap. Str., from telegraph laying.

September 8th.

At 4 A.M. on 3rd September, a fire broke out at the theatre in the "Gaukero" quarter of Horai-machi, at Hakodadi. It raged with great violence for three hours. About thirty houses of large size and a number of smaller buildings were destroyed; the unregulated efforts of the firemen being almost useless. The only salvation really done was by the sailors of the Japanese Imperial steamers *Osaka* and *Hosho*,—who, under direction of their officers, pulled down a building or two. On the futility of endeavouring to stop the progress of conflagrations without resort to the destruction of buildings, to cut off communication, the following letter was addressed to the Governor.

Hakodadi, 3rd September, 1874.

To H. E. SINGIURA HANGUAN,

Governor of Hakodadi,

SIR,—The experience of the fire at Horai-machi this morning, added to that of many prior occurrences of equally destructive nature since your administration, should be sufficient to convince you of the insufficiency of the present means and methods employed in this town for the suppression of conflagrations.

Those various reforms which have been introduced by your government allow me to presume that some remarks and suggestions may not be taken amiss.

Watching the progress of the fire to-day, it must have been evident to you that, even at a late stage, the pulling down of one building would have saved three or four large houses, representing a value of seven or eight thousand rios, to say nothing of the indirect protection against damage of much valuable property hurriedly ejected from houses in the vicinity. But this is only a single, and, of course, the most recent, instance of loss which might have been guarded against by destroying standing buildings, in order to cut gaps to prevent the spreading of the fire.

Japanese are, as a rule, very good workers at a fire; but they require organization and direction. The native fire-engines are very useful for keeping buildings wet in the vicinity of the fire; but they are of insufficient power to make headway against such violent combustion as takes place in a wooden town. Your steam fire-engine—notwithstanding its want of power—is still capable of smothering the fire of fallen buildings, and preventing the spread of flames towards detached edifices: while the two or three small engines owned by foreign residents might, if worked in combination, be of material assistance. But the principal point is, that, under the present system,—if system it can be called—the spread of fire throughout a mass of houses more or less

connected together is almost a certainty. There seems never to be anyone on the spot to order and carry out the destruction of houses, with a view of saving others; and each brigade or squad of people appears to work just as its members are inclined.

Allow me, therefore, to suggest:—

1st.—The organization of what are known as "hook and ladder companies," to be composed of carpenters, axe-men, and coolies; with implements in the form of light bamboo ladders, hooks or grapnels with short chains attached to long strong ropes, hooks on the ends of poles with chains and ropes attached, forks on the ends of strong poles (as at present used), axes, saws, fire-hooks, and fire-buckets.

2nd.—The placing of the best fire-engines under directions of officers; the hook and ladder companies under competent leaders selected from amongst the town's-people; and the whole under the orders of a fire-master and his deputies.

3rd.—The adoption of scarlet caps as a distinction for all firemen, marked with badges of the respective brigades and companies.

4th.—Power given to the police to prevent such crowding as impedes the work of the firemen; and to be able to impress bystanders as labourers.

5th.—The fire-master to have absolute control of measures for the suppression of fire, to adopt such means as he may deem necessary—including the destruction of houses, for cutting off the fire—and have the police, firemen, and people subject to his orders.

The adoption of such organization and means, I can safely say, would effect a saving of many thousand rios worth of property annually. It would instil a kind of discipline amongst the inhabitants of Hakodadi, which might avail the government in time of war or rebellion; while it could not but conduce towards a feeling of security which would have its effect on the mercantile and manufacturing investments in property, and on the general prosperity of the people.

Feeling that I have touched upon a subject in which Your Excellency cannot but take the most lively interest, and placing at your disposal any further advice which it may be in my power to give,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

September 10th.

THE Danish steamer *H. C. Oersted* and the *Denshin-Maru* returned during last night from completing the laying of the second telegraph cable between Fukushima, on the Yezo shore, and Imabits (near Mimaiya), on Nipon side. Each cable contains one wire, and measures 21 miles in length. Mr. Morris, of the Telegraph Department, is to test the line between Hakodadi and Awomori, if possible, to-morrow, the sea cable and land lines having been joined. The line from Hakodadi through to Yedo is expected to be completed by the end of October. One of the foreign staff is employed on the most difficult portion of the work, north of Sendai.

## VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

*Oscar Vidal*, Eng. barq., from Shanghai.  
*Charley*, Eng. barq., from Shanghai.  
*Osaka*, Jap. str., from Iturup.  
*Nosho-Kan*, Jap. str., from Iturup.  
*Snowdrop*, Am. schr., from Iturup.  
*Gemba-Maru*, Jap. str., from Yokohama.  
*Denshin-Maru*, Jap. str.  
*Raiden-Maru*, Jap. str., from Awomori.

## Despatches in re Formosa.

A short time ago we extracted from the Japan papers a translation of the first despatch from the Tsung-li Yamèn to the Japanese Foreign Office, regarding the Formosan affair. We have since been placed in possession of a translation of that document and a succeeding one, together with the acknowledgment sent by Japan. We reproduce the translation of the first despatch along with the other two, to keep the correspondence together, and because the new version of the former is, we are assured, more correct, though less elaborate in style, than that previously given. It will be noticed, if compared with that published by us on 4th July, that it lends less support to the permission theory set up on behalf of Japan:—

Peking, 11th May, 1874.

Since the treaty between China and Japan was ratified, the relations between our two countries left nothing to be desired. The high officer Soyeshima, who arrived in China last year as ambassador from Japan, has, in his negotiations with the Tsung-li Yamèn, shown an ardent desire to be in unanimity with ourselves, and the intercourse between his Excellency and us has always been of a very friendly character.

In the 5th month of last year, (May-June) Mr. Soyeshima sent the first Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Yanagiwara, and the Interpreter Tei to the Yamèn to address to us three questions. [The first two, relating to Macao and Corea, it is unnecessary to reproduce here.] The third was in regard to the aborigines of Formosa, and the murder by them of certain Loochoo islanders, as to which Mr. Yanagiwara said Japan intended to send messengers (or a mission) to parley with the savages. Thereupon a long conversation took place, and we enquired more particularly as to the purpose and meaning of these three questions. Mr. Yanagiwara replied through the Interpreter Tei as follows: Concerning Macao, it will be necessary for us to carry on trade with that place, and our enquiry is made with the object of having a basis for future negotiations. As to Corea, Japan hopes that China will lend her good offices in smoothing over the difficulties which have arisen between her and that country. Concerning the Formosan aborigines, the question is only one of sending messengers to admonish the aborigines, so that in future any Japanese subjects, who may be cast away there, shall be treated with kindness. Yanagiwara said that in respect to none of these three matters did Japan contemplate any warlike enterprise. This explanation, taken in connection with the uninterruptedly friendly relations between our two countries, satisfied us so completely, that any doubts we might have had were at once cleared away. When, afterwards, Soyeshima, before his departure, took leave of us, we made use only of these words: "Let both countries, in future, keep strictly to the terms of the treaty of peace, in which each engages to respect the integrity of the territory of the other." Mr. Soyeshima replied to this our remark, in these four words, "So it should be." Looking back on the interviews which were held, it does not appear that Soyeshima himself, during the whole of his protracted stay in China, entered upon the consideration or discussion of these three questions. On our part, we made no engagements with Japan beyond those which are stipulated for in the treaty of friendship. Anything beyond the stipulations of that treaty, therefore,

never came up for discussion between our two countries.

However, the Ministers of the Treaty Powers residing in Peking have lately transmitted to us the intelligence that Japan is about to send an expedition with troops against the aborigines of Formosa, and we have learned the same thing also from the newspapers, as well as from the reports of our own officers along the coast. The latter state that in the 2nd moon of this year, (March-April, 1874) a large Japanese man-of-war anchored at Amoy, and the commander said it was intended to ask permission to get ground there for purposes of drill. According to the statement of the commander, the ship came from the Pescadores, which are under the same administration as Formosa.

The little island of Formosa, an oasis in the desert of the sea, is, as is well known, partly inhabited by aboriginal tribes. Following the dictates of the *Leke*, which says, "Leave a people their customs, and do not disturb them in that which is agreeable to them," China has never attempted to force these tribes to come under Chinese administration and legislation, and has therefore never properly defined governmental and administrative districts in their territory. The ground which they occupy is not the less Chinese territory, however. In other provinces of China, also, there are, within the frontiers of our empire, savage tribes which we leave in undisturbed possession of their own customs.

We can hardly bring ourselves to believe the statement, put forth so unexpectedly, that Japan intends to send out a warlike expedition against the aborigines of Formosa. But if the Japanese Government really intend to set on foot such an expedition, we would beg leave to ask why consultation about such an undertaking did not previously take place with us. We also expect shortly to be favoured with information as to the objects which are contemplated in connection with the man-of-war now anchored at Amoy.

(Signed by Prince Kurg and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamén.)

Second despatch of the Tsung-li Yamén to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

Peking, 2nd June, 1874.

We had the honour, in our despatch of 11th May, to inform you that we have received from our own officers on the coast, and also from the Ministers of the Treaty Powers resident at Peking, the intelligence, which we find considerable difficulty in believing, that Japan has formed the intention of sending troops to Formosa. In that our despatch we communicated the statements verbal and written which had reached us on the matter, and took the liberty also to request that you would do us the favour to reply. As our despatch must have long since reached Japan, we do not doubt that your reply is already on the way to Peking. We have now to inform you that on the 29th May the following Imperial Edict appeared:—

"Shên Pao-chên is hereby nominated as Imperial Commissioner, in consideration of the importance of Taiwan and its dependencies, to administer affairs on the coast, and as high officer to attend, at the same time, to the regulation of international business."

In connection with the above, we beg to add that when international affairs have to be

regulated at Taiwan, the Governor-General of Fohkien and Chehkiang, who resides at the provincial capital, on the mainland, is at too great a distance from Formosa to attend to them. [Hence the appointment of Shên, whose commission would seem to cover not only the settlement of the Japanese affair, but any international matter arising in regard to Formosa, of which, in fact, he becomes Governor, with certain special powers and for special purposes.] The Commissioner now appointed for the place, Shên Pao-chên, who is well-posted in Chinese and foreign affairs, is undoubtedly capable of forming a correct judgment on all matters which may come before him, and of carrying out thoroughly the duties of his difficult position. This institution of the commissionership is also quite in accordance with the Treaties, and will contribute to the friendly relations between China and foreign countries. It becomes our duty to inform you of the above.

Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (TERASHIMA) to the Tsung-li Yamén:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the friendly despatch of the Tsung-li Yamén of 11th May, and understand from it that your Government is in some uncertainty how to explain rumours which have reached them about an intended Japanese expedition against the aborigines of Formosa. The Yamén has therefore done me the honour to refer several questions to me for answer, in regard to which I beg to reply. The statement contained in the Yamén's despatch correctly represents the leading facts, as to our Ambassador Soyeshima, when in Peking last year, having sent members of his suite in order to put certain questions to the members of the Yamén. The two Ministers Mao (Mao-chang-he) and Tung (Tung-hseun) were present on the occasion. Our expedition to Formosa, which could only now be despatched, is in accordance with the general tendency of that interview, and has no other objects in view than those which were brought up at that time. As, however, before the receipt of the Yamén's despatch, our Minister, Yanagiwara, had received orders to proceed to his post, we may presume that he has already afforded you the necessary explanations, and there is, therefore, no longer occasion for me to reply at length to the despatch in question.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

#### NAGASAKI.

TAKASIMA.—It is estimated that the damage done by the hurricane at Takasima is about \$50,000.—*Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express*.

VESSELS OFF THE ROCKS.—It is with pleasure we have to announce this week that the vessels which were blown on the rocks by the late storm have been got off. The steamer *Ping On* floated again on Friday night; the rock on which she lay the captain had broken away, and by means of her anchors she was got off without having sustained much injury. The *Adzuma-kan*, which was supposed to have suffered such injuries as to effectually stop her war career, was raised on Saturday night. Messrs. Boyd & Co. were the contractors, and used two centrifugal pumps to get the water out, after which the leak was temporarily stopped and she was got into deep water once more. It was at first thought she would have to be sent to Yokohama to undergo repairs, but as the extent of her damage consisted only in the springing of an iron plate or two, we learn that she will

be taken below the patent slip, so that when the tide recedes the injured parts may be got at and repaired, and it is expected that she will soon be ready for sea again. We hear that the contract price for raising this vessel was \$5,000. The *Hamburg* is also afloat; and as for the *Sooloo*, which was generally supposed to have been on the rocks, from the position in which she lay in the water, it turns out she was not on them at all, her awkward position being caused by her cargo being nearly all at one end, thereby causing it to sink considerably deeper in the water than the other. Tenders have been called for repairing the barque.—*Idem*, September 4th.

#### HONGKONG.

We are glad to learn that five others of the pirates in the *Spark* tragedy were arrested at Aberdeen on the evening of the 1st, and were brought up at the Police Court on the morning of the 2nd with the two previously in custody. On the application of Superintendent Deane, the whole of the prisoners were remanded until 3rd, morning.—*H. K. Daily Press*.

#### TIENTSIN.

A dangerous conspiracy amongst Li Hung-chang's soldiery here, has just been detected. Rumors of the most alarming character are in circulation amongst the foreign community, and a general feeling of insecurity is everywhere manifest. While there is little doubt that many of the flying rumors are untrustworthy, there is much reason for the apprehension, shared by the most thoughtful, that a crisis may be precipitated at any time. It is probably known to your readers that the district of Tientsin is, and has been, since the visit of Soyeshima from Japan, in 1873, the scene of great military activity. It is estimated that, ever since that time, there has been from 20,000 to 60,000 troops within two days march of Tien-tsin. These troops are principally from Honan. They are Li Hung-chang's pets, and constitute the flower of his army. They are consequently strangers in this province, but they are none the less masters of the soil, and they live on the fat of the land. It is not, then, a matter of surprise, that these vagabonds, weary of inactivity, corrupted by idleness and lust, and restrained by no power but their own will, should engage in any game, however desperate.

The leader of the present revolt, it is supposed, is General Whang, one of the Viceroy's late officers, and it is reported that a large number of the soldiers at Ma Ch'ang, on the Grand Canal, have joined his standard. There are a great number of ex-military officers at Ma Ch'ang, who are at present out of employment, and it is said that they will be able to bring a great body of southern soldiers to the rebels, as soon as the signal for revolt is given. There is serious disaffection also amongst the troops at the large military Camp at Hsin-ch'eng, on the south bank of the Peiho, 16 miles above Taku, and several hundred, of the men have deserted the Camp. So great has been the consternation amongst the commandants of the forts at Taku, in consequence thereof, that every preparation has been made for an assault upon their works by the rebels, which is daily and hourly expected.

The conspirators have an organization which indicates that their work has been in progress for some time. It is said their designs were

over the region of the heart. From this I infer that he had felt pulsation against the chest wall, and had tried to reach the heart. Two or three of the wounds were still bleeding. There was another superficial wound, on the left breast, a little below the others, and two superficial horizontal ones in the skin covering the windpipe; the two latter were evidently the first inflicted. I should say the cause of death was hemorrhage, internal and external, from the wounds. There being no marks of blood any where except on the bed and on his person, it is quite evident he did not leave the bed, after inflicting the wounds, to reach the morphia which was in the adjoining room.

To a Juror:—I was present, from the time of my calling at 11 o'clock until he died, about 10 minutes.

C. A. Fletcher, sworn:—I am at present a resident in Yokohama. I have been acquainted with deceased since 1862. I have noticed lately that he has been living very freely and drinking pretty heavily. I heard that, the day prior to his death, he was at the International Hotel going about in drink.

Mrs. Jenks, sworn:—I am at present residing at the International Hotel. On the day before I heard of the death of deceased I saw him. He passed me, with the letter to Mr. Irwin in his hand, and asked me to take it to Capt. Purvis. This was near the door of his room. A lady named Mrs. Young was with me. He was dressed in his pajamas. I noticed nothing strange about him at the time, except that I thought he looked sick. I saw him at 8 o'clock in the evening, sitting at the table in his room, apparently in meditation, quite still; and at 12 o'clock I went out of my room to call the boy to get some ice-water, when he was still in the same position. I did not speak to him, nor he to me. It struck me, when I heard of his death, that he had looked curious during the day. He was perfectly quiet.

Charles A. Harman, sworn:—I have known deceased about 4 months. I have seen him frequently lately, when he was in port. He was purser of the *Oregonian*, in the employ of the P. M. S. S. Co. He always seemed to have been drinking whiskey pretty freely when I saw him on board. I have seen him with amounts of money lately. I went on board the *Oregonian* last Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst., about 5 o'clock. Deceased was then in the purser's room. He had been removed from his position as purser and was assisting the new purser in paying off the ship. He was then under the influence of liquor, and, two or three times within a quarter of an hour, took from his pocket a large roll of bank-notes. I should think the roll of bills was 3 inches in diameter. The two or three outside bills I saw were for \$25 each. I do not think deceased said anything about the amount.

To the Coroner:—He was not using that money for paying off the ship. He exhibited the money in a boastful manner.

G. T. M. Purvis, recalled, produced a chit signed by deceased, in the afternoon of the day before he died, for a quart of ale. Witness then said:—This writing is very different from deceased's ordinary writing. It is more illegible, so much so, that it was some time before I could decipher it. It was a great contrast to those he had previously written.

The Coroner said he would like to hear the evidence of some other gentlemen who could throw light upon the matter, and would therefore adjourn the case until 4 o'clock, Thursday, at the U. S. Consulate-General.

(Concluded from yesterday.)

The inquiry into the cause of death of R. M. Bevell, held at the U. S. Consulate, was concluded yesterday; General Thos. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General, acting as Coroner.

John Robert Puckering, sworn:—I am the purser of the *Oregonian*. I knew deceased; he was formerly purser of the same vessel for more than three years, and I have known him all the time. I have only seen him twice lately; on board the ship on the 2nd September, and in the office of the Co. on the same day. I went on board the ship that day, and told him I had come to pay off the ship. He said he had plenty of money, and shewed a roll of bank notes. I saw a few of the outside ones; they were \$25 bills. He said he had over \$1,000. He did not appear to be under the influence of liquor. I saw him about 11 o'clock that night. He did not say where he got the money. I did not see him the day before he died, I don't know anything about his habits of life.

W. J. Ramage, sworn:—I have known Mr. Bevell about eight years, as an acquaintance. I have not seen much of him for the last week or two. For the last two trips he has been very steady. I saw him on board the ship the night we left for Hakodadi. He had a roll of bills. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening; I had just finished for the day, so I thought I would go and bid him good-bye. He asked me to sit down, and when I enquired of him the reason why he had been removed, he showed me a paper to certify that Mr. Puckering would pay off the crew. I said that did not look like a discharge. After some conversation, he pulled out the roll of bills, and said there was more than \$800 there, and more in the safe. A man named Smith came on board, and deceased asked me not to speak about the money before him. After Mr. Smith left, he showed me the bills and asked me to count them, but, when I had turned over the two outside notes, one for \$5 and the other for \$20, he took them back. They were bank bills, such as are used in Yokohama. I have known deceased to take iodide of potash, but I never knew him to take morphia. He formerly used a truss, but had discarded it of late.

To a Juror:—I never saw but one truss.

William H. Thompson, sworn:—I knew Mr. Bevell. I have known him for 5 or 6 years; ever since he has been in the country. I have only seen him twice, this time of his being here; once at this Consulate, and once at the *Cafe de L'Univers*. The latter occasion was on last Saturday, the 5th instant, about 11 o'clock in the evening. He walked into the room where I sat, and I saw him shortly afterwards, playing *roulette*. Mr. Bernard was dealing. He won \$480, and I then advised him to quit, but he continued playing and lost \$380 of what he had won, quitting *roulette* the winner of \$100. I then left the room, and, some time afterwards, I saw Mr. Bevell playing *poker*, and took part in the game. I never saw deceased show \$1 during the whole evening. I have no idea how long Mr. Bevell played; I played for an hour, and I think Mr. Bevell was then "out." There were, deceased, Mr. Nuttall, and a stranger, whom they called "Dutchy," playing when I went and made a fourth. I heard Mr. Bevell was "out" some \$150 or \$200. I have had no money transactions with Mr. Bevell. I did not think he was playing right. He did not seem like a man in his senses. He seemed altogether different to what he had always been, and that was the reason I quitted the game. I had two

drinks the whole evening, and I believe Mr. Bevell had two. I had \$300 left, and that I lent to Mr. Bevell. There was a Frenchman present named Caillens, and he, Mr. Bevell, and "Dutchy" were then playing. It was daylight on Sunday morning.

To a Juror:—Whilst deceased was playing *roulette*, I saw the banker give him \$40 for \$115, and he took no notice of it, although I tried to attract his attention.

William Nuttall, sworn:—I saw Mr. Bevell on the evening of the 5th instant, for the first time in my life. It was at the French Cafe. I saw him play *roulette*, which he "quit" the winner of \$100. He asked me to play *poker*. I left him playing. He "quit" loser, but I could not say how much. By the time I left he owed me \$280. I asked parties round if he was "good." I lent him \$20 more, making \$300. Jenks was there. I did not know any one else but Jenks and Thompson. Caillens was playing. I noticed, while playing *poker*, that deceased did not seem very strong-minded. He played very rashly, and like a man who was a little soft. He would overbet himself recklessly and wildly. I do not think he was drunk. I do not think he drank more than two glasses of beer, and I'll swear he did not drink four. I have not been repaid the money I lent him. I have never seen him before, nor since. I don't think he lost more than \$100, cash.

This closed the evidence, and, after a consultation of nearly 20 minutes, the following verdict was returned:—We, the undersigned, sitting as a jury, to enquire into the cause of death of R. M. Bevell, do find that the deceased came to his death from an overdose of morphia, administered by himself; and from wounds inflicted by his own hand with a pen-knife, while under the influence of the poison. We further find that the deceased had been for several days suffering under great mental agitation.

(Signed) J. MENDELSON, }  
" W. L. CLARK, } Jury.

Approved

(Signed) THOS. B. VAN BUREN,  
U. S. Consul-General.

### Local Correspondence.

#### "A TYPHOON"—WHAT IS IT?"

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR,

I have often thought that there seems to be a kind of looseness or indefiniteness in the popular use of the term "typhoon," and, as I think I have discovered the chief reason for this lack of clearness in the use of the word, I will offer a few remarks by way of elucidation. Our English word "typhoon" is plainly derived from the Chinese or Japanese words *Tai-fu*. It seems a little remarkable that it also comes so near the Greek word "*Typhon*," a terrible giant, and also "*Tiupsón*," a great whirlwind. The Japanese-Chinese word *Tai-fu* has no reference to a whirlwind, being only (literally) a great wind of any kind, coming from any point of the compass. So that those who have spoken of the storms felt in Yokohama, last year and this, calling them "typhoons," are quite correct, if they mean to use the word in the same sense as the natives use the word *Tai-fu*. But, in the other sense, that of a great whirlwind or cyclone, I am thankful to say that we have seen nothing of that terrific and destructive kind during last

year and, so far, this year. Many people are anxious lest a "typhoon" is about to burst upon us, whenever a storm begins with high wind and rain. But an experience of over twenty years in this part of the world has taught me that an approaching cyclone may be easily, and without mistake, distinguished from all other storms, during the first half hour, or hour, of its progress. My signs are as follows. 1st.—A warm, faint air, so overcharged with moisture as to leave great drops of water condensed upon the walls and furniture, and causing even the clothing to feel very damp about one's person. This is quickly followed by wild gusts of wind from the east or a few points north of east, which, if watched a few minutes, will be found gradually working round towards the south. When due south it generally reaches its climax. Often, at a few points West of South, there is a sudden lull, which lasts for from 15 minutes to half an hour, when a new fury seems to have seized the storm, which is, however, soon spent, and gradually dies away in the west. Any storm that begins without the above-mentioned premonitory symptoms, and after observation, does not revolve as before mentioned, from east to south, may prove to be a *Tai-fu* or great wind, but still we need not fear the terrific fury of the Greek *Tipson* or cyclone. Especially if we see that the wind is shifting in the opposite direction around the circle, with no unpleasant warmth of the atmosphere, we may give thanks and rest content that the terrible giant is not yet coming to pay us a visit.

Yours faithfully

PIONEER.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

We have only just received a copy of your paper containing an account (copied from the *Hiogo News*) of the conduct of the purser of the *S. S. Heian-maru*, upon the occasion of the death of a child belonging to a foreign passenger. "It is certainly not our wish that foreign or any passengers should be treated with incivility by any of our officers, and our orders issued to them are most strict on that subject."

By Pacific Mail Steamer to-day we send a man to take the place of the purser of the *Heian-maru*, and have ordered the man complained of by the correspondent of the *Hiogo News* to proceed forthwith to Tokio, in order that the charge may be investigated; and if proved against him he will at once be dismissed from the Company.

In conclusion, we wish to express to the public, through the medium of your valuable paper, our regret that such an occurrence as that described should have taken place on one of our steamers, as it has been and always will be our endeavour to provide every possible comfort and kind treatment for our passengers.

We are, Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servants,  
THE DIRECTORS, MITZU-BISHI  
STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

Tokio, September 11th, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

What is to be done as a preventive to the burglaries that are taking place in our midst, night after night, and through which European residents are assuredly sustaining heavy

losses? I hear that Messrs. Driscoll & Co's, godown was broken into last night, for the second time, and a large quantity of valuable goods carried away; to which, as usual, they are not likely to obtain the slightest clue. And even if they did, they would be powerless to have any punishment inflicted upon the perpetrators by their own government, so very lax are the laws of Japan upon such matters.

Why cannot the many members of the community who have been sufferers convene a meeting for an early day, and appoint a committee to wait on Sir Harry Parkes, and urge upon him the immediate necessity of having further protection, during the night, from the Japanese authorities, or devise other means for sufficient protection amongst ourselves. I consider that the present state of affairs is far from being creditable either to ourselves or to the government upon whose territory we are supposed to be free from such molestation. Any steps adopted, at all likely to conduce to our future safety, will have the strongest support of

#### ONE OF THE MANY SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

It is amusing to see numerous reports fabricated and spread by those speculative germs who never fail to seize the opportunity, to propagate exaggerated falsehood whenever there exist any theme likely to attract public attention. The Formosan expedition is one of these subjects. Many and various are the statements concerning the state of relation between Japan and China, some of which reports may be allowed on doubtful excuse of creating market for long unsold articles by exciting warlike spirit of both nations, but to say, as has been published in one of the newspaper's that "Li-hung-chang being descended from Tang dynasty (Li being family name) is secretly watching for the opportunity of putting into execution his cherished design of expelling Tartar dynasty from China by first creating disturbance with Japan," is simply monstrous.

Li, is the Minister of acknowledged ability, considered by his countrymen as keystone to the Government-fabric, surely he will not sacrifice well-being of his country to his mere ambition; the writer is confident, should there occur any difficulty in the negotiation at Peking, he will employ all his influence and audience to arrange the matter amicably.

The writer has no interest in these advocating for Li, but he is prompted to make this statement by the unreasonable charge of broil-torous character thus put on the illustrious Chinese statesman.

#### ANTI-CHINESE.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

Certain conference with China having been rendered necessary by the recent expedition to Formosa, the Government of Japan despatched Okubo to the Court of Peking, to proceed with the negotiation already commenced by Yanagiwara, resident Minister in that city. Okubo, is the great talent and experience high in esteem of His Majesty Tenno, his advice and Council are indispensable even a day for the administration of state, he would not be sent for the mission, should the intention of the Government be less important than to preserve the peace and good will of both nations. If there be any difference in view between two Government, whose relation is otherwise in

perfect amity, his is the duty to investigate the matter in harmony with Chinese Government and come to understanding with justice in view and satisfaction to both parties, to which duty he is so well qualified, and, that we confidently expect he will succeed. It is only next to absurdity to think of the rupture between two empires, consequent of a question which has other means of being settled than by force of arms. Yet, there are many who go so far as to say, that the war is being or is even already declared, "founding their opinions on mere conjectures and serving only to keep the minds of public in constant doubt and apprehension. Imagine, what means of information those people have, (have they the magic glass), while no report nor message about the result of negotiation has been received from Okubo.

It is but nature of man to exaggerate matter whenever it excite a least interest among the public, and, the author warns readers not to be put into any anxiety by such a fabricated story of the warlike nature.

#### TRUTH TELLER.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

A suggestion has been made that, as "America has actually bound herself by treaty to use her influence on behalf of Japan, in case of difficulty with a foreign state," her assistance should be invoked in the present crisis. The idea might be valuable, were it not for the fact that Japan has already, in past times, endeavoured to test the sincerity of the United States' Government on this very point, and has found that the supposed pledge is nothing but an empty formula of words. The friendly intercession of America was asked on an occasion of serious importance, some four years ago, and the result was simply a humiliation to the Japanese authorities. They are not likely to place themselves in the same awkward position a second time.

O. P.

15th September, 1874.

#### HAKODADI.

September 8th.

THE *Iron Duke* and *Thistle* left at 10 A.M. to-day for Nagasaki direct, and the *Ringdove* for Yokohama.

The telegraph steamers *H. C. Oersted* and *Denshin Maru* ran back to Hakodadi this morning on account of bad weather. They have laid one cable across the straits separating Yezo from Nippon. The second broke when half-way across. It snapped short off—it is supposed, on account of the strain in suddenly dropping off a submarine hill or rock into very deep water. About seven miles more had been paid out when the parting took place. Blame is thrown on the survey of the *Hosho-kan* and *Denshin-maru* (the latter under foreign management) which showed an even bottom of fine gravel, nowhere deeper than 110 fathoms. So much for not having surveyed other portions of the straits carefully, as was recommended by the late superintendent Mr. George, which might have resulted in finding a good crossing-place from Hakodadi itself—where the shore end of the cable would have been under the guns of the port, instead of thirty miles away, and wholly unprotected.

The *H. C. Oersted* and *Denshin Maru* leave again when the weather moderates, to pick up and relay.

*Oregonian* detained till 4 A.M. on cargo account.



decide what was to be done. Mr. J. J. Tucker represented the Insurance interest, and Capt. Roberts the Japanese Consulate. After the survey, the *J. R. Worcester* was ordered back to Shanghai for repairs, which will probably take from eight to ten days to complete. We are given to understand that the Japanese acknowledge that their vessel was in the wrong. She was in charge of a foreign pilot, but on whom rests the actual responsibility of the mistake which resulted in the catastrophe we have not heard.—*N. C. Daily News*, Sept. 9th.

### Law Reports.

#### In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Wednesday, September 9th, 1874.

T. D. Scott, master of the British ship *Laju*, was charged with having committed a breach of the Merchant Shipping Act, in having informally shipped three seamen, in Newcastle, N.S.W.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

John Condon, sworn :—I was sent on board the ship in Newcastle, and knew nothing about it. I had been paid off five days before. I was "speechless" drunk. When I recovered, the ship was at sea and I was lying in the fore-castle. I do not remember making any sign on the articles.

Walter Scott, sworn :—I was shipped in Newcastle. The boarding-master took me on board. The ship was under-weight. The articles were not read over to me. I remember Condon being brought on board the ship. He was so drunk that he did not know what he was about. It was about noon when he was brought on board ; the steamer was towing the ship out.

William Johnson, sworn :—When I shipped in Newcastle, the articles were not read over to me. It was Friday, the 3rd July. I asked the captain to read the articles, and he said he would read them the following day. I then signed the articles. I saw Condon in his bunk about 10 minutes after he came on board. He was very drunk.

In defence, defendant said :—I shipped the men in the usual way of shipping in Newcastle. I intended to read the articles the next day, but it came on to blow a gale and I was not able. The men knew what the articles were ; my articles are the same as everybody else's.

His Honour said he considered the charge proved, as defendant did not, according to his own confession, read the articles to the men ; and he would therefore order him to pay the full penalty prescribed by the Act, £5.

#### In the U. S. Consular-General Court.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

Thursday, 17th September, 1874.

SAKAKUA KAMUKICHI vs. JOHN GARGAN.

In this case Sakakua Kamukichi, a Japanese builder, sued John Gargan of No. 57 Pluff, for 40 yen, being the balance of a contract for building a house and store upon Lot 52 Bluff. The contract, a copy of which was produced in court, required that plaintiff should build the house and store, and do everything necessary, finding all the labour, for which he was to receive \$250 ; on condition that he had the house and store both finished within 40 days ; defendant himself providing material. Plaintiff also claimed 31 *riyos* 2 *boos*, for extra fittings in the store, and venetian blinds in the house.

Sakakua Kamukichi, cautioned, deposed that when the contract was entered into there were no such things as venetians upon the plans, but, when defendant saw other houses with them, he ordered plaintiff to fit them, and also some shelving under the stairs. For these, and the fittings in the store, he (plaintiff) charged 31 *riyos* and 2 *boos*. Kamukichi stated that defendant claimed to have paid him fifty *riyos*, for which he had got no receipt. This plaintiff wished positively to deny.

John Gargan, sworn, stated that, according to the contract, everything necessary had to be done, and therefore, the venetians and shelving were not extra work ; but the fittings in the store he did consider as extra, and valued the work at 27 *riyos*, 2 *boos*. Plaintiff had contracted to finish the job in 40 days, from the time of commencement, the 18th of February, but he had worked at it over 90 days, until the 19th of May, and had even then not finished everything. Defendant asserted that he had paid plaintiff the full amount of the contract, and \$10 extra, in all 260 yen ; and the 50 *riyos*, which plaintiff denied having received, he had paid in the garden of No. 52 Bluff, in the presence of his sister, on the 16th of March last.

W. L. Laufenburg, builder, sworn, stated that he had examined the fittings in the store, and considered that defendant would give quite enough for the work done if he valued at 27 *riyos* 2 *boos*.

J. Goble, sworn, asserted that, in his presence, plaintiff had acknowledged receiving the 50 *riyos* in dispute.

Miss A. T. Gargan, sworn, said that, upon the 16th of March, she was with her brother at No. 52 Bluff, when plaintiff asked him for money. Defendant gave him fifty *riyos*, and plaintiff went to the gardener and asked him for a piece of paper to write a receipt, but, as he could not procure any, he promised to give a receipt on the morrow.

Plaintiff, recalled, admitted having, upon the day in question, received 50 *riyos*, and going to the garden-boy for some paper, but he asserted that he obtained a piece of paper, and, there and then, give a receipt ; but that was another amount, not the one in dispute.

His Honour said that he would reserve his decision.

Friday, 18th September, 1874.

WILLIAM RANGAN vs. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

In this case William Rangan of 122, sued William H. Thompson, keeper of the "Hotel," Tskidji, Yedo, for the payment of a promissory note for \$246.64.

William Rangan, sworn :—I am the plaintiff in this case. I have given defendant credit for the amount stated on the promissory note ; it was for cash at different dates : in 1872 ; February 19th, cash \$16 ; May 14th, \$100 ; October 7th, \$75 ; July 8th, 1873, \$50, and the interest on the amount. On the 29th July 1873 defendant gave me two cases of wine, but that was payment for the loan of 2 ponies, which Mr. Thompson hired from me to go to Katase. Mrs. Thompson went with him. The wine was not worth \$15 a case ; he bought it at an auction of Messrs. Bourne & Co., and gave \$7 a case for it. I also got a water-tank from him. It was offered at an auction, but was not sold, and Mr. Thompson agreed to let me have it, but there was no price fixed. It was not a 500 gallon tank, but only a small one, worth \$10 or \$12. I have seen larger ones sold for \$15. Mr. Thompson had a sulky, which General Capron wished to buy, and Mr. Jaffray gave me \$60 and

Mr. Thompson gave me \$40, making in all \$100, the price of the sulky. That was on the 14th of May, 1872. A couple of weeks ago, Mr. Thompson and I had a dispute about the price of a pony, which I bought of him for \$75. He wanted to add \$25, but, at last, agreed, in the presence of another gentleman, that the price was \$75.

To defendant :—I kept horses for hire in 1871. I forget when I sold out the business, but I think it was in 1871. I did not keep horses for hire in 1872. You hired the horses from me in 1870 or 1871, and I found you tiffin. The bill was still owing when you gave me the two cases of wine. It was not champagne, it was moselle. You were then living at the Commercial Hotel. You bought the wine at an auction, and gave \$7 a case for it.

William H. Thompson, sworn :—I am the defendant in this case. I admit \$16 owing by me. The \$100 was cash paid by me to complainant, and a clerk made out the receipt. The receipt is at Yedo. I never paid him \$60. I sold him two cases of wine. He agreed to pay \$15 a case for it. I have never hired two horses from him. I never remember being at Katase. I once went out that way with a woman, but I rode my own horse, a Californian mustang ; but the other horse I might have hired from complainant.

To complainant :—I never had words with you about the promissory note ; you asked me to pay it, and I told you to see me in a day or two. I told you to go to a certain woman and get paid.

Complainant, recalled :—Defendant paid me \$175, in the presence of Mr. C. Sheppard, in the front room of this Consulate. That was the latter end of 1873 or the beginning of 1874. It was then agreed that that amount was all that was paid up to that time. I never received any money from Mr. Jaffray. The pony, the wine, and tank were all I had from defendant. The charge for the horses was an old charge. A young man named Wilkin kept my books, but he has gone to America.

Judgment was reserved.

Saturday, Sept. 19th, 1874.

In the case of Sakakua Kamukichi vs. John Gargan, which was published in our issue of Thursday evening, His Honour decided in favour of the plaintiff, the Japanese builder, and allowed him \$27.50, being the amount agreed to by Mr. Gargan, and costs.

In the case of William Rangan vs. William H. Thompson, which was tried before His Honour, yesterday morning, judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff, William Rangan, for the full amount claimed, and costs.

SOME TIME ago, his Excellency the Minister of Marine, Kawamura, was, at his own wish, invited on board the German frigate *Elizabeth*, Captain Livonius, to witness gunnery practice in the bay. To show his acknowledgment of the kindness which he and his officers received on board at the hands of the Captain and the officers of H. I. G. M. navy, the Minister of Marine yesterday gave a magnificent entertainment, at Hama-goten, to the officers of both ships—the *Arcona* and the *Elizabeth*. Previous to dinner the officers were present at a parade of the marines, who went through their drill in such good style as to merit the admiration of their foreign spectators. After the drill, the German officers were invited to inspect the Naval School, which was found by them in a highly efficient state.—*Herald*.

YOKOHAMA HAS again been visited by a most violent storm of wind and rain, which has happily been unattended by any serious results. About 8 o'clock on Saturday night, the rain commenced to fall in torrents, and continued with but slight intermissions until about six o'clock last night. The wind throughout yesterday was violent, and apprehensions of a typhoon were entertained by many. These were fortunately unfounded, and to-day nature smiles under a brilliant sky.

During the storm, a considerable amount of property was damaged by the wind and waves, and an accident occurred, in the height of the tempest, which might have been attended with serious consequences. Shortly after noon yesterday, a boat put off from the Creek with some men who wished to get on board the schooner *Myrtle*. It had not got many yards from the Bund when the boat shipped a sea and capsized, leaving its occupants to reach the schooner, or the shore, as best they might. Luckily it was low water and all managed to reach the land. Abreast of the British Naval Hospital, a portion of the seawall was knocked down by the force of the waves, and the Bund, from the Grand Hotel to the French Hatoba, was strewn with seaweed, which had been washed up. The store-ship *Emilie* and H. B. M.'s *S. Thalia* dragged their anchors, but no damage was done to either. About town, several houses suffered slightly, but no serious accidents occurred. The barometer fell rapidly in the morning and, at about noon, stood as low as 29.19. Towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon it again began to rise, but the wind continued high for some time after dark.

AN ATTEMPT has just been made to cheat the executioner. A Japanese, who was apprehended, the other day, for robbery with violence between Yokohama and Yedo, and confined in the native cells at the Police Station, Kanagawa, was found this morning, at eight o'clock, by a Japanese police-sergeant, hanging from a post in his cell. He had tied his *obi* round his neck, which was considerably swollen and inflamed. The sergeant at once cut him down, and medical help was procured, but, although he was not dead at 11 o'clock, little hope is entertained of his recovery, and the headsman is likely to lose a victim.

THE FOLLOWING sentence, passed upon the murderer of Mr. Haber, the German Consul at Hakodate, was published in the *Mainichi Shinbun* of the 15th inst.

"Akita Ken Kanzoku, Shizoku Tazaki Hidechika, you, in your bigoted belief that the decay of Sinto principles was owing to the intercourse with Europeans and Americans, resolved to slay some of them for your own satisfaction, and, leaving your native village, you came to Hakodate, where you met Mr. Haber, the German Consul, whom you murdered, at Tasigashira, with a sword."

"Being found guilty of this shameful and lawless deed, you are sentenced to be beheaded, and your Shizoku rank is taken away, according to national law."

WE HAVE good reason to believe that the negotiations between China and Japan were first broken off by Yanagiwara, who declared that there was no alternative but war. The Chinese then asked time to reconsider the Japanese proposals. These were ultimately rejected; and Okubo has, consequently, not been received. We believe that Okubo will be in Japan within a few days.

A RACE against time of rather a novel character is being run off to-day, the course being from Yokohama to Odawara, the "animiles" a pair of coolies dragging a *jinrikisha*, and the "rider" a gentleman of Yokohama, of well-known sporting proclivities. A start was made at 12.45 p.m. from the Y. U. Club, the backer of Time betting \$100 that the whole distance could not be covered by 10 o'clock to-night, by any two coolies, indiscriminately selected, dragging him in an ordinary *jinrikisha*. Judges and attendants on the "mokes" accompany the cavalcade, and some interest is excited amongst sporting men, the course being rather heavy after the rains.

At a meeting of Insurance Agents, held yesterday 24th inst., at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, the following offices were represented:—Sun, Imperial, Phoenix, Norwich-Union, North British, Victoria, Royal Exchange, Hamburg and Bremen, Staffordshire, London, and German Fire Insurance Companies.

Attention was called to the wooden cornices now so frequently put on otherwise well-built dwelling-houses, and particular objection was taken to them.

The subject of a salvage Corps was discussed, the formation of which was recommended to the Fire Brigade, the Agents agreeing to apply to their head offices for support towards it, to a like extent with the community.

A GENTLEMAN was returning home from the Circus, last night, in his carriage, with two *betto*s running ahead, and, upon nearing the house of Mr. Benson, Municipal Director, upon the Bluff, the two *betto*s took to their heels, and ran off as if they have seen a ghost. The gentleman himself looked round for some cause for their fright, and, upon the road-side, saw four men, armed with swords, with their faces concealed. He was, of course, not at all frightened, but drove home as fast as possible, where he found the *betto*s had preceded him. Upon taxing them with having deserted him, they said the four men were robbers. Perhaps, however, they were only some of Mr. Nakashima's detectives.

NOTICE has been sent to the various Legations by the government to the effect that in view of the probability of Chinamen being obliged to leave the country in the event of war being declared, those who are engaged at the Legations must be at once registered.

We see also that the U. S. Consul at Hiogo has notified American citizens that they are not to engage in hostile acts against China.

WE HAVE made special and particular enquiries to-day, respecting news from Mr. Okubo. We are assured that none of any kind have been received, though the government is in constant expectation. The preparations now going on do not, in themselves, shew that there will be war, and everything consistent with the honour of Japan will be done to avoid it. But no relaxation of the present arming will take place, until it be seen that peace will be preserved.

Our private information is very warlike.

ON SATURDAY at 6 o'clock A.M. all the troops in Tokei, comprising Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, were formed in line-of-battle in front of the castle at 6.30. H. E. the Mikado, mounted on a magnificent white horse, took command of the troops, who were then marched to Itzushima. On arrival there manoeuvres were commenced, which lasted until night. The troops

took their rations on the ground. The Emperor appeared very pleased with their soldierly appearance, and the precision with which they went through their drill.

About 7.0 p.m., a body of about 4,000 of these troops escorted His Majesty to the Imperial residence. The review was considered a grand success, and reflects great credit on the French Military mission, who have instructed these troops with so much perseverance.—*L'Echo du Japon*.

IN OUR Daily issue of this morning it was stated that the Chinese had contracted a loan for five millions sterling on the security of the Customs revenue at Foochow. The amount should have been stated as five millions of dollars.—*Japan Mail*.

THE REPRESENTATIVE of an American firm here left for the United States per *Vasco de Gama*, commissioned to purchase a large quantity of rifles on Japanese Government account.

THE *Herald* speaks, in a light and careless tone, of the "so-called iron-clads" of the Japanese. This really is carrying the affectation of contempt a little too far. If the *Stone-wall* is not a genuine "iron-clad," and one of great strength and destructive capacity, where, among the navies of the world, are such ships to be looked for?

It is true, as the *Herald* intimates, that Yosida, of the Treasury Department, has been appointed to a foreign mission. His new post will be Washington, but the exact time of his departure, for certain public reasons, is still undetermined. At present, it appears probable that he will leave at a very early date.

IT IS understood that Okubo did not arrive in Peking until the 10th instant, which shows a strange delay in reaching the Capital, for in the early part of the month it was generally supposed that he would have been there by the 27th. And there are strange rumours abroad in regard to his reception, for the truth of which we in no way vouch, but which are given for what they may be worth. It is said that he had been received by the Emperor, though, if the fact be as stated, no certain inference could be drawn from it. On the one hand it might be said that this betokened an earnest that peace between the two countries should be maintained. On the other it might be urged,—and the wily nature of Chinese diplomacy would certainly favour the suspicion,—that a reception of this nature would certainly tend to cause delays in negotiation, and make it more difficult to break off relations begun under such flattering auspices. The Chinese will do anything and everything to gain time. Whatever may be the irritation or determination felt by the Government, the mandarins, or the people, the country is in no condition to fight, and numbers are nothing against drilled troops.—*J. M. Advertiser*.

THERE IS but too much reason to think that the mission of Okubo has failed, and that all hope of avoiding war must be abandoned.—*Idem*.

THE CHINESE Government has contracted a foreign loan for five millions sterling at the rate of eight per cent per annum. The total sum is redeemable in ten years, and the security offered is the Custom's revenue at Foochow.—*Idem*.

ANOTHER Japanese has been "dreaming his little dream." This time, however, although much slaughter is chronicled, the slain are but the figments of the dreamer's fancy, and altogether the story, which is written *a la* Battle of Dorking, betrays the bias of the writer on the question now vexing the public mind—"Peace or War?"

"One rainy night in autumn, I was sitting reading a narrative of a European dream, when the paper fell from my hands, my eyes closed, and I beheld a vision, which I will endeavour to reproduce for the benefit of the readers of this paper. Directly sleep overtook me, a pleasant echo vibrated around my pillow, and I heard someone calling my name. I started with surprise and beheld an old grey-bearded man close to me, dressed in a crimson robe, and holding in his right hand a fan made of feathers. My astonishment was still greater when the old man thus addressed me: 'Well, you have roused your patriotic heart by reading a narrative of a European dream. I came here to show you something.' He then took me by the hand, and we were together lifted by the wind and carried through the air. At last, we reached a cloud upon which the old man stopped, and presented me with two instruments, one of which is called Senrigan and the other Jinjifu. (In old Chinese fable, Senrigan was a demon who had eyes of such immense power that he could see a thousand *ri*; and Jinjifu was another demon, who could hear voices at a very great distance.) From this elevation I looked upon all sides, by applying one of the instruments to my eyes; the other I held to my ear. I beheld an extensive capital in the northern corner of a large country. This was Peking, in China. In this country there stood a palace, resembling Yen-rio-kuwan, in one of the rooms of which sat two men, in council. One of them was Okubo, the messenger, and the other, Ko-shin-too (a relation of the emperor). The messenger said:—'We sent our army to Formosa, in accordance with the agreement between Riso-haku and Soyejima, but now your government opposes it and denies that such an agreement was made. It is useless to waste day after day in deciding the question; answer me as quickly as possible, and say whether or not your government will indemnify us for the expense of the expedition to Formosa.' Ko-shin-too, intending to gain time and cause delay, gave an obscure and undecided answer, and retired to hold a consultation with some high officials. Some cried out for peace, others for war, and their voices, coming to me from that distance, resembled the buzzing of a swarm of mosquitoes in a bamboo grove. The majority decided upon war, and the messenger was told that the "satisfaction money" would not be paid. Okubo, shortly afterwards, retired from Peking, and in two days reached Tien-tsin. Here he was joined by Yanagiwara and other officers, and, in a body, they embarked for Shanghai in the steamer *Riojo*, whence Okubo telegraphed to Japan, giving the decided answer. The government of this country instantly ordered reinforcements, naval and military, to be sent to Formosa. The navy was divided into two fleets, one of which blockaded the shore of Fukushin whilst the other scoured the seas, to cut off stragglers and protect the transports which the government sent with troops against China. In a few days the transports reached Tien-tsin, where the forces landed, and, after a fierce battle, siezed the harbour. Our army also routed the Chinese in battle at Formosa, and the Celestials fled to the north-east corner of the island, where they were pursued and surrounded, and in a short time capitulated. The Chinese steamers anchored off the Arsenal,

and the entrenchments at the mouth of the harbour were, in a short time, entirely destroyed. The Japanese, after taking all the cannon and ammunition from the last mentioned place, divided themselves into three companies and marched into the interior, one company attacking Nanking and the other two besieging Peking, one on either side. The Chinese Emperor, alarmed at all these defeats, held a consultation with his officers, and then sent a messenger to the Japanese camp to sue for peace, which was granted upon the condition that Japan should receive Kawan, Honan and other places, and 20,000,000 Yen as indemnification. All this I saw from the cloud, and was so overjoyed that I raised a great shout, which entered my ears, and I started from my nap with surprise, and found that I had been dreaming."

A MEETING of the Nobles will be held, on the 25th, to consider the question of contributing a part of their revenues to assist the Government during the expected war with China.

THE storm of 20th and 21st of last month was very severely felt in Shirakawa Ken. Ten thousand houses were destroyed, and more than one thousand persons perished, some being drowned and others crushed. Thirteen places, lately reclaimed from the sea were washed away, and restored by the force of the waves to the dominion of Neptune.

URENO, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. He will start for his post in about six weeks. Awoki Senzo is promoted to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany.

THE "talk about town" to-day is to the effect that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have bought the steamers and all plant belonging to the China Trans-Pacific Steam Ship Co., and that, consequently, the English line has ceased to exist. To-morrow, we shall doubtless be enabled to give fuller information on the subject.

ON FRIDAY, that two high Japanese officials have been "arrested" by the Chinese, in Tien-tsin; and that 10,000 troops are under orders to go to China at once. From the feeling in Yedo to-day we think the declaration of war cannot be long delayed.

THE *Mainichi-Shinbun* gives the following items. During last month, a farmer at Koganoi-mura, Musashi, named Inouye Takejiro, entered the house of another farmer, named Tanaka Tahei, during the absence of the latter, and threw his daughter, Uta, and grandson, Taichiro, into a well in the garden. The murderer then decamped, with all the money and clothes upon which he could lay his hands.

ON THE 8th instant, a little boy, three years old, the son of Nashimiro Choshiro, who resides at No. 16, Hayatomi-mura, near Tokei, was playing upon the road near his father's house, when he was bitten by a mad dog. The animal, which belonged to Saito Tsunezo, of the same village, was immediately killed, and its owner has the pleasure of paying the doctor's bill.

IN THE race against time, of which we spoke in our last night's issue, the backer of time has won, as one of the "mokes" gave in at Totska, not half the distance stipulated.

ONE of the largest military reviews ever known in Japan took place to-day, before the Mikado.

Higashi Fushimi no Miya is appointed Commander-in-Chief.

There is no doubt that the Japanese are in earnest, and mean war.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*, yesterday, gave an estimate of the damage done by the typhoon of the 21st ultimo, in Matsuma Ken, which seems to have suffered more severely than any of the surrounding districts. Every river was swollen about 15 feet higher than usual by the rain; and, by the force of the wind, waves rose 10 feet high, and washed right over the mound into rice fields; 18,725 houses were destroyed, 500 persons killed, and 605 wounded; 8,685 store-houses were blown down, and 35 horses killed by the fall of the ruins.

THE *Mainichi Shinbun* is responsible for the following. "A Japanese woman, named Kane, who lives with a foreigner at No. 19, Blue, near Ishikawa, hired a maid, named Haru, for 3 years and eight months. Latterly, she had been cruel to the girl, ordering her to obtain money for her by prostitution. This she refused to do, whereupon the wicked mistress whipped her in a most shameful manner, and repeated the thrashings upon each occasion that the poor servant committed the slightest fault. At last Haru, no longer able to endure such treatment, ran away, and, after wandering about Hommoku for some time, met a young coolie, named Tsune, who had pity upon her, and took her home with him, and they became so friendly that she tarried there for some time. The "fiendess," hearing of this, sent a man for poor Haru, and, when she once more had her in her power, bound her to a pillar and whipped her, at intervals, night and day. The girl escaped for the second time, and threw herself into a well, but was taken out, and again dragged before the she-devil, who most cruelly beat her to death. When her friends, who live at Kawasaki, heard of her death, they went to No. 19 and saw the corpse. There were evident signs that she had been killed in torture, so they demanded satisfaction from the wicked woman; but the father, Kawayaya Bunzaimon, was eventually induced to take away the body, and say no more about it."

SAYS a Tokio paper:—"Unless the grass be cut, it will continue to grow, and so will evil habits. Last year, the rabbit trade prevailed, and many men, native and foreign, made much money by it; but government, seeing its uselessness, put a stop to the trade. It has, however, again revived, and at Asakusa, Shinjuku, Hongo, Komagome, and other places in Tokyo, many people now keep rabbits, and *Kasari* are said to purchase them, sometimes giving as much as fifty yen for one. It is half laughable, half sorrowful, that there are people employed in such frivolous pursuits, amidst this industrious community."

THE GOVERNMENT are offering to purchase the gold coins formerly in circulation, at fixed rates which are set forth in recent issues of the *Nichi-nichi-Shinbun*. The *Koban*, *nichibu-ichibu-ban*, *nishi-ban*, and *ishi-kin* are the coins mentioned, and the prices set against pieces of the same denomination vary according to the year in which they were issued. The 10th month of 8th year of Meiji (Decr. 1875) is the limit beyond which they cannot be purchased, and, except for the payment of taxes, they must not be tendered. The melting-pot is the ultimate destination.

A LETTER has been sent to the *Nisshin Shinjishi* by an anonymous small yakunin of the Banchi Jimu Kiyoku, contradicting the statement respecting the government having paid \$280,000 for the *New York*. He says the price paid was \$250,000, which was the amount received by the P. M. S. S. Co. We rejoice that our publication of the rumour has led to this denial.

THE *Tokio-Maru* (*New York*) has returned to Yokohama from Nagasaki, and goes on to Shinagawa with a heavy cargo. On her down trip she landed 1,700 soldiers at Fukuoka. She reports sighting a P. M. steamer and an English gunboat, but brings no news of importance.

THE Imperial Naval School at Yedo had a narrow escape of being destroyed by fire this afternoon. Flames were seen arising from the roof, fortunately in time to allow of their being quickly dealt with and subdued.

LAST WEEK, we had an account of a man who tried to commit suicide because they would not taken him for a soldier. A native paper now tells of a man, named Masakichi, at Okawado-mura, Adachigori, Musashi, who attempted self-destruction because the Fuk Kocho enrolled him for a soldier against his wish. He had a wife and family, and thought it was better to die before them, than to perish in a strange land; and, on the ninth of last month, he attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented by a man who saw him with the knife at his throat.

THE *Mainichi-Shimbun* says that Cholera is raging in Iku, Wada, and Watari in Iwaki; and there are over 670 deaths since the epidemic first visited those ports. People die at the rate of about 30 per diem, and the environs are ravaged by the disease like a prairie by fire. Dysentery is also prevalent, especially at Sendai, where it sweeps numbers into the grave.

THE *Nisshin Shinjishi* gives the following items. A certain woman, living at Matsu-shiro, in Shinano, was left a widow when quite young, and, since the death of her husband, her neighbours have admired her virtue; but, a short time ago, at the age of 50, she brought forth a son. This somewhat astonished her friends, who asked her to explain the extraordinary circumstance; but she only replied that she herself could not understand it. A wise man, who happened to hear of it, remarked:—"This is an occurrence that is seldom seen or heard of. In the Holy Bible we read of it. Besides, I read in the narratives of old China, of one woman who sucked the egg of a black-bird with this result; of another who stepped upon the trace of a large man, and of many who had children by the influence of *Ursa Major*. Therefore we ought not to be surprised about this woman, because, no doubt, she experienced the influence of the Comet which appeared a few weeks ago." The Editor adds that all women, who wish to escape suspicion, should avoid the influences of *Ursa Major*.

A NOTIFICATION, signed by Sanjo Daijin, dated 10th September is to the following effect: that money being required for many expenses, buildings which must be done and are already commenced may be continued, attention being paid to economy; but money for buildings not commenced must be returned to Okurasho.

THE Kazoku, who, a short time ago, asked the government to explain to them the state of affairs in Formosa, have been allowed to read the records of all the consultations held between the Japanese messengers and the Chinese government, upon the conditions that they would neither remove nor copy them. It is said that the obstinate and unjust behaviour of China, as shown by the despatches, has greatly enraged all the Kazoku (nobles.)

SINCE Mr. Inabe deepened the harbour of Yokkaichi, trade has increased rapidly. Mr. Inabe has improved the harbour and built a landing stage at his own expense, at the cost of fifty thousand yen.

"What hid'st thou in thy treasure caves and cells  
Thou ever changing and mysterious main?"

A LETTER from Yochigo, dated 29th August, states that a whale was caught at Ima-machi, in which, when it was cut up to boil down the blubber, a hide bag was found which turned out to contain in gold and silver coin of every kind, upwards of 10,000 yen.

A YOUNG jackass of a fellow named Otozo, a hair dresser, 24 years old, has attempted to commit hara kiri because he is not accepted for the army, to fight the Chinese, on the ground that he is too short of stature. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says he did it under the impression that at any rate his soul would go to China.

SOME stones have been picked up at the mountain known as Compira-san in Musashi, which are causing some excitement. The natives call them crystals. Others declare them to be diamonds; and so the controversy goes. Mr. Schwartz would soon settle the question for them—and we daresay would charge no fee.

AFTER THE fire at Hakodate, on the 3rd inst., of which we gave the particulars in our issue of the 11th inst., a human skeleton was found amongst the ruins of a house. It was pronounced by a physician to be that of a man, and is supposed to be the remains of an engineer, belonging to the *Inagawa-maru*, named Kondo Kango, who went on shore the night of the fire and has not since been heard of. He had been assisting, amongst some more from the same ship, to extinguish the conflagration.

THE FOLLOWING curious case of divorce was recently tried in Tokei, between a *tofu* (a food made of beans) maker and his wife. The man's name is Tomokichi, and, as his wife was very quarrelsome, he sued for, and obtained, a divorce, upon the conditions that everything should be divided fairly between them. The wife thereupon went home and began the division. There were five mats; two of these she took for herself and the remaining one she cut in two. The chest of drawers, and other odd articles of furniture, she had evenly cut in halves. She then commenced with the building itself; but the husband thought that the "fair division" had gone quite far enough, and offered her 10 yen instead of her half of the building. This she accepted and departed, leaving him with a house full of pieces of furniture.

THE *Nichi-Nichi-Shimbun* gives the following curious items. The gale of wind which visited Yokohama, on the 13th instant, must have raged with greater violence at Shinagawa, as four large trees, near the temple of Hachiman Oimura, were blown down; and a man, named Tanaka Koturo, was lifted from his feet and

dashed to the ground with great violence, injuring his left shoulder and otherwise bruising himself.

A snake was gliding along a rice field, belonging to a farmer, named Yamamoto Tetsujiro, at Naritamachi, Shimosa, when it touched a conch, which had its shell wide open; but, when it felt the touch of the snake, it closed its shell, as it happened, upon the reptile's lower jaw. The poor creature writhed in agony, but the conch would not relax its hold. In a few days the snake died, partly from hunger, and partly from the injury inflicted by the sharp edge of the conch shell.

THE severe rain and wind storm which passed over Yokohama and Yedo yesterday, reached its culminating point at a little after twelve o'clock, the barometer continuing to fall until 3 p.m., when the mercury stood at 28.75. At twelve o'clock it indicated 29.35, the wind being E. S. E., so that its fall in the interval between that hour and 3 p.m. was exactly six-tenths of an inch, the wind having in the meantime veered to E. N. E. At 3.30 p.m., the barometer indicated 28.82, the wind being N. W., and at 6 o'clock it had risen to 29.28, with a S. W. wind and fine weather. Some damage has of course been caused, both in Yokohama and Yedo, but nothing of moment is reported.—*Japan Mail*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Yedo:—"It is said that the Government has despatched officers to America for the purpose of purchasing iron-clads in that country. There is very good cause for believing this report to be well founded, and that the United States has been selected as a suitable emporium for iron-clads, with as much reason as on a former occasion as a money market."—*Idem*.

THE following are the shipments of tea, &c., per C. T.-P. S. *Vasco de Gama*:—From Yokohama to New York, 163,261 lbs.; to Chicago, 190,098; to Boston, 19,953; to Canada, 97,294; to San Francisco, 45,131; total, 515,737 lbs. From Kobe to New York, 17,050; to Chicago, 49,868; to San Francisco, 96,984. Grand total, 679,639 lbs.; also 7 bales silk and 73 bales cocoons, for New York.

ON THE 20th of last month three villages at Shirakawagori, in Iwaki suffered from the effects of a violent hail-storm. It is said that the stones fell like bricks, and, when the shower was over, they were heaped on the ground 5 sun high. They were neither round nor square, but had the appearance of pieces of flint; the largest were 80 me in weight, and the smallest 8 momme. Considerable damage was done by this extraordinary shower of hail.

THE *Nichi-Nichi-Shimbun* gives another account of an honest jinrikisha man, named Ogawa Heijiro, who lives at No. 4 Matsudamachi, Kanda, Tokei. One night, as he was clearing up his jinrikisha, he found a silver watch under the cushion, and, leaving the watch in charge of his land-lord, immediately departed in search of the owner amongst the men who had hired him during the day. At last he found the owner, who had despaired of ever again seeing his watch, at No. 17 Tatamicho, Kiobasho, and, after giving a description of the watch, took him back to his lodgings, where he delivered it up. The owner offered the honest fellow 50 sen, but he refused to take it, saying that he did not require a reward for such a slight service. However, after some persuasion, he took the money, and conveyed his benefactor home in his jinrikisha.



AN OFFICER in the Hanchi Jimu Kiyoku (Formosan Affairs Department) writes to *Hochi Shinbun* to the following effect:—The *Nisshin Shinjishi*, No. 95, translating from the *Japan Gazette*, said that the price paid by government for the steamer *New York* was \$280,000, but the Japanese officer employed in that affair paid \$250,000, and kept the remaining \$30,000 for himself. This is a calumny. The price of the ship recorded in the account-books of the Hanchi Jimu Kiyoku is \$250,000, so there is not even a trace of suspicion against any officer. The *Japan Gazette*, believing some popular rumour, publishes far and wide a false report, and consequently can give no excuse; but the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, which knows the false from the true, and mentioned this carelessly, should lose the *Shin* (true) of *Shinjishi*. Though newspapers are the best mediums for publishing the latest events, care should be taken respecting those concerning one's honour, whether it may relate to a single person or a whole community. To those things, especially, which concern the government, attention ought to be paid. I think an editor should be the last to injure an innocent man, or to speak ill of a just government. Though people may be deceived occasionally, no one would believe that \$280,000 were paid by government when the real price of the ship was \$250,000. Errors are often found in the *Gazette* and *Nisshin Shinjishi*, and they seem to me to be very willing to speak ill of the present state of affairs. Therefore, I, who am a low officer in the same department, correct their false report."

THE *Hochi-Shimbun* gives an account of the discovery of a robbers' den, at Asakusa-bashi Nakadori, but more commonly called Osoyashimmichi. It appears that two policemen, of Godaiku, were patrolling near the above bridge, when they observed a faint light coming from a channel leading into a subterranean cavern, which had formerly been full of water. Rather surprised at the appearance of a light in that place, they entered, and found a natural chamber, illuminated by a single lamp, which gave but an indefinite view of the apartment, around which were arranged shelves, loaded with dishes, plates &c., enough for 5 or 6 persons. All the occupants were absent, in search of booty, with the exception of one man, who is dumb, and, therefore, cannot be persuaded to inform upon his companions. He has, however, been taken into custody; and the place is continually watched, so that, directly the rest of the gang return home, they will also be captured.

THE SAME paper speaks of a fire which almost consumed Wakazakura, in the province of Inaba, on the 8th inst. It broke out in the house of a farmer, named Asano Densaburo; about nine o'clock in the morning, and destroyed 348 houses; the entire number in the town was 354, so that now only six remain. No lives, however, were lost.

THE HIGHWAY robber, who hung himself at the police station, on Saturday, in order that he might be buried with his head upon his shoulders, has succeeded in cheating the executioner. He died in his cell yesterday afternoon.

A GENIUS, named Hayashi Yachio, has just invented a machine to fly through the air, and writes to the *Nisshin-Shinjishi*, giving the following account of it. The apparatus, which the inventor calls *Jokicho*, will go up and down at pleasure, and can be stopped when and where convenient.

It resembles a large bird, and is worked by wind-mills, which move both wings up and down, with the regularity of the motion of a bird's flight. The wonderful machine is also supplied with a tail, which answers the same purpose as a ship's rudder, and by which the occupant can steer to any place he thinks fit. The inventor has constructed a small one, and by proportion, he calculates that a *Jokicho* with wings and wind-mills 50 feet in length, and carrying between 8 and 9 cwt., can move through the air at from 70 to 100 *ri* an hour; and thus perform a journey of from 1,000 to 2,500 *ri* in a day and a night. Hayashi Yachio seems confident of success, if he had the means, and calls upon his countrymen to aid him in this great enterprise; inviting them either to call at his house, at No. 7 Tamuramachi, Shiba Atago-shita, Tokei, or to write through the columns of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*. The object of the inventor is to carry despatches with his mighty machine. We have heard of sending messages by balloons, but this plan will be far superior, if it do not meet the same fate as Professor de Groof's parachute.

(From the *Tokei Journal*.)

Another mint has commenced operation, and the Japanese Yen very successfully imitated in its initial essay. Numismatologists in search of specimens will find a good exemplar of the new leaden coinage nailed to the counter of the Yokohama Hotel de l'Univers. It is to be hoped that few, if any, have gone into the interior, and that, this time, the coiners will not establish themselves in the quarters they once before found so good an asylum.

Some new stretchers have been invented and constructed in Tokei, for use in Formosa. They are intended to carry two wounded persons, and consist of two cane sofa-chairs, placed back to back upon mountain-chair poles. Two or four men may carry the burden with ease, and as the stretchers can be carried along mountain paths with facility, they will be of much use in a mountainous country like Formosa, should there be war with China.

In view of the possibility of a war with China, the Chinese in Yokohama are, in many instances, anxious, and making preparations, to leave. We understand that H. B. M.'s Consul has stated that Chinamen who may be partners with foreigners in mercantile houses would be protected; but that Chinamen born in Hongkong, but who have registered as Japanese subjects, will not be considered, except in rare cases and after reference to the Registrar at Hongkong, as English subjects.

It is said that, in consequence of the numerous robberies, the Japanese police are to be furnished with swords. It is to be hoped this is not true. A moment's passion, and policemen are but mortal, might produce serious consequences.

The Daijokuan has notified that the Post-office will issue post-office orders for any sum under 30 yen.

As we are going to press, we learn from official sources that a pacific arrangement is on the point of being concluded between Japan and China. Rumour says war has already commenced.

ON THE 19th inst. Monsieur Berthemey the French minister in Japan, was entertained by H. E. Sanjo Daijin. Several of the leading men in the public works and foreign affairs departments were present in compliment to Monsieur Berthemey.

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* gives the following account of the capture of robbers.

On the night of the 15th instant a man named Buhai, was walking up Sakurada, Tokei, when he was met by a highway robber, who shot him and then took 100 yen from his person. Several people, who heard the shot, ran to the spot in time to see the robber make off with his booty. He was, however, followed, and arrested in Kawasaki. On examination he said he was a physician, and lived at Kominato, Yokohama; and gave his name as Ikeda Riyosai.

On the 16th, a young man, named Yen-kichi, the son of a tradesman, who is suspected of having been connected with several of the burglaries in Yokohama, was arrested and lodged in gaol; and Kenjiro, another of the same company, was arrested the following day at his lodgings at Sakuragicho.

On the 18th instant a policeman was on duty at Ishizaki, Yokohama, when he met a farmer, named Sakichi, carrying a large bag on his back. This vigilant and enterprising officer of the native force, suspecting from the appearance of the man that something was wrong, asked what the bag contained and was told that the only contents were lotus roots. Not being satisfied, the policeman demanded to see the inside of the mysterious sack, but the farmer demurred, and threats had to be used before he would show the inside of his bundle. Upon opening the mouth of the bag the first thing the officer saw was the handle of a sword, which as a general consequence, was connected with an article of that description, and one of no mean length. Perfectly satisfied with his examination the constable took the farmer into custody. It was afterwards discovered that he was a robber who was "wanted."

THE FOLLOWING proclamation has been addressed by Mr. Watanabé, vice-governor of Osaka, to the old samourai who have engaged to go at volunteers to Formosa.

It is not long since the Saga insurrection was ended. Then as now you were courageous in combatting the enemy in the service of your country. Your fidelity to the State merits reward. I recall it and shall never forget it. The officers who were then in Osaka for the defence of the district, and to whom I have reported your noble conduct and your fidelity to the country have highly approved. But before you could even start the insurrection was finished. To-day, the country demands other services from you. The Formosan war has produced great complication between China and Japan. The hour has come for you to shew your brave and your fidelity to the country. You have no desire to remain indifferent to this great affair, in which is bound the glory or the ruin of our empire. Courage, then! And may your example be quickly followed by thousands of your brothers. You will fight our new enemies. You will die for the country. But your name will be honoured by the nation; and all the world will speak of you with respect and admiration.—*L'Echo du Japon*.

\*.\* Bravo, Watanabe! That's the way to shew the spirit of the nation. We hear that even the native merchants of Yokohama are anxious to form a corps of volunteers to fight the Chinese.

ALL our readers must be acquainted with the beautiful work published in Paris in two volumes, entitled "Le Japon illustré," written by M. Aimé Humbert, formerly Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation to Japan. It is a work most admirably got up—both as to its information, its pictures and its typography; and it has already received favourable notice in our columns. This work has been translated into English by Mrs. Cashel Hoey edited by Mr. H. W. Bates, the Assistant Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society; published by Richard Bentley and Son of London, and may now be purchased of F. R. Wetmore & Co., Yokohama.

It appears under the title of "Japan and the Japanese, illustrated." \* It is however, an abridgement of the original work, and does not contain more than half the number of illustrations, and not half of the reading matter; but the latter is well selected as that possessing most interest to the general reader, and describes very fully, as the cover of the book denotes, the "Manners and Customs of the Japanese."

It is well that this book is at last published, for it has already been freely pirated by Bayard Taylor. If M. Humbert were now travelling in Japan, he would see occasion to alter a good deal of the information given in his original work, and some of what is now before us. Bayard Taylor seems to have searched for the least reliable portion of the book. If, before this abridgement was published, a revise had been carefully undertaken with the aid of that "faithful attaché" mentioned by M. Humbert who accompanied him in all his peregrinations, and who has now, we believe, learnt a good deal more of Japan and its people, than they could become acquainted with in the early times, the book would be even more valuable than it is.

Taking it, however, as we find it, we welcome it. It contains a vast amount of information, most pleasantly written; and the greater part of it is such as gives a fair insight into the characteristics of the people and the government.

But we wish that the Editor had been content to let his work finish as did the original. He has added two chapters on "The new order of things in Japan;" and in these, errors altogether predominate.

Thus he says:—

Europeans inevitably commit the error of transacting their affairs in the Eastern world in too systematic a spirit. In this particular case, England, happily guided by the instinct of commercial interests, made an exception to this rule. She became the friend and confidant of the prince whose capital she had, shortly before, burned to ashes.

The prince [whose capital had been burned to ashes five years before was Satsuma; and it is hardly necessary for us to state that to this day no such intimacy has existed between the English Minister and either this or any other feudal prince. After the affair of the Bizen retainers at Hiogo, when the place was temporarily under martial law, a high officer of the Satsuma clan went from Kioto to Hiogo to confer with the foreign ministers; but Sir Harry Parkes and his colleagues flatly refused to see any one but a properly accredited envoy from the Mikado. The Satsuma officer had to return with his mission unfulfilled; and a Kugé was sent in his

place. It was the resolute stand made by the foreign ministers, and more particularly by the English, that convinced the southern daimios that their game must be altered; and it was altered accordingly. Nothing that can be said—nothing that can be written, can expunge the fact of their determined hostility to foreigners up to the very day on which that Satsuma officer saw the firm position assumed by the foreign ministers. From that day the entire foreign policy was changed, and those who had made the revolution saw that the part of the plan which had for its object the driving of foreigners out of the country, if possible, but at all events out of Osaka and Hiogo, must be given up. They had the grace to make a virtue of necessity; and so we see the initiation of "the new order of things in Japan."

Again, speaking of the commencement of the revolutionary strife, he says:—

Then Stotsbashi made up his mind to open the campaign. The four palaces which Satsuma possessed at Yeddo, and which served as a centre of operations for the conspirators in that capital, were attacked and destroyed by cannon. \* \* \* The army of Stotsbashi formed in line at Fousimi, on the north-west of Osaka. \* \* \* The first engagement took place January 28th, 1868. Stotsbashi remained in observation at Osaka. His forces, ill-directed, fell back on the fortress of Yeddo. On the following days they lost it, retook it, and were finally beaten in a pitched battle, when a great number of his men passed over to the enemy, on the pretext that the latter, having hoisted the standard of the Mikado, any further struggle would have been sacrilege. The citadel of Osaka fell, without the firing of a shot, into the hands of the conquerors of Yeddo, who burned it to ashes.

Now a man who undertakes the task of editing such a work as "Japan and the Japanese," ought, by the mere reading of the book itself, to have known better than to make such a jumble as this. It is so palpably blundering that it stamps the editor as very careless, if not altogether incompetent. It were an insult to our readers to point out the errors.

Then as to the climate of Japan, the Editor writes:

The four seasons are very distinctly marked there: from March to the latter half of May, a splendid spring; from June to September, summer, commencing with a brief rainy season, followed by heat, during which the thermometer marks from 63° to 70° Fahr; from September to the end of November is autumn, without great heat, and free from rain, storm, and mosquitoes; finally three months of winter usually free from tempests, and under a perfectly serene sky; with a temperature that sometimes falls at Yokohama as low as 43° Fahr.

We need no further quote the errors of the two chapters added by the editor. Let the book be taken in hand, and read to the end of Book IV. Chapter XII. It will amply repay perusal, and with a few exceptions thus far may be considered reliable. At least it has as few mistakes as most foreigners would make in writing such a book; and it contains a vast amount of information on Japanese subjects which have not been published in the English language elsewhere. Of course, a large portion of it is descriptive of a state of things now totally changed—totally swept away; but seeing that the changes have all occurred within the memory of residents of seven years standing, those very chapters become the most interesting.

We have no fault to find with the very free translation; nor the editing—save with regard to those unfortunate concluding chapters; and these the reader may scan as cursorily as he pleases—not to glean information from them; but to perceive how even a man who is "assistant secretary to the Royal Geographical Society" and who ought to have read every word of Mr. Humbert's book, before

he claimed the merit of editing it, can so thoroughly have disregarded the information it contains; and laid himself open to unlimited censure.

## Local Correspondence.

### A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT!

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

SIR,

Being a stranger in Yokohama, and but newly arrived, my chief amusement is to roam about this place, where almost every sight to me is a refreshing novelty. On passing the Municipal Office a few mornings ago, I heard sounds of sobbing and acute anguish; and the door being open, I was induced to enter, fearing some one had been suddenly taken ill and might require assistance.

A benevolent looking party was leaning over a table, on which was opened a copy of the *Japan Mail*. His weeping eyes were fixed on the journal, and, ever and anon, he would read some paragraph and break into fresh paroxysms of tears and lamentations. Thinking he might have seen the notice of the death of some near relative, and feeling that grief is a sacred thing, I was about to withdraw, when he said, "don't go; take a seat; I shall be better presently." He took out his handkerchief, gently dried his swimming optics, and when more composed, said, "Sir, this is a sad affair; have you read it? It's enough to shake the whole framework of Yokohama society."

"I have not yet seen to-day's paper," I observed.

"It's awful," he replied; "positively heart-breaking."

"Whatever can it be?" I enquired. "You don't mean to say that any of Druse's pigs are dead, or that White has ran over the Consul with his basket-trap?"

"Worse than that," he answered, shaking his head and wiping away a fresh accession of briny moisture.

"Ah!" I said; "no doubt another marine disaster. Some vessel in the dark has mistaken W—'s nose for a lighthouse, and gone on the rocks in consequence."

"No," he replied, "it's even worse than such a casualty."

"Well; the ways of Providence are inscrutable; if another heavy load has been laid on the missionaries in the shape of more houses and land on the Bluff, then, indeed, do I deeply sympathise with them in the trials they undergo in passing through this weary vale of tears."

"No," said he, "direful as such a visitation would undoubtedly be, it surpasses even that."

"Then," I rejoined, "it's a conundrum that I must give up. What on earth is it that can excite sobbing and draw tears from such a mature customer as you are?"

"Look here," he said, "and just listen to this: 'We rejoice to be able to record that there were no burglaries last night.' Now, Sir, what is your opinion of No. 32 after this unfeeling remark?"

"Well, no doubt, he naturally rejoices that midnight robberies are not so prevalent; and, though I am a stranger, I should imagine it to be a change devoutly to be wished."

"My dear Sir," he replied; "you are evidently fresh out from home, or have perhaps resided in the gay cities of Hongkong, Shanghai or Kobe. But let me ask you, in the present dull condition of Yokohama

\* JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE, Illustrated." By Aimé Humbert, Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation. Translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and edited by H. W. Bates, Assistant Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society. London: R. Bentley and son, Yokohama: F. R. Wetmore & Co., 1874.

what amusing excitements have we to fall back upon? Our earthquakes are of the mildest description, and the worst shakes we get don't come up to a touch of the ague. For months we have lived in the dreariest condition; there is no further intelligence from Formosa; telegraphic communication is interrupted, and we have no relations with distant parts. What is there of interest now but these burglaries? Take away these and you reduce us to the condition of Nagasaki, and remove the last prop that keeps us from the unfathomable gulf of everlasting lethargy and stagnation."

"But" I ventured to remonstrate, "some people here will hail the new state of things with complacency. . . Wylie will no longer be under the necessity of chaining up his steam gauges, and Spratt will be able to indulge in the luxury of an upstairs bed, in lieu of the scanty accommodation afforded by a narrow counter."

"Ah!" he said, with a melancholy shake of the head. "it's all over. I shall never have another chance to win the sweepstakes."

"Sweepstakes! What have these burglaries to do with your winning a sweepstakes?"

"A great deal. A lot of us put in five dollars apiece, and we all draw different numbers, representing the houses that have not yet been broken into. So you see that if the Grand Hotel should be the next place feloniously entered, the holder of the ticket marked No. 20 would be the winner of the sweepstakes. Besides, I've got a bet on with Assborne that when these burglars get into the house on the Bluff where the Manager of the Anti-Rational Hotel sleeps, they won't be able to steal his eye-glass without waking him up. Don't tell me. They can't get it; it's fixed in too tight. This cessation of our principal amusement is to be deplored. The Circus, good as it is, after a few visits, brings on an attack of familiarity that breeds something akin to indifference. During the greater part of these burglarious visitations, of course, I have been away in the country, and the arrival of the papers has been my only comfort; and if something don't happen soon to awaken what little interest I take in Municipal affairs, I fear I shall either be driven to resign, or terminate my uneventful existence in the Canal. But I am troubling you with my private griefs."

"Not at all," I said. "Yours is a sad case of disappointment. But we can't have everything we want. Don't lose heart. This congratulatory paragraph may be premature. P'raps the burglars are merely having a rest after their arduous duties, or have a glut of goods on hand. Give them time to recover from the effects of the medicines they helped themselves to when they visited North's dispensary. The bottles may have got mixed up a little, and instead of quinine they may have partaken of white arsenic and are a little discouraged. Only give them time, and they will probably resume their nocturnal visits. Good morning."

I am, &c.,

C. R. T.

Yokohama, Sept. 25th, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

I have no doubt that others, besides myself, were surprized at the reply of our Kenrei, Nakashima Nobuyuki, to the very reasonable request of the honorable Board of Consuls, for an abatement of the nuisance of the demoniac yells of the street-coolies of Yokohama. This

nuisance is not known in other parts of Japan as we hear it here; and, as Yokohama is one of the ports of Japan most frequented by foreigners, this is one of the barbarisms that strike the foreign visitor with disgust, and cause him to set this people down, at once, as an uncivilized race. The exertion of the lungs exhausts the coolie's strength more than the strain upon his muscle, and any one, who can gravely defend and excuse such uncivilized hootings and belowlings, cannot lay claim to any great degree of civilization, or even to a patriotic desire that his country and people should appear to advantage in the eyes of civilized nations.

We thought that, when this hideous nuisance of our streets, that gives us so unenviable a preeminence over the other open ports of Japan, was brought under the notice of our chief magistrate, he would at once see the shame it caused to his country and people; and that he would try to have it abolished. But, if a sense of shame cannot be excited to produce an abatement of this nuisance, there is yet another way by which a mitigation of the evil may perhaps be obtained. Let those who have most to do with the carting of goods, etc., make an agreement with certain coolie masters, that if, in sending their carts through the streets, they will not allow the coolies to shout, they shall have all their custom; and they will soon find that it pays to be quiet. Let the carts, of which the coolies agree to this arrangement, bear a little flag, marked "Noiseless"; and, if all persons, in calling a cart, would take pains to secure one of these, in preference to the noisy ones, we shall soon see the desired reformation. This will not only be a great satisfaction to ourselves, but tend greatly to the elevation of our native friends in the estimation of the world at large.

Yours sincerely,

CENSOR.

### SPORTING NOTES.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

The training for our Autumn Race Meeting is in full swing, and a goodly number of early risers are to be found, who daily

"At early morn bring forth the fiery steed,  
And scour the velvet sward,"

only that the Yokohama Race Course does not go much on the sward. From appearances at present we ought to have a very good meeting. A great many new ponies have been imported from China, not to mention new riders from distant quarters of the world. Among the former, I notice, are "Saxon," "Gambler," and the white pony said to be "Grindstone," but he does not look big enough. These form a valuable addition to the mystery stable. Mr. Morrison has replaced some of his old ponies by the importation of "Jossakeca," "Roanaki," and "Doubloon," while Mr. Radley has secured "Pice," "Picayune," and "Glencoe." It is needless to say much about these animals or their performances, for everyone that takes any interest in such matters will have preserved a copy of the *N. C. D. Herald*, wherein all these things are carefully noted. Of course such a prize as the "Derby Stakes" has brought down crowds of griffins, most of them a weedy worthless lot. I have not yet seen any new pony that deserves to carry off a prize. Black, Bay, Chestnut, Grey, and even painted ponies have appeared on the course. The latter I am sorry to see, but there must be a motive in all disguises, and sooner or later (if we are to believe in old sayings) truth will out;

and we shall learn why these extraordinary apparitions have flaunted before us. The course is in very bad order. One pony has, I hear, already been killed. Fortunately, however, one of our leading Esculapeans is always on the spot which doubtless adds to the confidence of aspirant jockeys. Every one is anxious to see what kind of a programme will be placed before them, and the forthcoming Sale of "Typhoon" will doubtless shew who means business. Next week I shall likely be able to tell you about some gallops. It's a little too early for that kind of fun yet, and the "Man in the Bush" must find his work very slow.

HAWKS-EYE.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

Like your correspondent "Censor" I was much surprised to learn that a gentleman of Mr. Nakashima Nobuyuki's reputed intelligence should have not only refused to take any steps towards the suppression of that hideous public nuisance, the coolies' cries, but even defended the practice as necessary.

I must confess, however, that my surprise was somewhat lessened by reading the correspondence on the subject lately published. Had the Consuls who signed the letter bringing the matter to the Governor's notice been content with indicating the grievance and asking that proper steps be taken to remedy it there might have been less risk of an unfavourable reply. But when these gentlemen went further and, instead of leaving to the native authorities to judge what were the proper steps to be taken with their own people for the end in view, undertook to advise the Governor to do it in this way and that way and not in the other way, they seem to me to have engaged in the fruitless enterprise of trying to teach their grandmother to milk ducks.

But while this may possibly account for, it assuredly does not extenuate the silliness of the Governor's reply. If his assertion that the coolies find the noises indispensable to true, the fact ought, in the interests of science, to be made known to anthropologists, to whom it will be useful in assigning the position of the Japanese in the scale of civilization. Such howls and cries have always, I believe, been found indispensable to the due performance of wild Indian war-dances and the various similar exertions of central African tribes; but I am not aware that they are to be found practised in the towns or sea-ports of any other nation, China excepted, calling itself civilized.

Obviously the first attempts to remedy the nuisance should have been made by the foreign merchants themselves, in some such way as "Censor" indicates; and, if these failed, the aid of the native authorities might then have been reasonably invoked. It is to be feared, however, that it is now too late for this course to be adopted, as the coolies are not likely to abandon, to please foreigners, a practice which they know to be sanctioned and openly defended by their own authorities.

It will be much to the credit of Mr. Nakashima Nobuzuki, if upon, more mature reflection, he should come to see that his reply to the Consuls on this matter was, after all, a blunder.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

CENSORIOUS

Sept. 24th, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

SIR,

A number of paragraphs have appeared in your paper on the subject of a false rumour as to a large sum of money having been appropriated by an officer of the government in connection with the purchase of the ship *New York*, which make a notice of them seem called for by me. \* \* \*

The statement made by an officer of this department to the *Hochi Shimbun* is quite accurate and is one of facts within his knowledge. Those facts are known to all the officers of this department, and could have been learned by any one justly interested in, and respectfully applying for such information.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obdt. Servant,

IWAHASHI,

*Auditor and Treasurer,*

Banchi-jimu-kyoku.

Tokai, 24th Sept., 1874.

\* \* \* Mr. Iwahashi should have sent a denial long ago, and thus at once authoritatively stopped the rumour. As for any one respectfully applying for information at any government office, receiving it, that is altogether too good a joke. As he evidently wished his statement to be received seriously, as the truth, it is a pity he should have introduced a statement so thoroughly provocative of laughter.

THE following is an extract of a letter from Captain Wynn, of the *Saturnus*, lately wrecked on the coast, to a friend in Yokohama.

SHEBUSA, Sept. 19th, 1874.

"I think bad luck never comes single handed. I have now lost my ship and very nearly my life, which happened as follows :

"On the 13th, we had fine weather and fair wind, expecting to be in Ishabama, Sendai, at night; but, about 3 P.M., a typhoon came on without any warning, and at 6.30 P.M., we let go both anchors and cut away the masts, as the ship was then close in shore, where she very shortly after went. The sea was very heavy and the current running very strong, so that we could get no communication with the shore until low water, which was about 11 P.M. We then got a line on shore, and got all the crew and the crew of a fishing boat we had picked up, on shore. For them it was pretty easy as they are as much at home in water as on land, but for me it was different, as I cannot swim; however, one of the sailors remained behind with me, and when I jumped overboard with a hold of the line he followed me. I had not got very far before a heavy sea came and I lost my hold of the line, and would have lost the hold of my life if the sailor had not got hold of my collar and dragged me on shore with him. By 3 A.M. of the 14th, we were all landed without loss of life, but with loss of everything else. I landed with a pair of old trowsers and a shirt; but the Japanese on shore were very kind and gave us dry clothes, and food and shelter, which was very much needed. I have now got some Japanese clothes made, and am in fact quite a Jap. About 5.30 A.M. of the 14th the ship parted in midship and begun to break up. There is scarcely anything of her left now. In a few days I will go on to Sendai, which is 60 English miles to the north of this place, and from there take the first steamer down to Yedo."

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon, an inquiry was held, at the Hospital in the British Camp, before Russell Robertson, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, and a jury, into the cause of death of Paul Curtis, Corporal in the Royal Marines.

Messrs. Henry Liddle, Thomas Rose, and Sidney Charles Pass were duly sworn as jurymen, and the inquest was opened.

Lance-Corporal Edward Ricklesworth, sworn :—I was on control duty this morning near the steps where boats load and unload, when some Japanese called me, and told me that there was a man dead in the creek. The Japanese used the word *sindany*. I went and told the sergeant on duty. I saw the body in the water, and recognised it as that of Corporal Curtis. The last time I saw him alive was two or three days ago. The body was about 8 feet from the steps.

To a Juror :—The body was on the bottom. I could see it from the steps. He had white clothes on. His head was about 2 feet below the water.

Sergeant Henry Simpson, sworn :—I was on control guard about 5 minutes to six this morning, when Lance-Corporal Ricklesworth came and told me that there was a man lying at the bottom of the canal. I went down to the bottom of the steps and found the deceased man lying in the water with his hands crossed and fists clenched. I sent up to the Camp, and likewise gave information at the police station. I took a boat-hook from one of the boats and pulled him close into the steps. Assistance came and we took him up to the Camp. I last saw Curtis 4 or 5 days ago. I recognised him perfectly.

J. Caldwell, Staff-Surgeon, R. M. L. I., sworn :—On being called, about a quarter to seven this morning, to see the body, I found life quite extinct, and the body had all the appearance of having been some time in the water, as there were several erosions upon the face and legs, probably caused by fish. The only mark of external violence was on the scalp, where there was a wound which might have been caused by his body coming in contact with something, and sending him over. I am of opinion that death was caused by drowning. I should think he had been in the water the better part of two days. He was reported absent since Friday night, and I should think he had been all that time in the water.

Private James Richardson, sworn :—I last saw deceased on Saturday morning, about a quarter past eleven, down in Homura. He was dressed in white. I spoke to him, and said, "Well, Corporal, what is the matter with you now;" and he replied, "I don't know, but I shall not go to the Camp until Monday morning." It was nearer the creek than Jaffray's stables. He was standing still when I spoke to him. I went down to No. 133, and left him.

To a Juror :—He was the worse for drink.

To Coroner :—After his death I told Corporal Fussell that I had seen him alive. Corporal Fussell asked me if I had seen deceased. I came off Legation Guard yesterday morning about half-past nine o'clock, and went to the Camp at ten minutes to ten. I left the camp again, about twelve minutes to eleven.

To a Juror :—I had heard that Paul was absent from duty.

Lance-Corporal Fussell, sworn :—I was sent to look for Curtis, about 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and saw Richardson in Homura. I asked him if he had seen Corporal Curtis, and I

understood him to say that he had heard he was in Yokohama somewhere. I told him that if he knew where he was he should go with me, or let me know where to find him. I did not understand him to say that he had seen Curtis. I then went to a place where I had seen Curtis, on Friday evening, at, or near, No. 133, Yokohama. There were some Japanese *saki* shops close to, but no public-houses. I had left Curtis there on Friday night with a man named Shaw; he said he was going to have a glass of beer and then go to the camp. I was not looking for him then; he had not then been reported absent. I had been walking with him all the day.

Private William Shaw, sworn :—I was in company with Curtis last Friday night, up to a quarter past nine o'clock. He left me in a Japanese *saki* shop in Homura. It was about three parts of the way up Homura on the left hand side. He did not say where he was going. There was a civilian with us, but he had then left. I do not know whether he is a resident of this place. I could not say Curtis was drunk, but he had enough to jog along with. It was in the back street where the 101 steps are.

To a Juror :—Curtis had drunk as much as he was able. He left a glass full of *saki*.

A Japanese woman, who keeps the house, No. 133, was cautioned, and stated that she had been the mistress of the deceased man. On Friday night last, about 9 o'clock, he went to her house for a glass of liquor. He was the worse for drink.

Edward Russell, sworn :—On Friday evening last, at a quarter to nine, I was in Homura, and sitting down conversing with the keeper of a *saki* shop, when two marines came up; one of them had a long beard. One was a private and the other a corporal. It was the corporal who had the large beard. They asked me into the *saki* shop, and the private called for three glasses of *saki*. After a while the private went out to see the time, and, during his absence, the corporal called for some more *saki*, but had not money enough to pay for it. He said he would pay for it on the next day. He then said it was getting late, and that it was nearly time he was getting up "top-side." I could see that the man was in drink, so I told him it was time to go to the barracks. He got up, left his full glass, and bid me *sayonara*, saying he was going to the barracks. He then went out. Five or six minutes afterwards, the private returned and asked where the corporal was, and I told him that he had gone up to the Camp. The private then bade me "good night," and left the house.

Private Thomas Iving, sworn :—I left the Club, at nine o'clock, on Friday night, and shortly afterwards saw deceased, at a *saki* shop, near No. 132, I think. I wanted him to come along with me, but he would not. He was along with Shaw, and a civilian, named Russell. I afterwards found out that they had been in another *saki* shop. I was standing, about half past nine, near the temple, when I again saw deceased walking towards the camp. All at once he turned back and walked the opposite way. Both times I saw him he appeared to have been drinking.

To a Juror :—It did not strike me to go after him. I did not speak to him on the second occasion. I saw his body in the creek about 40 yards from where I last saw him. When he turned round he went in the opposite direction from where he was found. The night was dark, but I could easily recognise him as Curtis.

Edward Russell, recalled :—I did not know the corporal. I did not even know his name. I have seen Shaw several times before. I am out of employment.



This closed the evidence; and, after a few minutes consultation, the following verdict was returned:—

"We, the undersigned, sitting as a jury to enquire into the cause of death of Paul Curtis, do find that deceased came to his death by drowning, in the creek, between 9 30 P.M. of the 18th instant and daylight on the morning of the 19th instant; but how, or under what circumstances, there is not sufficient evidence to show.

(Signed) HENRY LIDDLE,  
" THOMAS ROSE,  
" SIDNEY CHARLES PASS.  
Approved (signed) RUSSELL ROBERTSON,  
Consul and Coroner."

### In the U. S. Consular-General Court.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, *Consul-General*.

*Tuesday, September 22nd, 1874.*

Wm. Nuttall was charged, by Wm. Thompson, with having stolen a certain certificate of deposit for \$1,000, granted, by the Chartered Mercantile Bank, to Mrs. Thompson, and by her transferred, with consent of the Bank, to her husband.

W. H. Thompson, sworn:—On Friday and Saturday morning last, I had been playing at a *Faro* bank, dealt by Nuttall, and had lost some \$900, in bank bills, and I had in my possession the certificate of deposit, which, on or about the 4th or 5th of the month, I had endorsed, and deposited with the Bank as security for a loan of \$600. I did not endorse it at the time Nuttall got possession of it; and I never knowingly delivered it to Nuttall. The box from which Nuttall dealt *Faro* was a fraudulent one. I wanted to look at it, but Nuttall showed me another box.

E. H. Jones, in defence, said:—I was present on the occasion of this deposit note being given to Nuttall. Thompson had lost for several evenings. On Friday night he did not lose \$900 as alleged, but only some 40 or 50 gold *yen*. Thompson then proposed to exchange this deposit note for *Faro* checks, when Thompson and Nuttall stepped into another room to discuss the matter. They called me into the room. Nuttall said he did not know anything about such deposit notes out in this country, and asked me if it was good. I replied that I had no doubt it was good. Thompson then said, "I am no scoundrel. The paper is good. You may go to the Bank, and collect the money in the morning."

Thompson, recalled:—I knew that, an hour ago, the deposit note was in the hands of a third party.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that the charge had not been sustained; and that he should inform the Bank that the deposit note had been transferred to Nuttall, for gambling chits, and that the consideration of the transfer was void.

The present holder of the note keeps it, subject to the orders of the Consul-General.

Wm. Nuttall was then arraigned for keeping a gambling-house, and fined \$200.

His Honour stated that he had before informed the prisoner that he should punish him, if it should ever be proved, before him, that he kept a gambling saloon; that he had no sympathy with Mr. Thompson for his losses, but was determined to protect the community against these

gambling hells, as far as he had the power; and that prisoner would stand committed until the fine was paid.

After a consultation with Mr. Jones, Nuttall paid the fine, and was discharged.

### NIIGATA.

September 15th.

On the 11th, Lieut. Sandwith and Mr. Gubbins left for Sado, and, being pressed for time, intended to return here on the 13th. On Sunday afternoon, the *Niigata-Maru* was seen off the bar, but, on account of the surf and strong gale, which had come up quite suddenly, she could not come across. She then tried to make Sado, but the gale was too strong, and she was blown away down the coast; leaving all here in great state of anxiety. Messengers were sent along the coast and one to Sado to see if by chance she had made that island. All day yesterday and up to noon to-day no news was received; but, at 1 P.M., the servant of the captain of the steamer arrived, who reports that they were blown away from here to Kashiwasaki, a town distant 25 ri, where they arrived at 2 A.M. on the 14th, and came to an anchor. In the morning, Lieut. Sandwith and Mr. Gubbins went on shore to return overland. Capt. Fagg started same day with the steamer and is near here, but cannot come in and so sent the boy on shore for food. The river is higher than ever was known, and a tremendous current is running out, the mail-carriers report the rain to have fallen in torrents in the mountains during the 13th and 14th. The only damage to the *Niigata-Maru* is the loss of one mast.

#### OBSERVATIONS BY ANEROID BAROMETER.

12th, evening,	29.64	} Wind, in the morning of the 13th, N.E. light, and squally; in the afternoon, heavy rain and strong gale from N.E.
13th, 7 A.M.	29.54	
" 2 P.M.	29.22	
" 6 P.M.	28.95	
" 8 P.M.	29.09	
" 9 P.M.	29.03	

In the Typhoon of Aug. 21st, this Barometer indicated 28.86.

It is the custom here to confine all prisoners, who have been tried and convicted of serious crimes, in one large strong cell, not even having a separate cell for murderers. Here all await punishment, the time when it will be carried out not being told them. One evening, in addition to their usual food, a small fish is given to each; and, by this, all know that one or more of their number will suffer death on the morrow, but who the doomed ones are is not known until the jailer comes in the morning and reads out his list; those whose names he mentions are then taken to the rear of the prison and hanged. The gallows being inside the prison, and the day of execution not being generally known, there are usually only a few spectators present beside the prison officials; but notices of the execution, &c., are posted round the town.

Rice is rising in price.

The notes of the National Bank here are 2 per cent. premium over the Government *sats*, as the former are redeemable for gold on demand.

There was a slight shock of earthquake last night; they are, however, very rare here, and never so severe as in Yokohama.

Sept. 15th, 4.30 P.M.—Lieut. Sandwith and Mr. Gubbins have just arrived, all well.

THE Ken school, which received some damage during the late typhoon, is about to be repaired and enlarged, at a cost of \$3,500. The work is to be completed within 60 days. In the meanwhile, the duties of the school are being conducted in a large temple, formerly used as the English Consulate.

Sept. 19th, 1874.

ON THE 16th instant a timber merchant's yard caught fire, through the carelessness of some workman on the premises. About 4.30 A.M. they lighted a fire to cook their victuals before going to work, and then went to another part of the yard leaving the fire burning. Shortly afterwards the flames caught some shavings which were lying near, and quickly spread to a large stack of wood. Luckily it began to rain heavily, and, as there was little or no wind the fire was confined to the place in which it broke out. The men were arrested and have each the pleasure of cutting timber in gaol for three months.

THE RIVER is very high, swollen by the late rains. *Masu* a very nice fish of the salmon kind, are just coming into season. Grapes, figs and other fruits are very plentiful.

DURING THE recent gale, in which the *Niigata-maru* was driven off the coast, the Japanese steamer *Dumbarton*, which was loading rice off this port was also obliged to get up anchor, and run for shelter. Since then, great anxiety has been felt about her, as she has not been heard of. She has a European Captain and Engineer on board; her engines are good, but her boilers are in a wretched condition. It is hoped that she has rounded the south end of Sado, and is now lying safely at anchor in some port on the west coast. She had only 90 piculs of rice to take in to complete her loading.

ALL SPARE arms, ammunition and guns are being forwarded hence to Tokio.

ONE OR TWO persons have been lately prosecuted at the Saibansho, and severely punished for not affixing a sufficient number of stamps to contracts.

THE Japanese newspaper here now comes out daily.

## The New York Agent FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokei (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokei, in the Japanese language;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

85, Yokohama, December, 1873.

# Hokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

The impending conflict between China and Japan has not had the effect of checking business to any extent. On the contrary, the transactions in imports since our last have been altogether larger and more satisfactory than we have been able of late to report.

COTTON YARNS have felt the improvement in the demand for the lower grades of 16 to 24 and the higher of 28 to 32.

GREY SHIRTINGS have met with increased demand.

DRILLS AND T-CLOTHS are freely saleable, and most staple dry goods except Blankets have shared the improvement.

METALS.—are quiet. Large quantities of Iron have been imported from Hongkong by Chinese merchants.

SUGAR.—The demand has been active and prices have advanced.

Articles.	Price.	Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs 38½ yds. 39 in. ... .. per piece.	\$1.95 to 2.20	} Exceedingly dull of sale.
8 " do. 45 in. ... .. "	2.40 to 2.60	
9 " do. in. ... .. "	2.85 to 3.15	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
60 to 64 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... .. "	2.50 to 2.80	} Demand for 7-lb. continues. Enquired for.
T-Cloths:—6 lbs. to 7 lbs. ... .. "	1.50 to 2.00	
Drills, English :—15 lbs. 40 yds. 30 in. ... .. "	3.40 to 3.50	
Handkerchiefs assorted ... .. per dozen.		} Saleable. Demand maintained. In some demand.
Brocades and Spots (White) ... .. per piece.	nominal.	
do. (Dyed) ... .. "		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. "	1.45 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.92½ to 0.97½	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. ... .. per piece.	8.50 to 9.75	
Muslins, Cambrics & Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... .. "	1.00 to 1.05	
Taffuchelass ... .. "	2.70 to 2.90	
Cotton Yarn.		
Nos. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	34.00 to 38.00	} Improved demand.
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	36.50 to 39.50	
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	40.00 to 46.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.		
Camlets SS assorted 56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... .. per piece.	18.00 to 19.00	} More enquiry.
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. noml. ... .. "	14.00 to 15.00	
Crape Lastings do. ... .. "		
Lustres & Orleans (figured) do. ... .. "	4.50 to 5.50	
do. (plain) do. ... .. "	6.25 to 8.00	} Saleable. Good business, at quotations.
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... .. "		
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. "	6.50 to 7.25	
Mousselines de Laines (plain) 30 yds. 31 in. ... .. per yard.	0.18½ to 0.20	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in. ... .. "		} Some enquiry at low rates.
do. Union 56 in. ... .. "		
Blankets ... .. per lb.	0.43 to 0.46	
Metals and Sundries.		
Iron flat and round ... .. per picul.	4.25 to 5.00	} No alteration.
" nail rod ... .. "	4.50 to 4.75	
" hoop ... .. "	4.50	
" pig ... .. "	2.30 to 2.40	
" wire ... .. "		} Increased demand ; prices firm.
Steel ... .. nominal.		
Lead ... .. "		
Tin Plate ... .. per box		
Coals (English) ... .. per ton.		
Sugar White No. 1 ... .. per picul.	8.00 to 8.20	
do. 2 ... .. "		
do. 3 ... .. "		
do. Brown (Formosa) ... .. "	4.25 to 4.30	
do. (Swatow) ... .. "	3.60 to 3.90	} Limited enquiry. Saleable at quotations.
do. Black ... .. nominal		
Raw Cotton (China) ... .. "	14.90 to 15.20	
Kerosine Oil, ... .. 10 Galls., per case.	3.05 to 3.15	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—The business since our last has been on a liberal scale, and in consequence of advices from Europe, prices have advanced \$10 or \$20 per picul. The stock on offer offers little attraction.

**SILK-WORM'S EGGS.**—The stock is now very large and buyers slow to operate. The consequence is that the Japanese are larger sellers, and about 170,000 cards have changed hands. The nominal price is from 40 cents to 80 cents.

**TEA.**—An active and brisk business has been done in Tea since our last mail issue. Settlements to the extent of Piculs 10,800 having been made, and in consequence our prices are decidedly firmer. The native holders, emboldened by the eager competition amongst foreign buyers existing this season, continue only to supply the market as clearances are made by Sales and thus keep stocks at a low figure.

Recent telegraphic advices received from the New York markets would indicate that severe losses can only be looked for on most of the parcels now *in transitu*, and the idea of propping up the home markets by supporting a fictitious high scale of quotations at the source of produce will this year from increased telegraphic facilities prove inutile; we can only expect further advices from the American markets, taking into consideration the excessive amount already shipped this season, to be anything but favourable, and which should demand a heavy reduction on ruling rates to encourage further business.

Our quotations for outgoing American Mail will rule as follows: but an important reduction in rates is likely to ensue in the course of the next ten days.

The *Ambassador* has completed her cargo and will have early despatch for New York leaving the *New Republic* on the berth for the same destination at £2. 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Description.								Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>									
Mybashi	}	Extra	..	...	...	...	..	\$ 550.00 to 570.00 per picul.	
&		Best	...	...	...	...	...		
Sinshiu		Good	...	...	...	...	...		
		Medium	...	...	...	...	...		
		Interior	...	...	...	...	...	430.00 to 450.00	"
Oshiu Extra		...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Best		...	...	...	nominal	...	...	530.00 to 570.00	"
" Good		...	...	...	...	...	...	480.00 to 510.00	"
Echizen, Medium,		...	...	...	...	...	...	390.00 to 400.00	"
" Interior		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hamatski, Inferior to Best		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kakida		...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Best		...	...	...	...	...	...	} 550.00 to 600.00	"
" Medium		...	...	...	...	...	...		
" Inferior		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sodai Medium...		...	...	...	nominal	...	...		
Hatehoji—Tussah		...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Tea:—</b>									
Common,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 27 to 29 per Picul.	
Good Common,	...	...	"	...	...	...	...		
Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Good Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Choicest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 upwards.	"
								nominal	
<b>Sundries:—</b>									
Wheat,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 1.20 to 1.60 per Picul.	
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seaweed, Fine Cut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.10 to 2.80	"
" Fine Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80 to 2.00	"
" Large Green...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80 to 2.00	"
Cuttle Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00 to 20.00	"
Dried Shrimps, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mushrooms,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.00 to 55.00	"
Linglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 46.00	"
Sharks' Fins (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.00 to 48.00	"
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.00 to 14.00	"
" Bees, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00 to 47.00	"
Gall Nuts (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.50 to 11.00	"
Sulphur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50 to 3.50	"
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pes. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50 to 6.25 per catty.	
" (100 a 200 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00 to 3.25	"
Tobacco, common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00 to 9.50 per Picul	
Rape Oil,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 to 8.50	"
Shell Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 50.00	"
Campher,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00 to 16.50	"
Tea de Mer,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.00 to 55.00	"
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.50 to 8.50 per ton.	

**S I L K .**

**FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.**

	CURRENT SEASON.	1873-4	1872-3	1871-2	1870-1	1869-70	1868-9.
To England ... ..	1,137	2,104	2,961	2,541	623	2,289	2,440
" Marseilles ... ..	1,283	748	2,085	1,555	272	808	1,747
" United States ... ..	47	9	65	18	17	26	214
" Other Countries ... ..	22	248	457	123	—	—	—
Total Bales ... ..	2,489	3,109	5,568	4,237	912	3,123	4,401

TEA.

FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

	CURRENT SEASON.	1873-4	1872-3	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-9.
To New York, &c....	7,080,428	3,789,249	4,764,903	3,724,338	2,520,068	1,192,879	2,002,372
" San Francisco ...	1,872,740	1,165,592	849,792	1,334,873	1,290,548	399,994	283,870
" England ...	—	—	—	—	—	236,395	605,753
" China ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800
Total pounds ...	8,953,168	4,954,841	5,614,695	5,059,211	3,839,046	1,829,268	2,893,795

**EXCHANGE.**

<b>STERLING</b> —Bank	Bills.....6 months' sight.....	4s. 2d. to ½d.
" do.	do. ....60 days' sight.....	4s. 1½d.
" Private	do. ....6 months' sight.....	4s. 2½d.
" do.	do. ....Documents.....	4s. 2½d.
<b>PARIS</b> —Bank	Bills .....6 months' sight.....	5.26
" do	do. ....3 months' sight.....	5.21
" Private	Paper ....6 months' sight.....	5.33
" " "	" " " 3 " " " " " " "	5.28

SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills	on demand.....	72½	
" Private Bills	10 days' sight.....	73¼	
HONGKONG.—Bank Bills	on demand .....		par. to ½ dis.
" Private Bills	10 days' .....		½ dis.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Bank Bills	on demand .....	100½	
" Private Bills	30 days' sight .....	102½	
NEW YORK.—Bank Bills	on demand.....	100¼	
" Private Bills	30 da s' sight.....	102½	



## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, from Hakodate, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 10, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, J. F. Rice, 2,200, from Hongkong, mails and general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Sept. 11, Ger. str. *Altona*, Hore, 1,179, from San Francisco, Aug. 17th, general, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Sept. 11, Am. str. *Nevada*, Coy, 2,143, from Shanghai, Sept. 3rd, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 12, Frch. ram *Montcalm*, Capt. Lespes, 10 guns, 1,800 tons, from Kobe, Sept. 10th.  
 Sept. 14, H.B.M.'s gunboat *Ringdove*, Capt. Singleton, 660, from Hakodate, Sept. 5th.  
 Sept. 14, Brit. barq. *Ariel*, Wilson, 358, from Nagasaki, 31st Aug., coal, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 15, Dan. str. *H. C. Oversted*, Gottlieb, 339, from Hakodate, Sept. 11th, ballast, to Telegraph Co.  
 Sept. 16, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, Sept. 8th, mails and general, to M. M. Co.  
 Sept. 17, Brit. str. *Washi*, Hescroff, 221, from Hakodate, general, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Sept. 17, Jap. str. *Acantha*, Young, from Osaka, to Japan-se.  
 Sept. 18, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Wise, 1,870, from Shanghai, &c., Sept. 10th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 19th, Frch. str. *Charles Albert*, Humeau, 768, from Hongkong, general, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Sept. 20, Brit. str. *Muriel*, Hyde, 538, from London, via Suez Canal, Penang, Singapore, and Hiogo, general, to Strachan & Thomas.  
 Sept. 20, Frch. str. *Volga*, Nondenen, 960, from Yokoska to M. M. Co.  
 Sept. 21, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong; Sept. 11th, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 21, Am. barq. *Victor*, Hastorf, 650, from Port Gumble, Puget Sound, lumber, to Chipman, Stone & Co.  
 Sept. 22, Brit. str. *Yew Thi*, Gibson, 597, from Nagasaki, Sept. 17th, general, to Fraser & Co.  
 Sept. 23, Am. str. *Japan*, E. R. Warsaw, from San Francisco, mails and general, to P. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 10, Brit. barq. *Jessica*, Congdon, 546, for Kobe, general, despatched by J. C. Fraser & Co.  
 Sept. 10, Ger. 3-masted schr. *Caroline*, Paulsen, 274, for Shanghai, general, despatched by H. Grauert.  
 Sept. 11, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, &c., mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 12, Am. str. *Calmedo*, H. G. Morse for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 12, Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, J. F. Rice, 2,200, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Sept. 14, Brit. ship *Laju*, Scott, 560, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.  
 Sept. 14, Ger. str. *Altona*, Hore, 1,179, for Hongkong, general, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Sept. 16, Brit. str. *Orissa*, Pockley, 1,119, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Sept. 16, H. B. M.'s corvette *Thalia*, Woolcomb, 1,600 tons, for Ho o an Nagasaki.  
 Sept. 16, Dan. str. *H. C. Oversted*, Gottlieb, 339, for Nagasaki, despatched by Telegraph Co.  
 Sept. 17, Brit. ship *Remus*, Dineley, 737, for Hiogo, general, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Sept. 17, Brit. ship *Bothwell Castle*, Anthony, 592, for San Francisco, general, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Sept. 20, Brit. str. *Washi*, Hescroff, 221, for Hakodate and Niigata, general, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 Sept. 23, Frch. str. *Volga*, Nondenen, 960, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Sept. 24, *Golden Age*, Am. str., Wise, 1,870, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 24, Am. str. *Nevada*, Coy, 2,143, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 25, Brit. barq. *Tokatea*, McKinnon, 1,100, for Puget Sound, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.  
 Sept. 26, Ger. corvette *Arcona*, Baron Reibnitz, 2,320 tons, for Yokoska.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Hakodate:  
 Mrs. M. S. Day, Mr. M. P. Noebel; and 27 Japanese in the steerage.  
 Per Brit. str. *Orissa*, for Hongkong:  
 Mrs. Henry and servant, Prof. Vanek and son, Mr. Noebel, Miss Winsor, Mrs. Ptoundes, J. W. Elliot; 1 Malay and 9 Chinese in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, from Shanghai:

## FOR YOKOHAMA:

General Myers, Col. Lyford, Miss Werner, J. C. Vickers, W. Miller, H. J. E. Barlow, G. Badger and child, J. M. James, N. H. Storey, E. C. Kirby, R. Holme, Mrs. Mills, W. McFarlane, B. J. Benjamin, 13 Japanese; and 49 in steerage.

## FOR AMERICA:

W. H. Rickard; and 2 Europeans in the steerage.

Per Ger. str. *Altona*, from San Francisco:

Mr. A. E. Janvier.

Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, from Hongkong:

## FOR YOKOHAMA:

Captain Stone, J. J. Petrie; 1 Chinese in steerage.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

8 Europeans in cabin; 8 Europeans and 280 Chinese in steerage.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, for Shanghai, &c.:

## FOR HIOGO:

John Walters, Mrs. Walters, W. C. Korthals, Revd. S. R. Brown, E. T. Loomis, and 3 Japanese.

## FOR NAGASAKI:

7 Japanese; 76 in steerage.

Per Am. str. *Colorado*, for San Francisco:

E. H. Johnson, W. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Spencer, S. F. Ringgold, J. A. Top, Jno. Long, Wm. Wood, E. Stapleton, J. R. Bose, Chas. Garson, Jno. Parks, Rev. C. H. Newman, Heller, Coleman, Manchester, Rosenberg, S. James, Miss Bennett, H. H. Montell, E. Lewis, A. Napier, Jno. Young, A. Bremner, J. Dollard, H. Harden, J. Mount, Sullivan, Anderson, McCaffene, Mitchell, Sandford.

Per Brit. str. *Vasco de Gama*, for San Francisco:

Messrs. Yoronimon Sama, Kisaiki Suekawa, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gordon, M. R. McKellar, B. D. Benjamin, A. O. Hargreave, Vickers, J. J. Petrie, H. H. Cochrane, Martin Cohen, E. L. Hyde

Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong:

M. M. Denis, Maillet, Pontagnere, Meuriez, Bastiani, Faure, Enrico, Martanelli, Tancred Aurelazzi, Maltha Michel, Cesal Broschiani, Arnanez, M. Allaire, and 16 mariners.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai, &c.:

W. Jackson and servant, E. Rogers, R. Motz and servant, H. Ezert, H. Kniffler and servant, J. G. Brandas and servant, A. Duncan and servant, F. V. Dickens and servant, A. O. Gay and servant, Capt. O'Sullivan and servant, Capt. Bartlett, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. F. W. Marks, 10 Japanese; and 46 in steerage

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Rev. John Jay, wife, and child, and W. Fischer.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, from Hongkong:

Messrs. Dawes, Blandford, and Sutherland; Mrs. Stevens and child; 9 Chinese.

Per Brit. str. *Muriel*, from Hiogo:

Messrs. D. Scott, Hutchinson, and Sadani.

Per Brit. str. *Washi*, for Hakodadi and Niigata:

Cabin—2 Japanese ladies; second class—13 Japanese.

Per Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:

## FOR MARSEILLES:

Mr. E. Bomani.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai, &c.:

W. J. Sandford and servant, W. P. Mazum, U. S. Consul, and servant, Signor Chiarini, Master Chiarini, C. Dormer, Theo. Cuba, W. O. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Mackellar and servant, Ed. Haussen and servant, Miss M. M. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, infant and 3 servants, Miss B. Cuba, Mr. and Mrs. Carnago, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Paymaster Stephen, U.S.N., and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert and 2 children, Miss Polomini, Miss Oliveira, R. B. Spencer, A. Bodrean, H. H. Cochrane and servant, Mrs. Robertson, infant and 2 servants, G. Daly and servant, Mr. Jo-ephis, 15 Japanese; 13 Europeans, 8 Chinese, and 64 Japanese in the steerage.

Per P. M. Steamer *Golden Age*;

## FOR HIOGO.

Mr. A. Sheurgold and servant, Mrs. Korthals and servant, 3 Japanese; 30 in steerage.

## FOR NAGASAKI.

Mrs. Mills, Prof. Hall, Prof. J. C. Watson and wife, Prof. C. A. Young, Messrs. Conrad, Ranger, Wheeler, Gardner, Clarke, Tappan, Rockwell, Lacey, Woodward, Watson.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

Mr. Page Brown, Mr. F. Beyer and servant.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais*, from Hongkong:

## FROM MARSEILLES:

Messrs. Chiapello, Soubert, Simberti, Barnard, Mousoucher, Omodera, Guerin.

## FROM NAPLES:

Messrs. Fondra, Riccardi, Federi, Bertone, Geroser, Minami, Toshiyama.

## FROM SUEZ:

Messrs. Echeterkino, Kostitaff.

## FROM SAIGON:

Mons. Pelissier.

## FROM HONGKONG:

Messrs. Sattzkorn, Morris.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:

Mrs. Capt. C. R. Harris and sons, Messrs. W. C. Bacon, O'Brien and servant, T. B. Glover and servant, G. Hamilton, J. R. Buchanan, E. Pittmann, T. G. Hanzelche, R. M. Brown and servant, Chas. Wiggins, Mrs. Endo, 9 Japanese officers; and 106 in the steerage.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong:

Mr. E. George, Dr. Wilson, R.N., T. Barnes, Esq., G. H. Bull, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Davis and child, W. O'Toole, and M. Nakowo.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Hongkong:

Mr. J. Hodgkins, Mrs. W. H. Bell, Miss Smithers.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais*, for Hongkong:

M. M. Luther, Rondineau, Jinks and Porter; and 9 Chinese seamen.

Per Frch. str. *Volga*, for Hongkong:

Mr. Wing Why.

## FOR SAIGON:

Messrs. Champsavoir, Georges, and Felix.

## FOR MARSEILLES:

Messrs. Pelissier, Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Townley, and Mrs. Faselield.

Per Am. str. *Japan*, from San Francisco:

Messrs. Jno. Jas Lewis, G. Consonne, W. B. Walter, W. B. Skidman, C. C. Blake-ter, Paul Facchi, Antoine Paul, Comte Fe d'Ostiani, A. Dusina, O. H. Tittman, W. S. Edwards, John Mahor, W. S. Whitfield, Sasse Tagai, S. Matsney, S. R. Siebert, H. E. Lodge, F. B. Williams, Professor Geo. Davidson, M. S. Davidson and 2 children, C. Lawson, Henry Lyons, J. H. Collins, Mrs. S. Hill and child, Mrs. M. Lieberman, Lieut. Perry Gaisb, U.S.N., Frank Mullegan, U.S.N., Lucien Klyno, U.S.N.; C. W. Haskell.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, for Shanghai, &c.:

Mr. and Mrs. Nakano, Mr. and Mrs. Heimann, Rev. S. E. Appleton, Lieut. Garst, Captain Bartlett, Mrs. Baxter, Messrs. Steele, G. H. Vernon, Hanzsche, Touel, Smith, Eaton, W. P. Macdon, Unthank, C. W. Haskell, W. E. Whitfield, G. Badger, H. J. E. Barlow, M. O'Brien, W. S. Edwards, H. F. Skelding, U.S.N., C. J. Eldridge, L. Flynn, F. G. Mulligan, E. H. Lavers, Wilson, Fitzgerald, Hon. R. P. and Mrs. Avery, C. A. Vitre, H. Kniffler, R. Bolme, E. C. Kirby, H. Egert, E. onye, F. H. Bell, Kiyas, Kiumora, Fugi, Gimbe, N. Mactarlau, E. Abbot.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, for Hongkong:

Messrs. F. E. Woodworth, Newman, Horgan, Mrs. W. H. Bell, Miss Smithers.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Washi* reports: Left Hakodate Sept. 12th, at 7.30 p.m. On Sunday, 13th, indications of approaching storm. At 4 p.m. barometer had fallen to 29.70; wind blowing a gale from East; heavy sea running. At 2 a.m., 14th Sept., barometer 28.60, blowing a hurricane from W.N.W., heavy rain squalls, mountainous sea running. Ship behaving admirably throughout. At 4 a.m. moderated. Wind South-westerly. After the gale, sighted a Japanese schooner flying distress signal, both masts gone, under jury rig: stopped ship and sent a boat aboard. No assistance needed. When last seen, she was running up the coast. Had strong S.W. wind until arrival at 3 a.m.

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# The Japan Gazette

## MAIL SUMMARY, SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORT.

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH.

Per P. M. S. "China."

TOKEI AND YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1874.

Single Copy,.....25 cents.  
Four Copies...\$1.00  
Ten Copies,...\$2.00

### THE "Japan Gazette" MAIL SUMMARY

FROM 28TH SEPT. TO 13TH OCT., 1874.

#### BIRTH.

On the 26th inst., at No. 89, Yokohama, Mrs. JAMES EDWARDS, of a son.

#### MARRIAGE.

On the 7th Oct., at H. B. M. Legation, Japan, by the Rev. W. B. Wright, M.A., and subsequently at the Catholic Church, by H. G. Monseigneur Petitjean, Bishop of Myriofite, EMILIO DE OJEDA, Chargé d'Affairs of Spain a.i., son of MANUEL DE OJEDA, of Madrid, to JULIA, second daughter of JOHN HENRY BROOK, Esq.

OUR last Mail Summary was dated Sept. 28th, and left this, via San Francisco, by the P. M. S. S. *Japan*, on the 30th ult. Since that date the following mails are to hand:—

		Due.	Arrived.
American	"	...	Sept. 30th
French	"	...	Oct. 3rd
English	"	...	" 7th
American	"	...	" 12th

### Summary.

SINCE our last, Yokohama has been very quiet, and even the burglars seem to be about "played out." Five were apprehended the other evening, some of them with swords in their possession. The principal topic of interest is the late typhoon at Hongkong, full accounts of which are given in our columns. We have heard nothing, for some time, with respect to the relations between China and Japan, but it is still hoped that war may be averted. The Japanese continue to make preparations, and have lately bought several steamers, which they intend to use as transports. From Formosa, we hear that the Japanese army is in tolerable good

condition, and that the sick list is not nearly so full as during the excessive heat of the past few months. The soldiers have been employed in erecting winter quarters, and coolies have been sent from Yodo to assist them.

THE ROYAL Marines encamped upon the Bluff, Yokohama, seem to be especially the butt of fate. It will be remembered that, six weeks ago, a private was sunstruck. Exactly three weeks afterwards, 20th ultimo, the body of a corporal was taken out of the creek. He had fallen in whilst in a state of intoxication. Last Sunday morning, a gunner, named Hickman, who for some time had been imbibing freely, took a drink of arsenical soap, a mixture for preserving skins, &c., in mistake for water, and, as a consequence, was a subject for a coroner's enquiry on the following day.

THE SILK-WORM egg trade is not brisk; there are a great quantity of *cartons* in the market and very little demand for them.

THE PLEASURE excursion of the P. M. S. S. *China* down the bay was a great success.

THE MEMBERS of the French Transit of Venus expedition have been received by the Mikado, at Hamagoten.

THE JAPANESE Ironclad ram *Azuma-kan* (*Stonewall*), on being docked at Yokoska, was found to have sustained no material injury, after being ashore at Nagasaki.

CHIARINIS CIRCUS is not so well patronized as formerly, owing to the fact that nearly everyone in the neighbourhood have already paid it two or three visits. The benefit in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital

drew a bumper house, and did much towards relieving that institution from debt.

THE HEIGHT of the Japan famed mountain Fuji-yama, has again been measured, by Mr. Cawley, whose calculations give 12,531 feet.

AN accident on the railway, the first that has happened in Japan, occurred last Sunday forenoon. It was not, however, a very serious one.

THE NUMBER of burglaries in Yokohama have decreased considerably since the alterations effected by the governor in the police force came into operation.

THE MURDERER of Mr. Haber, the North German Consul, at Hakodadi, was executed on 26th ulto.

Messrs. TAKAKI and Tomita, appointed Consuls at San Francisco, leave for their post by this steamer.

THERE IS a case now pending at H. B. M.'s Provincial Court, which promises to occupy some time, and to give considerable trouble to the several lawyers. Messrs. Davison & Co., merchants sue the Oriental Bank Corporation, for an amount somewhat exceeding \$16,000, for storage, insurance, &c., of certain goods, said to be entrusted to plaintiffs by the Bank.

ANOTHER FOREIGNER has been attacked by a Japanese, but in this case the assailant did not "dream a little dream." It was the result of interference. The foreigner saw a sailor abusing a woman, and shoved the man on one side. He no doubt did it with the best intentions, but he is now lying at the Hospital, Yedo, with two severe wounds in the calf of one of his legs.

WE ARE enabled to state authoritatively that Chinese residents, of all classes and kinds, in Japan, will not be molested or interfered with in any way, in the event of war becoming a necessity. This decision was long ago arrived at by the government, but its announcement has been postponed, lest it should be taken as an indication that war was actually expected. Nothing has since occurred to cause any apprehensions of speedy hostilities, other than those which have all along existed to a certain extent, but the anxieties shown by the Chinese residents in regard to their situation, and their fear that they may be made to suffer here for the acts of their government at home, have been taken into consideration, and a proclamation has been prepared which will demonstrate to them that they have no cause for alarm. From the first, it has been the intention of the authorities to give such an assurance at the proper moment, and the only question has been in respect to the expediency of publishing it before the direct occasion for it should arise. The good feeling of the government, in now anticipating the evils which the Chinese believed to be in store for them, and its manifestation of willingness to allay their disquietude, will be heartily welcomed, not only in this community, but wherever its action shall become known. In the late war between France and Germany, the course of the latter power, in permitting all French denizens to continue to reside and follow their avocations, commanded universal approbation; while the conduct of the French, in expelling Germans from their territory, was equally condemned. The same appreciation will be acknowledged in the present instance, excepting on the part of those whose only pursuit of happiness is the search for and the pretended discovery of unworthy motives for every action, great or little, undertaken by Japan.

There will be certain reasonable conditions attached to the privilege of free residence. The Chinese will be expected not to communicate improperly with their own country, and will be rigidly restrained from any attempts at carrying on business with parties in Chinese ports. So long as they do not try to afford, directly or otherwise, aid and comfort to the enemy, they will be subjected to no restriction. If they violate this necessary regulation they will undoubtedly be made to undergo a just penalty. But they will probably be prudent enough to avoid this danger, and will take the concession granted them with as near an approach to gratitude as their stolid nature allows. All this, however, is conditional upon a contest being inevitable, and we may still hold to the hope that it can be averted. The real question of peace or war has yet to be decided.

EXPLOSIONS of affected virtue and indignation on the part of the *Japan Mail* are not uncommon, and, if we give a moment's notice to its latest demonstration of the sort, it is not on account of its exceptional singularity, but simply to show how injudicious it might be for an habitual fault-finder to scatter reproaches and imputations without reckoning their applicability to his own case. The *Mail* thinks it has discovered that an announcement in a Yedo newspaper, in reference to the prospects of peace, was unwarranted by actual facts. Perhaps it was, but there was nothing in the circumstances of its publication to justify the assertion that "it is not easy to imagine anything more wanton and reprehensible." The statement was given in perfect good faith, and upon authority than which

none higher in Japan—unless it be absolutely official—can be named. To speak of it as "a blundering piece of carelessness" is precisely like characterizing in a similar way some declaration made in a London journal on the representation of a member of a minister's household. The *Mail* ventures to say that "it is little less than criminal to put in circulation reports of this nature unless known to be true." If we are to accept this strict standard of editorial accountability, what are we to think of the *Mail's* recent avowal to the effect that all hope was over, and nothing could avert war? Was this known to be true, two weeks ago? On the contrary, everybody knows that it was false, and that the *Mail* had no authentic information that would sustain such a conclusion. And we undertake to say that the authority on which the Yedo newspaper's report was based is as superior to that of the *Mail's* lackadaisical abandonment of hope as sunlight to the flicker of a farthing dip. Our own theory is that every reasonable effort should be made to ascertain the trustworthiness of important items of intelligence; but to say that the conductors of journals must positively know their truth in all cases, before making them public, is to assert that they must be sifted with omniscience. The possession of that endowment is not claimed anywhere in Yokohama, we believe, outside of the office of the *Mail*; but, admitting its existence there, we again ask, what shall be said of that paper's unqualified announcement, week before last, that peace was utterly hopeless?

IT seems unreasonable to complain of the ignorance of European communities in regard to Japanese affairs when we consider the contradictory and erroneous reports that are continually supplied to them by correspondents who themselves appear wholly at fault upon the subjects which they discuss. A recent paper in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, contributed by a gentleman who certainly could have had no intention of misrepresenting a single fact, contains a multitude of mistakes in geography and history, which, though not of serious moment, are likely to confuse readers who seek for real information. The extract from the *Colonge Gazette*, reprinted on Wednesday by a contemporary, misstates no less than a score of circumstances connected with the relations between Japan and China, many of which would have to be set down as wilful inventions, were it not that the tone of the communication forbids the suspicion of intentional unfairness. Yet this letter is said to have been sent from Yokohama. The narrative furnished by Mr. Gribble, of Nagasaki, to the *London Times*, was exceptionally free from errors, although a few trifling inaccuracies, not affecting its general value, found their way into it. A second letter to the *Times*, the initials attached to which reveal its authorship, and which is dated "Yokohama, June 10th," deals with the Chinese question in a more general way, and, without entering upon explicit details, presents a wholly different view from that offered by Mr. Gribble. Here, as in other cases, there can assuredly be no purpose to convey impressions based upon anything but actual facts, yet we find several statements that will not bear close examination, and which, we may presume, the writer has since discovered to be not entirely warranted:—for example, the assertions that Okubo was among those in favor of the expedition; that the enterprise was actually forbidden, previous to the departure from Nagasaki, by orders from Yedo; that General Le Gendre "constantly pressed upon the Minister for

Foreign Affairs the importance of despatching an expeditionary force to Formosa," and that the first ships requested or obtained "permission" from the Chinese to take coal and water at Amoy. To admit these statements would be to acknowledge that the punishment of the savage murderers was a foreign suggestion rather than the natural impulse of the Japanese Government; that the fleet started upon its errand in defiance of the central authority at Yedo; that the necessity of consulting the Chinese, after the first steps had been taken, was ever recognised by the leaders, and that Okubo has secretly held opinions at variance with those he has openly expressed. But none of these positions can be maintained. To other errors, chiefly of dates, which do not materially affect the question, it is not necessary to allude, except to show how the very persons supposed to possess the best guides to accurate knowledge may swerve from strict exactness. The slaughter of the Loo Choo castaways was considerably longer ago than two years, and it is quite incorrect to say that all action on the matter was postponed for a while, "as the moment was not opportune." On the contrary, there was continual action, from the time of the first intelligence of the murders. Many preliminaries required to be arranged. The settlement of the terms upon which Loo Choo was formally adopted into the nationality of Japan, and converted from a tributary dependency of Satsuma to a "han" of the empire was one of these. With regard to the opinions expressed by the correspondent, there need be no doubt of their sincerity and genuineness, but we do not find that they are duly fortified by any satisfactory argument. We are assured that "the legality of the course taken by the Cabinet at Yedo can hardly be sustained." Nothing, however, is shown in support of this declaration. Nor does it appear which part of the Cabinet's course is believed to be illegal, or whether the whole of it is thus designated. A general sweeping statement of this sort carries no conviction to the minds of readers. As a matter of fact, we believe that very few of the steps thus far taken, that come within the bearing of international or municipal law, have been decided upon without ample justification by the Government's legal advisers of more than one nationality. A word or two may be said in regard to the representation of the Chinese position respecting the right of control over Formosa. The claim of that empire is favoured on the grounds that the viceroy of Fokien says that the Japanese have been misled "by frivolous tale-bearers," and that when the Secretary at Peking declared that China had no jurisdiction over the savage region, he lied. The correspondent does not offer this as a conjecture of his own, but puts it forward as an undisputed fact. He admits that the power of jurisdiction was denied, but explains this awkward incident by saying that there is nothing "in the Chinese mind which resents the telling of an untruth under these, or, for that matter, any conceivable circumstances." No one can be seriously influenced by reasoning of this kind. The officials of the Chinese government, we are told, admit the existence of a certain condition of affairs at various periods and to representatives of various nations, and finally to a messenger from Japan. A little later, the same officials, or others of equal authority, allege the existence of a totally opposite condition of affairs, and this time we are expected to believe them, because the Chinese are capable of lying, "under any conceivable circumstances." Obviously enough, this theory of easy mendacity is equally applicable to both of the positions taken by the Chinese. Why.

however, it should be necessary for a writer in Yokohama to assume that they lied in a declaration, advantageous to the position of this government, and did not lie in the contradictory declaration which is injurious to Japan, it is beyond our power to understand. But the opinions or arguments of individual writers will not be sufficient, in any case, to fashion public sentiment upon this question, if it should ever grow to dangerous dimensions. That must be guided by a clear understanding of established facts, the careful collection and accurate chronicling of which should be the chief concern of every correspondent.

### THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO FORMOSA.

To the Editor of the *Times*.

SIR,—Although it is probable that news will have reached you direct from China of the proceedings of the Japanese in Formosa, the position of the question which is now chiefly engrossing attention both in Yedo and Pekin may not be so familiar to your readers as to render unacceptable the few following lines devoted to the object.

Two years ago a vessel, manned by Japanese or Loochooans, was wrecked on the coast of Formosa, and its crew barbarously murdered. Intelligence of this outrage having reached Japan, a strong feeling arose among the Southern men to revenge it. But as the moment was not opportune the Government postponed all action on the matter, and it was only last year, when an Ambassador was sent by Japan to the Court of Pekin, at about the time when an audience of the Emperor was granted to the Ministers of the Powers having treaties with China, that the first steps were taken which have led to the present inauspicious condition of the relations between the two countries. These steps were curious. Soyejima, the Japanese Envoy, was instructed to inquire whether the Chinese Government claimed jurisdiction over the island of Formosa but, as we may infer from his course of action, to do this so incidentally that the Cabinet at Pekin could not suspect that Japan had any designs in that direction. Soyejima, therefore, in one of the conferences at Tsung li Yamén, bade his interpreter ask one of the Secretaries whether China claimed any such jurisdiction. Now, in answer to a question of this nature a Chinese replies in the negative almost by instinct, whatever may be the actual truth. This course clothes him at once with a kind of defensive armour, of which he is quite willing to divest himself again when he has found out by subsequent conference that you intend making no demands on him. Nor is there anything in the Chinese mind which resents the telling of an untruth under these or, for that matter, under any conceivable circumstances. The secretary obeyed this instinct, and the conversation was at once allowed to drop. Soyejima had obtained exactly what he required—as much and no more. With this he returned to Yedo, and the Japanese at once laid their plans. I should here mention that the Japanese Envoy was accompanied by a certain Mr. Le Gendre, formerly United States' Consul At Amoy, who had come over to Japan a few weeks previous to the departure of the Embassy, and who, having formerly visited Formosa in connexion with some outrages perpetrated on an American shipwrecked crew similar to those which were now exciting the Japanese, was introduced to the Japanese Foreign Minister by Mr. De Long, then United States' Minister at Yedo,

as being an eminently fit person to advise on such a matter. The Japanese accepted the services of Mr. Le Gendre, gave him the high rank of an officer of the second grade, with a large salary, and at once appointed him to accompany Soyejima to Pekin.

On the return of the Embassy, Mr. Le Gendre constantly pressed upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs the importance of despatching an expeditionary force to Formosa. But the affair hung fire. The Government would gladly have let the question drop, for it had matters on hand demanding both its time and money. But the insurrection in the Provinces of Hizen and Saga broke out in the midst of its hesitation, and Okubo, the Minister of the Interior, who had been despatched to the disturbed districts, telegraphed to Yedo very shortly after his arrival in Saga that nothing but the promise of an expedition to Formosa or Corea would quiet the excited soldiery. He received *carte blanche*; the *samurai* were appeased; preparations were at once made for the Formosa expedition, and, without another word to Pekin, the vessels of which it was composed were sent to rendezvous at Nagasaki. When on the very point of sailing, the expedition was countermanded by orders from Yedo. But though the start was a bad one the horses were off, and no power in Japan could stop them. The transports ran over to Amoy, took in coal and water there with the permission of the Chinese, and set sail again for Formosa. The troops were at once thrown on to the island and hutted, and a few days afterwards some skirmishes followed between the Beotans, the perpetrators of the outrages, and the Japanese soldiery, resulting in the severe punishment of the savages. Similar events were repeated, and the Japanese sent over word to telegraph to Yedo that their victory was complete, and that the attitude of an Envoy whom they had just despatched to Pekin should be a firm one.

But the Chinese began to look jealously upon this intrusion into their territory. They had craftily watched the proceedings of the Japanese, sending only some inferior officials to communicate with them, and probably forming an accurate estimate of their strength meanwhile. At last the Viceroy of Fo-kien addressed a despatch to Saigo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese troops, intimating that the action of his Government was unwarranted by the law of nations, and wholly unjustified by any negotiations at Pekin between Soyejima and Tsung li Yamén, and requesting him at once to withdraw his troops. In this despatch the Viceroy says that the Japanese have been misled "by frivolous tale-bearers" if they imagine either that China does not possess or has abrogated jurisdiction over the whole of Formosa, and he proceeds to adduce facts in proof that she possesses and exercises this jurisdiction. He also pleads that the Japanese are acting in violation of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Articles of the Treaty recently concluded between the two countries, and concludes by saying that peace between the two Empires is endangered by this course of action.

Meanwhile the Cabinet at Yedo is divided. Okuma, Minister of Finance, Okubo, Minister of the Interior, and Shimadzu Saburô, uncle of the ex-Prince of Satsuma, the instigator of the Richardson murder, and now Sadaijin, or second subject in the Empire, are for prosecuting the expedition, while most of the other Ministers are against it. It is said this evening that a reinforcement of 5,000 troops is to be at once sent to Formosa, but the report requires confirmation.

The legality of the course taken by the Cabinet at Yedo can hardly be sustained, while

it will be difficult if not impossible, for the Japanese to withdraw, without humiliation, from the position they have taken up. Should they refuse to do so, war between the two countries can hardly be avoided.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

W. G. H.

Yokohama, June 19th.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE PUBLIC MEETING OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS HELD ON 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1874.

Your Committee promptly placed themselves in communication with the Chairman of the Board of Consuls, and were invited by that gentleman to an interview with himself and colleagues upon the first available day.

It will be known that the Consular Board had already directed their serious attention to the subject, but your Committee were anxious not only to verbally discuss some details, but also to bring forward what they deemed to be the root of the whole matter.

At this interview, which took place yesterday, the Chairman of the Board informed your Committee that the representations of the Foreign residents in respect to the inadequacy of the Native Police Force, as embodied in the Resolutions passed at the Public Meeting in question, had been at once transmitted, in a covering despatch, to the Kenrei; a copy of the Resolutions had also been forwarded to H. E. Sir Harry S. Parkes, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, through whom the matter would be pressed at Yedo.

No answer had yet been received to this despatch, but already the Kenrei had added ten fresh police beats in the Settlement, and five on the Bluff, to those previously existing.

The Kenrei had also agreed to an important measure, viz: the licensing of native grog-shops around the Foreign Settlement. Henceforth, no native can retail liquor on draught without a license, for which he has to pay \$12 per month. This, it was hoped, would have a repressive effect on crime, by diminishing the number of these places of resort.

The Board of Consuls had also urged upon the Kenrei the desirability of appointing a Foreign Inspector of Police.

As regarded the searching of suspicious characters, the Consuls were averse to urging it, for they feared that foreigners' servants carrying their masters' property would be as likely to be stopped as thieves, and that there would be incessant complaints from their countrymen thereanent.

Your Committee suggested that this difficulty might be met, if the police were instructed to stop persons with bundles only between midnight and dawn, and that when a foreigner had occasion to send a servant out during that time, he might furnish him with a pass and a lantern; and for the rest, they were sure that if occasional inconvenience did arise the good sense of the community would induce it to accept such rare inconvenience rather than frustrate a measure intended for the public good. The Consular Board accepted this suggestion, and further, in response to the representations of your Committee, undertook to urge upon the Kenrei severe measures with receivers of stolen goods.

In conclusion, the Chairman of the Board took occasion to press upon the consideration of the Community his belief that the lighting



of the streets with Gas would be one of the most powerful preventives of burglary,—a sentiment which your Committee wish heartily to endorse.

Your Committee further learnt that some small changes are in contemplation in the arrangement of the office for the Registration of servants:—When these are completed, the Consuls will probably notify their respective countrymen.

Your Committee believe that the Registration office may be made a means of checking a good deal of dishonesty.

Having thus finished with the Police question in its more superficial aspects, your Committee were desirous of representing to the Consular Board that they deemed that the best remedy for the whole matter lay in a radical change of the municipal system; and that the present seemed to be an opportune time to revive the subject, for there was an idea, on the one hand, that the Japanese Government were somewhat tired of the annual Municipal expenditure; and on the other, that although much had been done of late years to improve the condition of the settlement, much remained to be done.

The Japanese Government might give up the greater part of the ground rents, and yet be better off. With such an income and a power by charter to levy taxes in case of need, the Community, it was believed, might effect all that it needed, and be generally in a much more satisfactory position. As an opposite illustration, the Gas question—which a number of residents were now laboriously endeavouring to carry through by means of a voluntary assessment—would have been long ago accomplished off hand by a Municipality.

The Chairman of the Board replied that this was too important a matter to be discussed by a section of the Board, such as was then present; and that therefore it would be impossible on that occasion to enter upon it. He suggested that a written memorial, embodying the views of the Community, should be prepared.

Your Committee, believing as they do that the Municipal question may be said to under by the police question, and that the present is a peculiarly opportune time for reviving the discussion of the Municipal question, consider that they are quite within the authorization granted to them, when they propose to call a Public Meeting for the full discussion of this subject, at as early a date as may be expedient; and they hope then to offer some definite propositions for the consideration of their fellow residents.

(Signed) A. J. WILKIN.  
THOS. WALSH.  
P. E. PISTORIUS.  
Ave. EVERS.  
E. G. VOUILLEMONT.

Yokohama, October 1st, 1874.

#### TO-DAY'S BURGLARIES.

ON FRIDAY evening last (Sept. 25th), whilst the residents of No. 124 were at dinner, one of the bedrooms was entered and a portmanteau, containing articles of apparel &c. to the value of \$50, was stolen. As usual nothing has since been heard of the thief.

During last night, the Eastern Club, No. 87, was broken into. The thieves first wrenched off the outer venetian, then, by taking out a pane of glass, opened the window. After stealing some wines they got clear off, although a *momban*, who is supposed to make regular rounds, was kept on the premises.—J. G., Sept. 28.

THE *Mail* alludes to what it calls the "Munro doctrine" with an ease that shows it to be familiar with the subject. Now, will that journal be good enough to inform us who "Munro" was?—*Idem*.

THE *Herald* complains of the foreign representatives for standing supinely by, and not tendering advice, and failing to persuade the Japanese to keep the peace towards China, and, in a vague way, wants to know what they, the ministers, are about. A general impression has hitherto prevailed that a good deal of advice, of one kind and another, has been tendered, and that supineness has not been the distinguishing characteristic of the ministerial attitude during this crisis. Most persons are aware, for example, that one minister protested against the Employment of a German doctor in Formosa; that another tried to prevent the departure of a French advocate in company with Okubo; that a third did his best to interfere with the engagements of American assistants, and actually caused the stoppage of the "New York," and that others have issued proclamations of neutrality, and injunctions against the use of foreign ships. It is strange that the *Herald* has heard nothing of all this.—*Idem*.

FOR SOMETIME past the policemen of Yokohama have been dressed during the night in Japanese clothes, so as to hide their uniforms from the thieves which infest our town. By this means they are enabled more easily to surprise those whom they suspect of theft, as the sight of a Japanese in national costume does not inspire the robbers with suspicion.—*L'Echo du Japon*.—*Idem*.

NINE MEN, who were imprisoned for life for being connected with a plot against the government, requested, in the case of war with China, to be enlisted as volunteers in the army; but their request was not granted. In their written petition they stated that they had repented of their crimes, and would willingly die in the defence of their country's honour. The editor adds that it is a great pity such men may not be allowed to fight for their liberty.—*Idem*.

#### TO-DAY'S BURGLARIES.

THE BURGLARS were out again last night (28th Sept.), but one of them had the misfortune to be caught. A Japanese house near the Railway Station was the place attacked. We are not informed how the thieves obtained an entrance, but they had only just got fairly to work when they were disturbed. This caused them to leave rather abruptly, and one of them was so overlaid that he fell over his spoil into a well. He was, however, rescued from a watery grave and placed in durance vile. It is evident that man was not born to be drowned.—J. G., Sept. 29.

THE REPORT that Lieut. Commander Cassel's leave of absence has been revoked, and that orders have been sent him from the U. S. Navy Department to withdraw from the Formosa Expedition is now fully corroborated. But the latest advices from that island state that official notice to that effect had not reached him up to the middle of this month, and that he was still with the Japanese troops. Mr. Wasson is at present in Nagasaki, to which place he was obliged to go by severe illness. His recovery is now complete, and he is awaiting instructions to resume his position on General Saigo's staff. He will probably sail for Formosa within a few days.—*Idem*.

GEN. MYERS, who came to Japan a few weeks since, bringing presents of arms, etc. from President Grant to the Mikado, is seriously ill with rheumatism, at Kiga near Hakone, and is obliged to defer his return to the United States on that account.—*Idem*.

SEVERAL ADDITIONAL ships have been purchased by the Japanese government, for use as transports, in case of sudden need.—*Idem*.

A RIGID examination of the iron-clad *Azuma*, or *Stonewall*, at Yokoska, showed her to be in as sound condition as at the time of her arrival in Japan. The accidental injury at Nagasaki was trifling, and in all other respects she was found to require no repairs whatever.—*Idem*.

ON THE evening of the 28th of September, as an assistant of Messrs. J. Curnow & Co. was walking along Homura Road, he saw several bottles of sherry, which he suspected to be some specially imported by his employers, in a Japanese store. He entered the store, looked more closely at the bottles, and found that each cork bore the name of the firm to which he belonged. He bought the wine, and ordered it to be sent to No. 83 in the morning, when it would be paid for. This morning, as the individual did not make his appearance, the gentleman again went to the store, when he was told that the wine had been sold to another foreigner. The gentleman then laid a complaint at the Saibansho, but it is doubtful if he will ever get any redress. The wine is, in all probability, part of that stolen from Messrs. Curnow's premises when they were broken into some time ago. This is a good chance for some of these policemen who are going about in plain clothes; they will, perhaps, be able to obtain some clue to other burglaries if they find the wine or its whereabouts.—*Idem*.

IT APPEARS, from a native paper, that the market for silk-worm eggs is not very brisk, owing to the fact that a merchant from Shinano sold cartons at 65 *sen* each. The Italians now insist upon the sellers following his example, and keeping that price; but the Japanese will not accede to this, so that, between the two parties, there is not much business done.

Since writing the above, a number of cartons have been offered at a very considerable reduction from the above price, but we hear of no sales having taken place. The supply of cartons appears to be greatly in excess of the demand.—*Idem*.

DURING LAST NIGHT (Sept. 28th), the refreshment room adjoining the Circus was entered by thieves, who departed with the clock, and all the champagne in the place, without even waking Mr. Scott, who was sleeping in the booth, with a loaded revolver under his head.—*Idem*.

THE VERY latest despatches, received officially from the Japanese embassy in China, give no decisive information as to the result of the pending negotiations. Of course nothing is said, as has been frequently reported, of an intention to return to Japan at short notice.—J. G., Sept. 30.

THE following exciting story we extract from the *Hochi Shimbun*. We should not deem it worthy of insertion, but that it is no uncommon thing for Japanese to build such airy castles.

"One evening, after I had finished my dinner, I was washing the various utensils, (as my wife was attending to the baby, and I had no servant) when a particular friend of mine, with his black and bony face, his hollow eyes flashing fire, his body clothed in despicable rags, and feet wrapped in straw sandals, presented himself before me, and, in a language of supernatural eloquence, thus addressed me:

'If, when our army is sent against China, our Government will make me commander-in-chief of the forces, the shaven-headed rascals shall not have time to run away, with their shoes like horses' hoofs and swinging their pig-tails in the air, but shall be all slaughtered. I will then lead my army, without opposition, to the very gates of Peking, to which city will I lay siege.

Then the emperor of China, no longer able to resist my power, shall come out of the northern gate of his castle, bearing a coffin as a token of surrender, and kneel before my horse, until I tell him to rise; and all the princes and great men, taking off their hats and shoes, with their faces covered with mud, and prostrating themselves to the earth, shall offer unto me a document to certify that they unconditionally surrender. I will then take them as prisoners of war, and, in token thereof, will burn the coffin and correct the emperor for his injustice.

I will then enter the imperial palace, and, after collecting all the important writings and records, lock up all the treasures; after which I will send the emperor and all his officers of state to Tokei; and the whole of China shall be under the jurisdiction of Japan.

Upon the arrival of the prisoners at Tokei, Mikado shall convene an assembly of all his subjects, and, after rebuking the Emperor of China for his unjust behaviour, order all their bonds to be cut, and treat them with such kindness that they will be both ashamed and surprized. The emperor shall be made a Kazoku, and all the rest of the prisoners Shizoku; and they shall be supplied with splendid residences and pensions.

When the army returns from China, in gorgeous array, with banners streaming, and with trophies of war, the soldiers shall be rewarded for their bravery. The Mikado shall appoint a viceroy over China, who shall order all the Chinese to let their hair grow, and to change their clothes; and then the population of our empire, including that of the 400 provinces of China, will be 392,000,000.

We will then appoint three expeditions; the first of which shall march against and conquer the Russian Empire. The second shall subdue the whole of Europe; and, by the third expedition, the whole world shall be rendered provinces of Japan. After the earth is entirely subdued I will lead my army against the moon, stars, and planets; and mount to the sun itself, whence I will look, in all my glory, upon this pigmy world with contempt.

Without pausing, I will go one step further and contend with the Creator, whose unlimited power I will take and offer to my sovereign.

Then I shall think my work accomplished and retire to some quiet place, with all the stars and planets my friends, and end my happy existence in peace. Is not this a noble ambition?

Excited by this eloquent discourse, with my heart on fire, I replied:—'Very well! Lead and I will follow you and aid you in your glorious enterprise.'

However, I spoke rather too loud in my excitement, for I heard another voice, which I instantly recognised as my wife's, saying, 'You need not trouble yourself about exterior

affairs, but just mind your own business, and attend to the work in which you are engaged.' Somewhat abashed, I turned my face, and my airy castles fell to the earth with a mental crush, leaving a void, and my worthy friend departed with sorrow depicted upon his countenance."

This is rather a matter-of-fact termination to so romantic a story, but, as we are the chroniclers of reality, we must tell the truth. But for the unlucky interruption of *Okamasan* we might have seen Japan a second Rome, and the unknown hero a second Cæsar.—*Idem*.

A RECEPTION was held yesterday afternoon, at Enriokuan, by the Acting Minister of Education, in compliment to Prof. Davidson and his party, who arrived last week in Japan and are to proceed to-morrow to Nagasaki to select the position from which to observe the transit of Venus. The U. S. Minister and most of the American ladies and gentlemen residing in Yedo were present at the entertainment. Among the guests were also several Japanese ladies, the wives of distinguished officials.—*Idem*.

Tokio, 30th Sept., 1874.

No war between China and Japan. China pays indemnity. Troops to be withdrawn from Formosa. China guarantees good treatment to persons ship-wrecked on Formosa.

The Korean news is true. Corea desires peace with Japan, and promises to send to Japan the heads of those who insulted her, and who are already imprisoned.—*Idem*.

MESSRS. TAKAKI and Tomita, appointed consuls at San Francisco and New York, will start for their posts by the next American mail or by that following.—*Idem*.

There is startling news from Corea. A sudden move has been made against all the statesmen hostile to Japan, who have been seized and a strong desire has arisen, for the first time for many years, to cultivate friendly relations with the Japanese.

This extraordinary movement does not owe its origin to any force from within, but to the teaching of a Japanese, who has persuaded some of the most influential Coreans of the superiority of Western knowledge over that of the Chinese, and of the advantage which would accrue to them from the acquisition of it. We hope to be able to give fuller particulars of this revolution of sentiment and policy among the Coreans in our Weekly issue.—*J. M. Advertiser*.—*Idem*.

A MAN, who signs himself Noda Kojuro, writes to H.E. the Minister of Finance, through the medium of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, and makes the following suggestions as to forming regulations for the silk worm egg trade:—That, as petty merchants coming to Yokohama are compelled, on account of their limited supply of money, and their long stop in Yokohama, to sell the cartons at extraordinarily low prices, the trade should be put entirely in the hands of rich men, who shall act as agents, and a proper price be fixed which they shall always pay to the petty merchants, half before the cartons are sold and half afterwards, making a slight deduction as interest for the agent. Thus one price may be preserved, and foreigners will not be able to compel the owners of the cartons to lower the price. The average number of cartons in the market for export is about 800,000 of the best quality, 1,200,000 of the second, and 800,000 of the third. Such a valuable produce ought to be protected by government.—*J. G.*, Oct. 1.

BETWEEN 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, thieves entered a back window of Dr. Dalliston's house, No. 85, Club St., and walked off, as was most natural, with all the doctor's boots, six or seven pairs.—*Idem*.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS contain the intelligence that the demand of the U. S. Government, presented through Minister Bingham, for the payment of the balance of the Simonski Indemnity has caused great surprise and dissatisfaction. We believe it is beyond question that Mr. Bingham was wholly opposed to the exaction of the final amount, he having been a member of the House of Representatives at the time of the passage of an act by the body relinquishing the claim for the outstanding indebtedness, and knowing that the public feeling was strongly against the receipt of any more money upon that account. It is generally understood that he avoided taking the successive installments that were ready for him at the time when the demands of the other three powers concerned were acceded to, in the belief that a bill would be passed by both branches of Congress cancelling the agreement. The bill was laid over, in the pressure of other business, and Mr. Fish at once sent instructions under which it became necessary for the U. S. Envoy to collect the whole sum. The following explanation and comments appear in the New York journals, which we quote to shew the feeling entertained in America, and not as representing any opinion of our own upon the merits of the general question:—

The grounds upon which the order from the State Department was based are not that the claim is just, or that the United States Government desires the money; but solely that, as the other Governments concerned have received their share, ours must also be paid, according to the bond. The Japanese are greatly chagrined, not wholly on account of the unlooked-for loss of money, but principally because they had been given to understand, for the last two years, that the balance of the payment would never be exacted. In this conviction they felt themselves in a better position to resist the aggressions of other nations. They now consider themselves free to believe that the assurances of forbearance and unwillingness to press an extortionate demand were nothing but empty declamation.—*Idem*.

A TELEGRAM from Washington to the newspapers announces that the State Department "has more detailed information relative to the Japanese expedition to Formosa than has yet been made public," and proceeds to give an outline of what that information is. Among other items, it is asserted that the Consular officer, (Gen. Le Gendre), is on leave of absence from his post. If this is a specimen of the detailed information, it is doubtful if any of it can be trusted. Gen. Le Gendre ceased to hold the office of Consul at Amoy before he came to Japan in 1872. The opinions of the State Department, as reported in the same despatch, may perhaps rest upon a surer basis. It is said that the claim of breach of neutrality by Lieut. Com. Cassel—and, as a matter of course, by General Le Gendre and Lieut. Wasson as well—is not recognized in Washington, and declares that "it is not considered by the U. S. Government, and has not been considered by other civilized nations, that the participation of citizens in the wars of other countries is a violation of international law." If this is published by authority, there will be a sudden end to all schemes of interference by U. S. authorities in Japan and China.—*Idem*.

THE STEAMSHIP *Mikado*, which is spoken of by San Francisco papers as having just arrived from Australia, is an old instance of a vessel named after the sovereign of a country at no port of which she has ever touched or is ever likely to be seen. She was built in Scotland with the view of being placed in the regular Pacific Mail line, and having been chartered by the company, was brought as far as Hongkong, in command of Captain Doane, formerly of the *America*. But here it was discovered that she could not be made available, under the U. S. laws, for carrying mails, and the contract between her owners and the P. M. Co. was annulled. She was then sent to Australia, on a venture, and was presently adopted into the line connecting that colony with California. She would have been, in all respects, unsuitable for the China and Japan service. As a passenger ship she was particularly worthless, and travellers accustomed to the advantages and conveniences of the Pacific route would not have tolerated her innumerable discomforts.—J. G., Oct. 3.

THE FOLLOWING is a translation of the notification made by government to the Chinese residents of Yokohama:—When the natives of Formosa murdered and plundered our people, we sent an army and punished them; but the Chinese government insisted that we were invading their territory. To settle the difficulty we have sent an embassy to China. Now, we hear that you, the Chinese stopping in Japan, are afraid that, if War is declared between the two countries, you will be imprisoned and your property taken away from you. But all this fear is caused by your overwrought fancy, for you, who are only peaceful inhabitants, shall not be disturbed. Though there may be War we will never arrest or plunder any one, except he be a spy, or concerned with his own government affairs. All you have to do is to obey our laws, and you may continue your several vocations, without fear of interruption.—*Idem*.

#### TO-DAY'S BURGLARIES.

LAST NIGHT, a gentleman living at No. 114, Creek, went to bed about 9 o'clock, and left everything, as he thought, entirely secure; but when he rose, at daylight this morning, he found the front door wide open, and, upon making an examination, was somewhat surprised to find that a suit of clothes and about \$200 were missing. Nothing as yet has been seen or heard of the stolen property.—J. G., Oct. 5th.

WE SHALL have to recall our encomiums upon the police department, for, if such as the following occurs very often, we must praise them as a very vigilant company. On the 2nd of August last, Mr. R. W. Thorp of 139 Bluff left home to pay a short visit to his wife, who was then residing temporarily at Yonoshima, and, upon returning the same night he found that his Japanese boy had decamped with a watch, chain, some trinkets about \$60 in cash, and a quantity of household stores. The following morning, information was given to the police; and, although Mr. Thorp was unable to give the number of the watch, that article with the chain and trinkets were recovered by the police and returned to the owner.—*Idem*.

JAPAN HAS indeed been an unfortunate country of late, especially during the last year. The rage of the elements has been directed against her, on several occasions, with unprecedented violence, as the frequent statistics we

have been constrained to publish will show. One Capital and over thirty ken have suffered, more or less, from the effects of flood and storm. By what are here called slight gales, trees have been up rooted, and vegetation destroyed; but, by the powerful and awful typhoon, houses and stores have been blown down, ships driven ashore, wrecked, and capsized, and human lives lost; besides the cattle innumerable which have perished, either by drowning or through buildings falling upon them. So much for natural calamities, which no man can avert; but there have been greater evils caused by human passions. In the early part of the year, an insurrection broke out at Saga; and the government had scarcely brought the rebels under subjection, when on account of some Japanese subjects having been murdered by the savages of Formosa, and an expedition was accordingly sent to that island to punish the aborigines. The government of China then chose to assert a claim to the whole of Formosa, although they had distinctly averred, upon the Japanese, before sending the expedition, claiming an indemnity, that that part of the island inhabited by the savages was not under their control. An embassy has been sent to China to settle the difficulty, if possible, but it is still a matter of doubt whether or not War can be averted. There have already been serious demands upon the public purse, and the national debt is already very heavy, and, if War should be declared, Japan will have a sore trial. Rice and other articles of native food have considerably risen in price, but the patriotism of the Japanese is proverbial, and they will suffer many privations for the sake of their country. It is sincerely to be hoped, for the general good, that War will be averted.—J. G., Oct. 6.

WE READ in the *Nisshin-Shinjishi* that at Tokei-Fu there is a large quantity of rice in the Government stores, which Okurasho has ordered to be ground; and all the strong men of the neighbourhood, including *jinrikisha* men, have been called upon to grind it. Popular rumour—if that may be believed—says that this rice, about one thousand *koku*, is for shipment to Formosa, in case peace is not firmly established.—*Idem*.

THE *barque Lizzie*, Capt. Graham, encountered a severe typhoon on her passage hence to Hakodadi. She lost both main and mizen masts, her deck timbers were started, and nothing but the extraordinary efforts of the Captain and crew enabled the ship to reach her port of destination. The schooners, *Hokaido* and *Snowdrop*, both built by Messrs. Thompson & Bewick, left Hakodadi, at 9.30 p.m., on Thursday, 24th ulto. The *Snowdrop* had a slight advantage in point of time. The *Hokaido*, under the skilful seamanship of Capt. Schell, after encountering a very severe passage, in which she proved herself an excellent seaboat, arrived in port on Sunday last; so that the *Snowdrop* may be hourly expected.—*Idem*.

WE HAVE heard tales of a female sailor and a female cabin boy, but the following story is more extraordinary than either:—A farmer named Kaminomura Kagawagori, of Higashi, Sanuki, had several sons, but they all died. At last another son was born, and, in order, according to his superstitious ideas, to avert from him the fate of his brothers, he called the child by the female name of Oto. As the boy grew he learned the various manners and occupations of woman, and passed as a girl. At the age of eighteen, he entered the service of a farmer Samurai, of

Takamatsu-han, as a maid. After staying there a short time a varnisher, living at Miki-gori, in the same province, took a fancy to this *soi disant* maid, and offered her marriage. Although he was told by the young man himself that he was not a female, he persisted in his proposals of marriage, and the ceremony was eventually gone through. They lived together as man and wife for three years, when, upon the census being taken, it was found that the wife had been registered as a male child, and an officer was sent to enquire into the matter. Upon the discovery of his sex, his hair was cut short, and, for the first time in his life, he had to wear the clothes of a man. He is now earning a living as a dress-maker, and keeps a handkerchief wrapped about his head.—*Idem*.

THE CASE of Otomo Sadajiro vs. W. H. Doyle, which was postponed from the 28th ulto., was, this morning, settled out of Court.—*Idem*.

THE drunken insolence of Japanese soldiers at Yedo is again attracting attention. Not long ago a lady, the wife of one of the foreign employes of the Government, was insulted, and a formal complaint was made through the British Minister. Yesterday, Mr. de Bavier, Consul-General for Denmark, whilst returning from a walk to Meguro, was stopped on the road by a couple of drunken soldiers, one of whom took off his hat and insisted on Mr. de Bavier saluting him, which, as a matter of course, was refused. The soldier used insulting language, and, laying hands on Mr. de Bavier, prevented his passing on. Having at length extricated himself, Mr. de Bavier went to an adjacent police station, and gave the two men into custody. The men were armed with side arms, and it was fortunate that the party assailed so far contented himself as to take the course he did, for had he struck his assailants, very unpleasant consequences might have ensued.—*Herald*.—*Idem*.

THE AMUSING pretence of correspondence from Japan and Formosa, in the *New York World*, to which we have before alluded, is regularly continued. But an imposture of this kind must necessarily be detected by little slips like that which we find in a letter dated July 1st, in which it is stated that M. Giquel and a high Chinese official were then in Liangkiao, and that they refused to say anything of the purpose of their mission until after the arrival of a certain Japanese official to treat with them;—the facts being that M. Giquel and his companions left that place on the 26th of June, that their mission was fully disclosed before that date, and that no special messenger was ever sent, or expected, to treat with them. Almost every detail of this imaginary correspondence is a pure invention. The trifling balance is made up from genuine letters previously published in other journals. It will be interesting to see the result of the exposure, when it comes.—J. G., Oct. 7.

ABOUT a fortnight ago, under the heading of "To-day's Burglaries," we gave an account of a robbery at No. 136, when Madame Labie lost a gold watch and chain, valued at \$200. Yesterday a Japanese woman, who, at the time of the robbery, was a servant at No. 136, was taken into custody upon another charge, and, when she was searched at the police station, Madame Labie's watch and chain were found in her *kimono*. There is no doubt that in many other cases of robbery which have happened of late the servants are the thieves, either directly or indirectly.—*Idem*.

THIS MORNING, about 20 minutes past five, smart shock of earthquake was felt throughout Yokohama.—*Idem.*

WE EXTRACT the following items from the *Mainichi-Shimbun* and *Hochi-Shimbun* :—

The number of cartons brought to the Yokohama market, during last month, was estimated at 1,395,696.—*Idem.*

ABOUT 2 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd instant, a tradesman, named Watanabe Han-uro, who lives at Miharagori in the province of Awa, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. It appears that he owed a large sum of money to a man named Hashimoto Benzo, who lives at Benten-dori, Nichome, Yokohama, and, not being able to pay the debt, he went, upon the morning in question, to his creditor's house, and deliberately hung himself by his *obi*, which he had fastened to the roof. Luckily he was discovered and cut down, when he said that, as he could not pay his debt he was determined to hang himself under Benzo's roof, so that when his creditor saw him he would pity and forgive him. He was taken to the police station and searched, when two letters, telling the reason he attempted suicide, and a photograph of himself were found upon him. He was given up to Maruya Kajiro, at whose house he was residing.—*Idem.*

ON THE 2nd instant, during a fire at Gabenbo, Azabu, Tokio, two officials were driving past in a carriage, when the horse shied and upset the vehicle, throwing one of the officials violently to the ground, and causing him to strike his head against the pavement. He was very severely hurt, but is recovering. He is under the care of a European surgeon.—*Idem.*

THE SHIZOKU of Kumagaya-ken have proposed the following:—We the Shizoku of Kawagoi-machi, Musashi, in the jurisdiction of Kumagaya-ken, beg respectively to propose, that :—

As our expedition has landed in Formosa, and subdued the savages, the Chinese Government is making preparations to drive our soldiers out of the island by force of arms. If war breaks out between the two countries, the people should do their utmost to help their own country, so we, who retain the name of Shizoku, are ready to shed our blood for ours. Therefore, though we do not know what may be the plans of Government, we beg to be placed either in the army or navy, so that we may give our strength to the battle. This is our earnest desire.—*Idem.*

A PRIVATE letter from Venice, dated 24th July, states :—H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary for Japan left to-day, *via* America. Before his departure, he visited the School for the Japanese language, at the High School of Commerce, in Venice. His Excellency was much pleased, and expressed his satisfaction to the Professor, Mr. Yoshida, and also to the pupils, who attend in great numbers. It is the school of Oriental languages, and has the greatest number of pupils of any in Europe.—*G. G.*, Oct. 8

THE French steamer *Charles Albert* was sold to the Japanese Government on Saturday, the 3rd inst., and upon the completion of the transfer, which, it is expected, will be tomorrow, she will proceed, under the Japanese flag, to Hiogo, to deliver the balance of her original cargo for that port. We are given to understand that our contemporaries are greatly in error as to the price paid. The correct sum is not at liberty, however, to divulge at present.—*Idem.*

Messrs. North, Thompson & Co., were again visited by the burglars last night, but not at their store. It was the godown, No. 61, which, for the fourth time, was entered. Various chemicals were scattered in all directions, but it is almost impossible to say how much they have carried off. Entrance was effected by removing a Chubb's lock of the largest size, which the burglars had the good sense to carry away with them. Immediately opposite the door of the godown, there is a very good gas lamp, belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but the only good that seems to have accrued from that was to the burglars, who could see what they were about. No policeman was at hand, as usual, and Mr. North was called at an early hour this morning by a man, who gave him the unpleasant information that the door of his godown was open.

THE *Mainichi-Shimbun* gives an account of a large serpent which is now being exhibited at Tokei, and which, it is said, was caught in a Swamp at Canton, China. It is over 15 feet long, and its back is covered with bright scales, of hexagonal shapes, somewhat resembling tortoise shell.

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from other native papers :

On the 5th instant, Messrs. Oyeno, Yoshida, and Awoki, who have been appointed Japanese Ministers for England, United States of America, and Germany respectively, and who will shortly leave for their several posts, were entertained, at a well-known restaurant at Riogoku, Tokei, by about 20 officers of the Foreign Affairs Department. Thirty singing girls and a number of jesters were introduced, and a very merry evening seems to have been spent, for, the following night, the three Ministers returned the compliment, and gave even a grander feast to the officers, at the same house.—*Idem.*

THE CONDITION of Formosa seems to be quite peaceful. The Chinese settlers and the natives trade together quietly, and the savages even enter the Japanese camp to make exchanges, and seem to be perfectly peaceable. The army is lying in idleness and has nothing to do ; the officers take walks about the country to while away the time. They never get any news from China, but occasionally a ship arrives from Japan with news ; they have as yet heard nothing about Mr. Okubo's mission. Two large buildings have been erected as headquarters for the troops, and a stockade has been formed around them. Strict watch is kept, night and day. As the weather becomes cooler sick men recover rapidly. Still, a great number of *samurai* have died from sickness, who would have much preferred to have fallen amongst shots and arrows. The news that workmen and coolies were to be sent out to them from Tokio, was received with joy.—*Idem.*

WE READ in the "Gazette of Venice" for the 22nd of August :—

The Japanese government, according to the letter of the our Correspondent published yesterday, has recalled Nakayama, the Consul General, to raise him to high honours in his own country thus leaving the Consulate of Milan vacant for a short time.

Nakayama paid a farewell visit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a few days since ; he is now on the point of departure, and greatly regrets leaving Italy, where he has made important studies, so as to be able to develop as much as possible her commerce with Japan.

Mr. Nakayama has for a year occupied the post of Consul General at Venice, and it is with great regret we see the departure of such an intelligent and distinguished man, for we have been witnesses of his efforts in favour of the commerce and interests of our town.

Let us hope that, being called to the Counsels of the Mikado, Nakayama will carry thither his sympathies for Italy ; particularly for the port of Venice, which is the principal and most direct one for Italian Japanese commerce.—*L'Echo du Japon.*—*Idem.*

### HEIGHT OF FUJI YAMA.

Imperial College of Engineering, }  
Tokio, October.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

It may seem almost superfluous, after the direct—and doubtless exact—measurements taken, lately, by Mr. Stewart, of the Survey Department, of the altitude of Fuji Yama, to trouble your readers further with any results—which, at the best, can only be approximate, when compared with the results obtained from the instrument used by Mr. Stewart—based upon barometrical observations. But, as I have taken note of observations, in a journey to this, at least, Japan-famed mountain, which I did not notice in the above-named gentleman's report, I venture to make them public, with the desire that they may prove of interest to your readers.

With this preliminary, I may say that I left Yedo, *en route* for Fuji Yama, on 17th August, and having proceeded to Yokohama by train, I arrived at Fujisawa the same evening, where, while the time away before going to bed, and with a view from a second-floor window of a tea-house, I beheld some edifying scenes. For at frequent intervals, batches of foreign gentlemen arrived, either in *bashas* or *jinrikishas*, at the door over which I was perched, and all seemed to delight in having his own war, either with a *jinrikisha* coolie or *betto*, in which altercations some of them caused their features to make such horrible grimaces and indescribable contortions, indicative of anger, I have large enough mind to suppose—that any caricaturist would have given his boots for a minute's view of them. Blended with this, they would walk up and down and around the street for short distances, while their arms and hands—the latter generally grasping a large stick—went through grotesque evolutions as if wreaking vengeance on some visionary foe—but which would appear "in the flesh" if a poor unlucky coolie came within fencing distance. During this, and to heighten its effect, a few words learned from the slang-Japanese vocabulary would be uttered with great force, but which being exhausted, round Anglo-Saxon was given with an unlimited supply, and in expressions that if spoken by a London costermonger, would cause him to blush, were he once to consider his good-breeding.

It is a pity these gentlemen do not turn their histrionic talent to advantage, for either as actors of high-class tragedy or delineators of low-comedy, they would assuredly "bring down the house" before any audience susceptible of being satisfied.

Leaving here early on the 18th, we passed—for I had a Japanese companion, and my servant—through Oiso, Mimezawa, and arrived at the Sakano-gawa. We crossed this river in a boat, while the stream was running about six miles an hour. At a short distance from here, and at the sea level, I tested the boiling



point of my thermometer with an aneroid barometer I had with me. Having done this we proceeded to Sekimoto, via Odawara, where we arrived at 5 p.m.

We left Sekimoto the next morning in kagos, with one pack-horse to carry our luggage, to cross the Ashigara mountains. The top of the pass of which, I found to be 2,037 feet above the level of the sea. We arrived, at Takenoshita in time for tiffin, and while having it my presence (or rather my passport) was kindly enquired after by a Japanese official. He being satisfied, we were allowed to depart for Subashira, the road to which lies in the almost sterile valley between the Ashigara mountains and Fuji Yama. Here the Fuji "pilgrim" can form some conception of the difficult height that he has to climb, for the dimensions of this fine volcanic cone can be viewed here unobstructedly on a fine day in all the majesty of its fame. The surface of this valley is covered with the dust and ashes that have been evolved from the crater at some eventful period. We arrived at Subashira at 6 p.m., where we were met at the gates of the village by a young Buddhist priest who had been informed—by what means I don't know—that we were en route thither, and by him we were conducted to a building which, I believe, was originally constructed for a Buddhist temple, but which is now, at once a temple, a police office, and a harbour of rest for foreigners in that locality. I had scarcely entered when two policemen, who had been kept in readiness for this purpose, made their appearance before us, and demanded to see my passport. I readily complied with their request, and after writing my name and address for them several times, and answering divers questions, which they put to me with a freezing point kind of civility, they considered that they had no legal right to prevent us ascending the mountain. Being desirous of ascending and descending in one day, I was advised by the host to ascend early in the morning. Accordingly I ordered horses for 12.30 a.m. which being there at the appointed time, we started by torchlight for Uma Gois (Horse return) where we arrived at 3 a.m. Leaving the horses behind us there, we began to ascend the mountain on foot, being provided with torch lights by which we were able to discern our way along the narrow pass with the help of two guides. We got to Chiugikiba at 4.30 a.m. and partook of some breakfast; after which we continued our upward journey and reached Tarobo at break of day, at which place we purchased three sticks (kongotszye) some four or five feet long to expedite our ascending. When at Ni-go-me my barometer declined to indicate any further—its range not being suited for great altitudes—having fallen to 21.49 inches; but this misfortune was more than recompensed by the view afforded by the rising sun, which, at this time, gradually emerged from behind the horizon in its garb of ruby red; and reflected its rays on the region of grey clouds which lay beneath us, forming, from our point of view, a sight at once grandly and resplendently beautiful. After passing the other various stations, which afford you rest, we reached the summit at 10 a.m., and obtained a fine view of the crater, not a cloud hovered about the top while I stayed there. There was snow on the western side of it, and the bottom appears to consist of sand. The top of the crater is irregular in form, rising into three mounds on the west, north-east, and south-east sides consisting of scoriae and lava. From the north-east corner, which I thought the highest, I made observations with a view of ascertaining its height and the diameter of the crater from a north to south direction.

From this, I make the height 12,531 feet above the level of the sea; the diameter of the crater, north and south, 4,950 feet; from east to west, 4,500 feet; and its depth, 2,500 feet. The temperature at noon was 100° Fah. in the sun, and 64° Fah. in the shade. On the south edge of the crater are two wells giving out "gold and silver water" which if springs, (as the Japanese declare they are) and not reservoirs of melted snow, are not a little curious in their elevated position. Perhaps, some *savant* would enlighten us how, and whence, they receive their supply. Can it be that it is raised by volcanic action, or does its source underlie some impermeable strata which stretches to some more elevated position, like the Himalayas of India?

I began to descend, by a different route from that by which I ascended, at 12.45 p.m.; and reached Uma Gois at 3.30, where mounted a pack-horse and was shortly afterwards landed at Subashira, as capable of appreciating rest as any person need to be. Here I may remark that Subashira and the highest part of the pass across the Ashigara mountains stand about equal heights above the sea—viz: a little exceeding 2,000 feet. Also, I may say that the host of the Buddhist temple in that place (bless his religious avocation!) led me to believe from experience, that speculation is one of his favourite religious tenets, and while foreigners are his guests, one of his daily devotional exercises. I bear this testimony to his character for the benefit of those who may visit there hereafter.

We left Subashira the next morning (the 21st) desirous of getting to Miyanoshta the same day, but a heavy storm of wind and rain compelled us to seek shelter at Go-tembi for the night. We started thence the next morning, crossing the mountain pass known as Otome-toga, from which a good view of Hakone lake is obtainable. The summit of this pass is 3681 feet above sea level. Having descended this pass, which is very steep and difficult to travel on the Sengoku side of the mountain, we shortly afterwards reached Miyanoshta, which I find to be situated 1325 feet above sea level. After staying there several days, I visited Ashinoyu, Hakone, Obango, and Kiga their several heights above sea level I find to be, as follows:

Ashinoyu .. .. .	2,930 feet
Hakone Lake .. .. .	2,440 "
Obango.. .. .	3,238 "

These numbers must be taken only as approximate to correct results, being liable to the error likely to occur with a single observer, namely, the variation of the atmospheric pressure in the period of time between the observations.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE CAWLEY.

UPON the application of Mr. Dickins, Mr. A. Gibson, son of the Rev. H. Gibson of Fyfield, Essex, England, has been admitted to practice in these Courts. We are given to understand that Mr. Gibson took high honours at his examination.—J. G., Oct. 9.

THE members of the French commission for the observation of the transit of Venus are to receive the same attentions as those recently shown to the American visitors, at Hamagoten.—*Idem*.

WE are authorized to say that the reports of excessive mortality among the Japanese soldiers in Formosa are incorrect. Naval officers who have just returned from that island state that, although there has been much sickness, the deaths have been very few.—*Idem*.

WE are informed that a match is about to take place between the Rifle Associations of Yokohama and Hongkong. There have already been two, each association carrying off a prize, so that this will be the deciding match. We trust the members will exert themselves, and endeavour to maintain the honour of the local club. They have every chance, as, we are authorized to state, that the targets are ready every Saturday afternoon, at 2 p.m., and other times, when opportunity offers for practice.—*Idem*.

It is almost useless to say anything about the performance at the Circus last night, for we believe that nearly all the European residents of Yokohama were present. It was literally a crowded house. In the first and second class compartments members were obliged to stand, still people continue to apply for tickets, until, at last, the issue of them was stopped. All the boxes, and there were three times the usual number, were occupied, and some had to be supplied with extra chairs. At the entrance to the reserved seats were displayed several medals, which, at various times, have been presented to Signor Chiarini. Of the performance it is only necessary to say that all the artistes appeared in their best feats, and went through them with their usual precision. We may add that the two youthful artistes Tommy Leon and José Chiarini not only received more than their usual tribute of sweetmeats, but obtained a more substantial offering in the form of several pieces of silver, which were thrown into the ring by admiring ladies or gentlemen; in fact, all the performers were received in a manner which is only seen when a good troupe act before a good house. There was only one drawback to the entertainment. A man who had the appearance of a sailor, and who could not get a seat in the first class compartment, thought that he had paid for one, and would have one, even though it were in an occupied box. Doubtless with this idea, he coolly came to anchor in the Governor's box, and would not leave, although he was several times requested so to do. Great praise is due to Signor Chiarini, for, although, he has himself been disappointed every night this week, on account of the rainy weather, he exerted himself to the utmost to procure a good entertainment for the benefit of the General Hospital, the supporters of which will never forget the Signor's advent to Yokohama. The residents will, we are sure, patronise him, for the rest of his sojourn, to such an extent that he will be able to make up for the numerous disappointments he has had.—*Idem*.

THIS MORNING, a Japanese, tightly bound with his hands behind his back, was taken to the police-station in the custody of several native policemen. Upon making enquiries we were told that he was one of the desperate gang of burglars who have been keeping the blood of the settlements of Yokohama from stagnating, for some time past. The authorities are determined that this man, at all events shall not cheat the headsman; for, before putting him into a cell, they cast off his bonds and rebound him so securely that there is no fear that he will hang himself. This ferocious desperado did not look very savage, but rather the opposite, and it was ridiculous to see several men guarding a meek-looking creature as if he were some wild beast; but we are told not to judge by appearances, and, beneath that calm and docile exterior, might be concealed an indescribable ferocity.

## TERRIFIC TYPHOON IN HONGKONG.

## Immense loss of Life and Property.

It is our painful duty to record, by the present mail, one of the most appalling disasters that has ever happened in this Colony. A typhoon of unprecedented violence raged in this neighbourhood on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning last. The weather during the day had been threatening, the barometer having fallen very considerably during the forenoon, and still remaining low in the evening. About six o'clock the wind began to rise, and shortly after 8 o'clock it was blowing a strong gale. This increased rapidly and in the course of an hour it was evident that a typhoon of a severe character was to be apprehended, and this proved too soon to be the case. The Barometer kept rapidly falling, and the wind increased frightfully in violence, raging and howling at first, and after a time sounding like one continued peal of musketry, broken at intervals by artillery, as sudden and more violent gusts swept through the harbour and over the land. At times even above the fierce howling of the wind could be heard the pitiful cries of thousands vainly battling with the storm. Not a single ship in port escaped undamaged, and the casualties and loss of life—the latter estimated at over 2,000 souls—have exceeded anything which has ever before been upon record. The city, after the occurrence, presented the appearance of a town which had been besieged. In all directions were roofless and shattered houses, crumbling walls, naked poles and rafters standing out gloomily against the leaden sky. The roads were strewn right and left with debris, wrecks of boats, and trees—some of gigantic size—torn up by the roots. The telegraph on the Island and the Marine telegraph between Hongkong and Saigon was interrupted; the gas-pipes were torn up; dead bodies in all directions washed ashore; the flag staff at the Peak was seen leaning at an angle, a sad signal to ships miles away of the ravages to which the Colony has been subjected. The tide was exceptionally high, which materially increased the amount of the damage inflicted, and to the Eastward a great deal of injury both to life and property was caused by the height of the water, which on the plane at East Point was on an average about four feet high. To add to the disasters, a fire occurred in a house on the Praya near the Canton wharf, but fortunately was soon got under, but is a noticeable and somewhat ominous incident, in connection with the news as to incendiaries from Macao, as it is to be feared that there are desperate characters here ready to avail themselves of any such disaster as a typhoon for the purpose of plunder. So strong was the wind that the flames of the fire were blown out in some instances like the light of a candle. A very curious circumstance is mentioned on good authority, namely, that a large number of clocks in the Colony stopped at the same hour. Our informant has heard of five, and suggests the hypothesis of a slight shock of an earthquake having occurred while the typhoon was raging. Certainly the oscillation in many of the houses would favour such a supposition.

To convey an adequate idea in general words of the awful effects which this unprecedented gale has produced is impossible. At the present moment all business is suspended and an oppressive silence reigns over the Colony, broken only by the clanking of the hammers of those repairing the houses

and other ruins; at Aberdeen, near the Docks, lies, high and dry on the land, the magnificent steamer *Alaska* belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, and the dead bodies of the victims are being drifted ashore in all directions.

## THE BAROMETER.

The readings of the barometer were as follows:—

## AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

## Readings of Barometer reduced to sea level.

22nd.—7.45 P.M. 29.63	23rd.—2.00 A.M. 28.88
9.15 „ 29.57	3.00 „ 29.04
10.15 „ 29.45	3.35 „ 29.22
10.30 „ 29.40	4.10 „ 29.32
12.30 „ 29.12	5.00 „ 29.49
23rd.—1.00 A.M. 29.05	5.40 „ 29.58
1.12 „ 29.00	8.15 „ 29.80
1.30 „ 28.95	9.30 „ 29.84

## AT MESSRS. GEO. FALCONER &amp; CO'S.

Mercurial.	Aneroid.
22nd 9.00 A.M. 29.852	22nd 9.00 P.M. 29.500
1.00 P.M. 29.770	10.00 „ 29.408
5.00 „ 29.704	11.00 „ 29.325
7.00 „ 29.634	12.00 „ 29.100
8.00 „ 29.602	23rd 1.00 A.M. 28.897
10.00 „ 29.500	2.00 „ 28.760
11.00 „ 29.345	2.15 „ 28.727
12.00 „ 29.200	2.30 „ 28.785
23rd 1.00 A.M. 28.950	3.00 „ 28.990
2.00 „ 28.870	3.30 „ 29.184
2.15 „ 28.752	4.00 „ 29.320
2.30 „ 28.810	.....
3.00 „ 29.235	.....
3.30 „ 29.286	.....
4.00 „ 29.315	.....

As may be judged from the above readings, the storm steadily increased up to 2.15 a.m. when the barometer was at the lowest, but it raged with great severity till fully half-past three o'clock, when it began perceptibly to abate, and subsided between 5 and 6 a.m.

The Chinese had, as usual, during the Tuesday, anticipated the danger, and the sampans and junks cleared out in large numbers to seek shelter. Some doubts were however felt among foreigners as to whether there would be more than a gale, though the preponderating opinion on Tuesday evening was that a typhoon was to be anticipated. In fact the indications were strongly in that direction, and the doubts probably only arose in consequence of there having already been several false warnings of typhoons this year.

## THE PRAYA AND SHIPPING.

An eye witness of the terrible occurrence sends us the following description of the scene on the Praya:—

“I had been out dining with a friend and started to return home at a little after eleven. It was then blowing very hard, but neither I nor any of my companions had an idea of the severity to which the gale was destined to reach. I accordingly went with a companion to the Praya to see the sight, and certainly never witnessed anything so striking in my life. Although I have seen many typhoons during a stay of over fourteen years in Hongkong, I do not know of any which has caused so much injury to the Colony, and so much loss of life. By the time we had arrived at the Praya the wind had freshened rapidly, and the typhoon was raging with full vigour. The sea was breaking over the Praya with terrific force, while the roar of the wind was deafening. The waves broke bright with phosphorescent light and presented a striking and awful sight. The lights on shore flickered through the darkness, and seemed only to render it the more intense. Gradually the swell increased and the waves

rushed first half cross the Praya, and afterwards quite across it, and before I had reached Pustau's wharf, towards which I was going westwards, they were more than across the Praya, and I had to push my way knee deep in water. Clinging to such projections from the houses as were within my reach I endeavoured to continue on my course, but soon found that it was too dangerous to persevere as the waves were coming in with such force that there was every chance of being washed away, while tiles and bricks were falling in all directions from the shaken houses. It was about 1 o'clock when I was thus forced to beat a retreat, and I may mention that up to that time none of the sad casualties which have been recorded had occurred; and as the gale began to moderate by 3 o'clock, it is evident that the havoc must have been the work of little more than two hours.”

The scene presented on the Praya from west to east on Wednesday morning, was melancholy in the extreme. Coming on to the Praya at Peddar's wharf, or what was Peddar's wharf, for it is now almost a wreck, and proceeding westward to Douglas wharf, of which only a few piles remain, we first came across the wreck of two vessels, one the Spanish steamer *Albay*, which arrived only on Tuesday from Manila, with a number of passengers on board, and the other the Spanish steamer *Leonor*, which was to sail on Tuesday, and had also a large number of passengers on board. At high tide only the masts of the unfortunate vessels could be seen, but later in the day their decks were above water and presented a melancholy spectacle, as attempts were made to get at the unlucky inmates and at the papers, baggage, &c. It was stated that in the *Albay* some 90 passengers were lost, but this, it is hoped, is more than the actual number, but the fact cannot be ascertained, as she had not as yet handed in her papers. Out of 47 who were on board the *Leonor*, 36 were saved by Mr. Tauffer, of the Engine House. It appears that this gentleman most gallantly went off at the risk of his life in a small boat, and brought back small batches of passengers each journey to land. A number of the crew, we are glad to say, saved themselves by swimming ashore. It appears that the immediate cause of the disaster to these two vessels was their having drifted ashore and collided when close upon the Praya. This took place between one and two o'clock. A little to the east of these two vessels was the ship *Lizzie H.*, which was more fortunate than the steamers. She had drifted exactly on the wharf, against which she lay. She did not sustain much damage beyond losing her masts and making some water. From the Bank wharf up to the Oriental Bank there was a vast amount of timber which had been washed up by the sea, and all along the Praya were huge blocks of debris, the massiveness of which testified to the violence of the gale. Close to Bank wharf lay a mass consisting of five of the ponderous granite blocks of which the Praya is composed, linked together by iron couplings, which had been thrown, bodily, considerably more than half way across the road. Farther on was a large mass of piles which had formed part of one of the wharves, and which was also thrown more than half way across the Praya. All the shops and stores, not only along the Praya, but a long way up the abutting streets, were flooded to the depth of several feet—the water being actually three feet high in Messrs. Frickel & Co's. store. From these some idea may be formed of the

loss of property which has been sustained. The office of the M. M. Company was still flooded on Wednesday morning. A few piles only remain to show where the Canton wharf stood. The British barque *Mindano* was driven up against it with terrific force and went right through. She then struck the Pacific Mail wharf and sank. It is not known how many were on board of her when she went down. Between the Canton wharf and the Harbour Master's office four houses have been completely blown down. The P. & O. Office was not very heavily damaged, but the iron railings in front of it were bent and displaced in several directions. The godowns of the Pacific Mail Company have sustained considerable damage. The front of them was entirely blown in and the cargo lay exposed to view. Large parts of the Pacific wharf were carried away and washed ashore three hundred yards distant. From the Pacific wharf to the Borneo Company's premises, some ten houses were knocked down. The ship *Lizzie & Rosa* lies off the Pig Lan well filled with water, having struck, and injured her bottom. Outside of her, and bottom upwards, lay the Borneo Company's barque *Courier*. In front of the same company's office also lies their vessel the *Imogen*, a total wreck, but we hear that the crew were saved. Farther on lay the *Morning Light*, a complete wreck, with all her masts gone, and beyond her were several other vessels dismantled and otherwise injured. In addition, we hear that the *Maury* and the *Aldebaran* were either badly damaged or had been wrecked. The steamer *Amoy* also got badly ashore; and a Siamese barque, name not known, sank. The M.M. steamer *Ava* has ridden the storm out admirably. Early on Wednesday morning she was observed steaming to her ordinary anchorage having apparently, during the height of the gale, been forced to the Westward. We hear the little tug *Early Bird*, belonging to Messrs. Hook & Co., is missing; and among the minor casualties we may mention one of the ferry boats; two Government steam launches sunk; the old Hospital ship ashore near the Naval Yard, and all the launches and boats belonging to that institution either ashore or broken up. At the extreme West Point were several junks ashore, laden with merchandize, and the morning after the storm Chinese were busily engaged diving for cargo. A large number of bodies were washed up during the day, and some heartrending scenes occurred where women and others recognised their friends and relations. The Praya wall from the Bath House to the extreme West is almost completely washed away, and presented a most desolate appearance. The body of the captain of the *Leonor* was unexpectedly discovered, some time after the foundering of that vessel, actually half way up the Alley between Messrs. Turner & Co.'s and Messrs. Carlowitz, and nearer to the Queen's Road than to the Praya.

The following is a list of vessels known as having been wrecked or injured, and of vessels seen, but whose names are not known:—

*Sea Bird*, British schooner, on the Commisariat wharf, but can be got off.

*Flamer*, H. M. G. B., on the Government Pier, since sold.

*Alaska*, P. M. S. S., on shore at Aberdeen.

*Lizzie H.*, American bark, went on Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, but already afloat.

*Leonor*, Spanish steamer, at Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, sunk.

*Albay*, Spanish steamer, at Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf, sunk.

*Mindanao*, British bark, at the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf, sunk.

*Courier*, British bark, at West Point, capsized and sunk.

*Imogen*, British bark, at West Point, sunk.

*Malvern*, British bark, off Possession Point, sunk.

*Macao*, Peruvian ship, sunk and since broke up.

*Teresa*, Spanish bark, sunk.

*Seaforth*, Siamese bark, sunk.

Vessels unknown:—One off Cheung Yue Point, seen to go down at 1 p.m., sunk; one near North-east Point, off Lantau, water-logged; one, in Sulphur Channel, with two masts gone; one, at South Point, off Chung Hue.

*Low Toa*, Siamese schooner, missing.

*Dudu*, Siamese bark, missing.

*Amoy*, Siamese brig, missing.

*Early Bird*, Steam tug, missing.

*Aldebaran*, German bark, missing.

*Lizzie and Rosa*, British bark, high and dry, at West Point.

*Blue Bell*, British tug-steamer, at Belcher's Bay, high and dry.

A bark not known, on Green Island, has been got off since.

A bark, not known, off N.E. Point, Lantau, at anchor.

*Theresa*, American bark, off N. E. Point, at anchor.

*Morning Light*, British ship, cut away masts.

*Panturet*, American steamer, dismantled.

*Ardent*, British bark, dismantled and stem knocked in.

*Charlotte Andrews*, British bark, dismantled and stem knocked in.

*Courier*, British bark, dismantled and stem knocked in.

*Belle Sauvage*, German ship, drifted down to Green Island from Kowloon.

The German barque *A. E. Vidal* is lying in the Capsingmoon Pass, with the masts cut away, but ship all right, and all hands well.

The German barque *Everhard* is lying high and dry on Lantau, all hands well.

The steamer *Powan*, the night boat of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Company, arrived on Wednesday at about 4 p.m. She started from Canton at the usual hour with 1,400 passengers on board and at the time felt no indications of bad weather; but met the storm when near Lin Tin. Here she anchored to wait out the brunt of it, when a high wave smashed in about fifty feet of the hull. Captain Benning sent about 700 of the passengers below and took precautions for the safety of the others, which were fortunately successful. The *Hung Yang*, which left about the same time, arrived at half-past five o'clock.

#### EASTWARD.

Immense damage, both in the harbour and ashore, was done Eastwards. As usual a number of native craft sought shelter in the creek where in an ordinary way they are safe, but so violent was the wind that many of them over here were severely damaged or broken up. One junk, we hear, was cast ashore as far as 150 yards inland. The *Wan Loong* stranded and sank in this neighbourhood. In Jardine's Bazaar, facing Causeway Bay, all the houses have been blown down. The Hongkong Ice Company's chimney fell, as also that of the Sugar Company. We learn also that the latter sustained great loss in consequence of the water rushing in some three feet deep and injuring 2,000 piculs of refined sugar. Considerable injury was also done by water to one of Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Godowns. Captain

Glover's house was greatly damaged. One of Messrs. Jardine's residences, occupied by Mr. Magniac, was completely unroofed. At the East Point Foundry, the roof of the boiler shed was completely taken off, and the other parts of the premises sustained considerable damage. We also hear that they have lost two of their steam launches. Returning westward, the houses at Wanchi present almost as desolate an appearance as those in the western part of the town. Numbers of them are unroofed and others have sustained damage more or less serious. Near the Eastern Market about fifteen houses have been blown clean down, but we learn that the majority of the inmates escaped. The pier belonging to the Pier and Godown Company has met the expectations of the builders by weathering a typhoon of greater magnitude than could even have been anticipated. The galvanized shed and other structures upon it have, it is needless to say, been completely blown away. The bath house was bound to go, and has gone completely—all that remains being one-half of the pier. A great deal of the wall at the cricket ground has been washed away.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, ETC.

The loss in the Centre of the town has of course not been so great as at the Praya, but the injury is nevertheless of a heavy character. The Queen's Road has escaped pretty fairly, the worst injury being to some of the shops in the Queen's Road West. In Wellington Street, Messrs. Schellhass & Co.'s house, abutting on Graham Street, was unroofed, and several of the partition walls blown away and much injury done inside. In Hollywood Road, the top stories of several of the smaller houses are completely blown down, while some of the verandahs of the larger were swept away. Trees strewn the road in all directions. In Aberdeen-street, the London Mission House received the full force of the gale and has sustained very serious damage in many directions, several windows have been blown right out, and partition walls, &c., shattered. The house at the corner of Staunton and Aberdeen Streets has been almost completely stripped of its verandahs; and a number of Chinese houses in the same locality were unroofed, while others sustained damage of a less serious nature. In Bridges Street about a dozen houses, occupied by Portuguese, fell down, but fortunately not more than one person was injured. He was a Manilaman, who was unfortunately sick and could not be got off his bed in time to prevent his being buried under the ruins of the falling house, though his wife made every effort in her power to get him taken away. In Rozario street the whole of the verandahs went, but the houses escaped. Here a very peculiar incident occurred. A daring band of robbers went round and knocked at the doors of the various houses demanding admission, which was of course not accorded. On coming to Mr. Pereira's house they threatened to burst open the door, and to prevent their doing so, he fired at them, after giving them warning, but did not hit any of them. Notwithstanding this, however, they continued in the yard till about half past four o'clock. This daring act was probably prompted by the fact that the street is most defectively lighted. Along the Causeway Road the damage was not so great as might have been expected from the exposed position of many of the houses. On the lower side of the road the injury was most apparent. Mr. Belilios' house "Kings-clear" had the verandahs and railings damaged; a part of

the roof of Sir John Smale's house was laid bare, and considerable damage was done to Forest Lodge, the residence of Dr. Adams. Baxter House was completely blown away at one end, and the Berlin Foundling House also sustained much injury. Seen from this locality, China town presented a most desolate appearance. Tier after tier of houses were seen roofless and with their rafters and supports standing bare. Mr. Ede's house at the end of the residences on the Pokfulum road had a portion of the roof carried away. Returning to the Eastward, the first house to notice as much damaged was that occupied by Mr. Lowcock, which had a hole blown through the roof. The East part of the Hermitage was riddled, and the inmates had to take refuge in the other portion for the night. The damage done at Government House is very slight indeed, and does not extend beyond injury to a few venetians. A large number of the trees and shrubs in the compound were however destroyed, and great injury was done to the Public Gardens. As showing the force of the gale it may be interesting to note that the smallest twigs were broken off almost as sharply as if it cut by a knife. The new Catholic Church at the Nullah is the saddest loss in the way of property which has to be recorded. It is simply a ruin—with the exception of the Chancel, where the altar stands alone amidst a mass of stones, glass, broken benches and the wreck of the organ, with the pipes on which little children were playing. The principal portion of the roof was blown off one block of the Murray Barracks, but the other barracks have escaped with comparative impunity. The Cathedral seems to be almost uninjured. The North East corner of the City Hall was damaged, and it is stated that some of the volumes and newspapers in the library have been injured. The porchway has been completely blown down—and the magnificent tree at the West side has fallen. The clock in the tower has been seriously injured, the dial facing the harbour being smashed completely in. The clock had stopped at 2.35, about the time when the gale was at its highest. The Catholic Cathedral in Wellington street has escaped with very slight injury. The Police Station has been completely unroofed, and the roof has been in part taken off the Civil Hospital. The gas pipes have been so much damaged that it was impossible to light the town on Wednesday or Thursday night.

## THE PEAK-GAP, ETC.

The damage done to the buildings on the heights has been very extensive. The Governor's bungalow has been completely unroofed, with the exception of one room. H.E. the Governor and some ladies and gentlemen were at the Peak at the time and must have had a terrible night. H.E. came down the next morning, after the storm had abated. The new Sanitarium at the Gap has been completely blown down. A gentleman with his wife and children were staying there, contrary to a warning given to them, and had to pass three hours under the shelter of a rock. The wind both at the Peak and the Gap was something terrific, and exceeds anything which has been known there before. The Governor's bungalow was purposely built in the strongest possible manner, and was considered to be proof against any typhoon that could occur.

## ABERDEEN, ETC.

At Aberdeen the Pacific Mail steamer *Alaska* has gone ashore, and it is said there is little hope of floating her again. The force

of the wind was so great that although they got out all the largest hawsers, it was impossible to keep her lashed. We regret also to learn that her launch capsized and caused the death of two men. The scene among the junks and on shore is described as terrific. The dock has sustained great injury, sheds and buildings having been damaged to an estimated value of no less than \$50,000. Large numbers got adrift and many of them went down in a short time. At Pokfulum, the bungalows belonging to Messrs. Forbes and Deacon have entirely disappeared—and the boys who were in charge of them have not since been heard of.

## GREEN ISLAND.

The bark *Teresa* collided with the *Morning Light*, and the former is now lying sunk near to Green Island, and the latter vessel is lying near the same spot. It is reported that all, except two men on board the *Teresa*, were lost, and if this is correct, the casualty is a very sad one, as the Captain, his wife and all on board would appear to have had no chance of escape. The *Bulle Sauvage* is stated to have been last seen in this neighbourhood. A vessel, name not yet known however, was observed there broken up, but she is supposed to be another ship.

## STONE-CUTTER'S ISLAND.

This spot, one of the customary places of refuge for small craft, was crowded with junks and sampans of all descriptions at an early hour on Tuesday. Many of them, however, were, notwithstanding this precaution, unable to weather out the gale and were dashed ashore by the waves, where numbers of them lay high and dry, bottom upwards. The loss of life among the Chinese must, it is feared, have been very great. The gaol has been partly unroofed. The lighter No. 6, belonging to the P. & O. Co., drove down on the island, beyond Green Island, and the captain is the only one saved. His wife and four children perished in sight of him, and the craft broke up.

## KOWLOONG.

The gale was felt very severely here, and the damage done to the junks which went over for refuge is also very large—many of them having been forced a great distance on shore. The whole place presents the appearance of being levelled, and dead bodies are found hundreds of yards from the shore. Three foreign vessels are also reported ashore.

## LATEST PARTICULARS.

The British bark *Malvern* was run into by the *Falcon*, off Possession Point, and sank; the captain and his wife and all hands are supposed to be lost. The captain of the *Mauvy* was lost when the vessel went down. The American ship *Comet* from Manila lost all her masts. The whole of Thursday bodies were being picked up and washed on shore, and up to late in the afternoon about 112 had been recovered. It is stated that the lowest state of the barometer at the Peak on Wednesday morning was 27.10.

One remarkable feature about the total wreck of the Siamese bark *Dudu*, is that one of the crew alive is a seaman in gaol, who was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for attempting to stab the mate. We learn that three others have escaped from this vessel. The Spanish steamer *Formosa* put back on Thursday. The Captain of the Siamese bark *Seaforth*, is the only one of that vessel who is saved. It appears that he got on to a plank and was drifted down to Belcher's

Bay, but he states that he does not know what became of his vessel, from which he was washed, or the crew. One man belonging to the steamship *Leonor*, owes his life to being away at Macao, and the purser by being on shore here and unable to get on board. The second and third engineers of the *Leonor* desire to express in high terms their obligation to the Messrs. Tamer (brothers), of the fire engine house, who so gallantly assisted in the rescue of themselves and fellow sufferers from their perilous position. The above two officers were in the rigging from three to four hours, and were the last to leave. All the crew and a number of passengers were taken to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, where they were most kindly treated. We learn that the chief mate, who was reported drowned, was saved, but the Captain and Chief Engineer were lost. All the rest of the crew escaped. Up to the present it has been impossible to recover any of the property on board.

Thieves during the height of the typhoon took advantage of the state of things and robbed Messrs. McEwen, Frickel & Co., to the amount of \$500, and we are told that armed burglars made several attempts to enter houses in other parts of the town.

Two large cargo boats are lying near the Sugar House gate, in Mint street, and two more near where the chimney fell. The whole of the East Praya wall is lined with wrecks of junks, and small craft. The Bridge on the Praya beyond Mr. Standford's wood yard has been completely blown away.

A vessel, which was on MacDonald's slip for repairs, escaped marvellously, the supports all holding firmly and the ship being uninjured all through the calamity.

The British gunboat *Kestrel*, was forced aground and went right into the Boat-house, which is almost in ruins, most of the boats are broken up. The walls are all down, with the exception of a portion of that looking on the Praya, and part of the wall facing the Barracks.

The M. M. steamer *Tanais* got through the gale admirably. She did not move from her anchorage, although the M. M. steamer *Ava*, which was close to her, drifted some distance.

Mr. Spratt's launch, which was lost, has since been found near Causeway Bay.

A great deal of damage to houses, in addition to what was reported on Thursday, has taken place. The house known as Ball's Court, occupied by the Surveyor-General, was almost completely blown down, and how it has held together at all is a wonder.

From Stanley, the accounts which are brought in are most disastrous. A large number of junks were lost, and great injury done to houses, many of which have fallen.

The Government School houses at Aberdeen, Stanley, and near Mr. Maginac's Garden at Wanchi have been seriously injured in the roofs and in some portions of the walls.

The houses on the Robinson Road, occupied by the Hon. Mr. Alexander and Hon. Mr. Bramston respectively have sustained great injury, the roofs in some places having entirely gone.

The above are all the facts which we have been able to ascertain up to the departure of the Mail, but unfortunately they cannot be considered by any means to embrace all the disasters, which it will take time fully to discover. The more the effects of the typhoon become known the more disastrous does it appear, and it indeed seems impossible to exaggerate its terrible effects.—*H. Daily Press.*



## MACAO.

The Macao steamer *Poyang*, which arrived on Thursday afternoon, brought very bad news of the disasters there. The typhoon and fires together have almost levelled the entire City. The whole of the houses along the Praya Grande are in ruins, and houses in all directions fell from the force of the terrific gale. To add to the horror of this, fires broke out in various places, and the church of St. Antonio, and many fine buildings were burned to the ground. Many hundreds of lives were lost by the downfall of houses, and by the fires. The appearance of the Colony from the water was awfully grand. The *Poyang* sustained considerable damage, all the after hurricane deck and houses being blown away. One strange feature on board was a boat forward, which was taken up into the air high above the masts and came down aft with a terrible crash. The barometer at 3 a.m. on the 23rd was 28.00. A feature in the barometer not noticed before by those on board, was that at the height of the squalls, the needle was observed to move round quickly and as the squalls lulled, as quickly go back again. The *Poyang* warped off to the stream and rode at the full length of her cables with some difficulty. A large junk broke adrift and came down on the steamer *White Cloud*, causing her to drift out into the stream where she capsized, and went on shore bottom upwards. All on board were, however, saved by getting on to her bottom. The junk broke up, and its crew were all lost. The Portuguese bark *Concordia*, was driven on shore high and dry, and the two Portuguese gunboats *Camoës* and *Príncipe don Carlos*, have gone right upon shore, and there is no hope of either of them being of any further use.

Our own correspondent at Macao writes:—A typhoon of a most terrific character occurred here early on Wednesday morning. Its arrival was anticipated the day before, as the barometer kept falling until about two o'clock the following morning, when the typhoon broke out with all its violence. The gale blew first from the N.E., then changed to the East and finally veered round to South East. The tide was high at the time, and the waves broke on shore with awful violence, sweeping everything before them. When the tempest was at its height, fires broke out in no less than six different places. These were maliciously raised by a band of pirates to allow of them carrying off their spoil. The Church of St. Antonio and a large number of houses in its neighbourhood have been completely burned down. Many people have lost everything they possessed, and been rendered homeless. The whole of the Praya Grande has been swept away. The fine row of houses all along it has been almost completely blown down, and property everywhere has been destroyed. In fact Macao is in ruins, and the misery thus entailed upon hundreds of the residents is fearful, while the loss of life is enormous.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

## Gallant Action.

We trust that amidst the painful excitement which has been produced by the melancholy occurrence, the details of which occupy so large a portion of our space this day, the noble conduct of the brothers Tauffer, who at the risk of their lives saved a large number of the shipwrecked men from the *Leonor*, and, we since learn, also from the *Albay*, will not be overlooked. A tribute to them in the form of an address from the community would be the least that should be made; and we

trust that those in high authority may deem the matter one deserving of recognition on their part. Time does not permit us to enter at greater length upon the matter, to which it has also been possible only to do scant justice in the report of the Typhoon, crowded as it is by many startling and painful details, but we learn that the difficulties which they had to encounter were of an unheard of character, and were met with fortitude such as will bear comparison with the most heroic deeds on record. The action is one which should certainly call for recognition also on the part of the Humane Societies of Great Britain and America, of which latter country, we learn Messrs. Tauffer are citizens. We are confident that we need not say more on the subject, and that, so soon as the painful excitement at present existing has subsided, steps will be taken to perform the duty of making some public recognition of the heroic conduct of these brave men.—*Idem*.

We have been requested by the Captain Superintendent of Police to warn the public that in consequence of the late disaster, dead bodies are coming in rapidly on the Praya, and that those who wish to avoid unpleasant sights will do well to abstain from going there. There is great difficulty in procuring men to remove the dead, on account of the superstitious fear which the Chinese have of touching a corpse.—*Idem*.

In addition to the more noticeable injury done by the Typhoon, we learn that great damage has been done to the goods in many of the godowns on the Praya. In some of them the water was as much as four feet deep. In consequence a large number of bales and cases have been much injured, and we presume they will have to be sold by auction.—*Idem*.

The scene presented at Kowloon at the present time is of a most desolate character. The whole place has been levelled and is covered with dead bodies. There are only two Sikh policemen there, who succeeded in burying twenty-four bodies yesterday morning—but large quantities are lying uninterred. At Yowmahtee, the scene is even worse than at Kowloon.—*Idem*.

The crew of the *Macao No. 2* were about the town to-day, (Sept. 25th). They report the vessel gone to pieces on an island; mate and 2nd mate lost; the master was not on board.—*China Mail*.

We learn that about 70 bodies have been taken up to the Hospital to-day, (Sept. 25th). Large numbers are being buried at Stone Cutters Island. Parts of the Praya actually smell offensively from the proximity of the corpses.—*Idem*.

Bodies are coming on shore so rapidly that it is perhaps right to warn people, who wish to avoid unpleasant sights, against visiting the Praya. The number of Chinese who—whatever money is offered—will touch a dead body, is so limited, that great delay must arise in the removal of these corpses.—*Idem*.

## THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Takao, 11th September, 1874.

We have been a whole month without any means of direct communication with Amoy; and for the present opportunity of sending

our mails we are indebted to a British man-of-war.

During the latter part of last month Captain Cassel passed through Takao with a party of Japanese, on his way to Taiwanfoo, where he had some official business connected with the expedition. It is understood that he went there in the hope of meeting M. Giquel, who, however, happened not to be at Taiwanfoo. He therefore had to return to Langkiau without effecting anything. The *Delta* has made periodical trips to Langkiau, and has brought a few more men, either soldiers or coolies, but not enough to make a noticeable addition to those already on the spot. The health of the troops there has been exceedingly good, and the number of deaths has been very small. There have been some cases of intermittent fever, but fewer than one would expect during an unusually wet summer in Formosa. Both the American gentlemen connected with the expedition have suffered severely.

The Customs cruiser *Ling Fung* has paid us a short visit, after which she departed for the Pescadores. She is to remain there for some length of time, for the purpose of instructing and drilling the officers and sailors of the Foochow men-of-war. It is commonly reported that the sailors and some of the officers of the Foochow fleet are good seamen, but that they know nothing about fighting their ships, and are unaccustomed to the strict discipline which is considered necessary for an European navy.

On the 25th of last month seven Chinese steamers arrived, with four thousand troops, from Chinkiang. Four of the vessels were Shanghai men-of-war, and the other three were borrowed from the Chinese Steam Navigation Company. A Japanese corvette, which had been in the Pescadores, accompanied them from there, and anchored here for some hours; after which she went on to Langkiau. The ships were all too large to come inside, but, fortunately meeting with fine weather, landed the troops, munitions, treasure, &c., on board, very rapidly by means of two small Chinese steamers, formerly called the *Volunteer* and the *Island Queen*, and the foreign tug-steamer *Taiwan* belonging to this port. A small quantity of horses and mules came in the steamer, but it is not intended to bring over any cavalry. A large number of the soldiers were encamped here for two or three days before moving to their present camps, a few miles inland. They gave some trouble to foreigners, chiefly by borrowing foreign-owned cargo-boats and sampans in the same unceremonious way that they took those of the Chinese. But no serious trouble occurred; and both the local and the military mandarins were perfectly ready to attend to any complaints brought before them. The first day was spent by the native boatmen in pulling crowded sampans forwards and backwards across the harbour, for which they got no pay. Finding this unpleasant and unprofitable, many of them disappeared in the night with their oars, leaving their sampans on the shore, in some cases with a plank taken out of the bottom. The military officers on the other hand retaliated by opening a store for oars and masts, and whenever they got hold of a boat which they did not want at the moment, they appropriated its oars for future use. The departure of these soldiers was not only a welcome, but a very interesting sight. The lines of crowded tents were all standing, and apparently no preparations were being made for moving, when, at a given signal, tents were struck, bedding rolled, and the men with their baggage all

marching off in less than a quarter of a hour.

These troops embarked at Chinkiang, but had marched there overland from Szechow, a town in the extreme North of the Province of Kiangsoo, on the South bank of the old course of the Yellow River. There are fourteen thousand more coming from the same place, all formerly belonging to the Victorious Army, at the head of which Le Hung-chang made his reputation, fighting against the Taipings. These are all foreign armed; but while some carry breech-loaders, some have muzzle-loading rifles, and others only muskets made in the Chinese Arsenals. They are said to be, to some extent, foreign drilled. Their commander, General Tang, has already arrived. He is considered by the Chinese to be a brave soldier, and took part in many sieges and battles in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and Soochow during the Taiping rebellion. He had twenty-four thousand men under his command in Kiangsoo; and being only a little over forty years old, he is a young man for his high position. Those of the soldiers that I have seen are large and well made men; but their Chinese uniform gives them a very unmilitary appearance.

Two or three members of the Customs' outdoor staff, old soldiers I presume, have arrived at Taiwanfoo to act as drill instructors. I am told that there are soldiers stationed at all the gates of Taiwanfoo, and that for the future no stranger will be allowed to enter, unless he can satisfy the guard that he is not a Japanese.

There is a rumour that the Japanese at Lengkiaou are going to make a fresh attack on some savages, but which and why is more than the rumour can tell.—*H. K. Daily Press.*

## SHANGHAI.

### Settlement of the Formosan Difficulty by Okubo.

Letters have been received to-day from Peking privately, but emanating from an official source, to the effect that the Chino-Japanese difficulty has been amicably settled between the Tsung-li-yamen and Okubo. There will be no war, and the Japanese undertake to retire peaceably from Formosa. Such is the tenor of these letters, which we give without comment, almost verbatim.—*Shanghai Evening Gazette.*

Seeing that the Japanese Ambassador Okubo is accredited to the Court at Peking it is very doubtful after all whether he would have cared to have had an interview of a diplomatic nature while at Tientsin with the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. Doubtless he is well advised of the antecedents of the noble Earl, and cares not to discuss the matters of his master with one who, whatever his power amongst a rebel soldiery, is still not empowered by the Government he serves to definitely settle the question of Peace or War between the two countries.—*Idem.*

Since our last report, the Japanese Embassy, with General Le Gendre, who reached here after the gun-boat had, left on Sunday, September 6th, for the Capital. The whole retinue occupied fifteen or twenty houseboats, which was a windfall for the rivermen, whose trade is not brisk, as for almost the first time for a year or two, boats are not "unusually high." The great question was whether the Japanese would or would not call on Li Hung-chang. It is understood

that as he did not return the call of the preliminary embassy that passed up some weeks ago, no enthusiasm was felt on the part of the present diplomat to favor His Excellency with another opportunity to show a slight. Accordingly no calls were made, and none received, and the Japanese are perhaps rejoicing in the conception of an angry and outraged Governor-General, whose pride is wounded. But what the real motives of these statesmen may be it is no easy thing to say. It is said that a couple of Japanese who have been here for a long time, stranded by a reflux wave of some of the Embassies, strayed off to Pei T'ang on the gulf, when they were arrested as spies, and sent under guard to Peking. They were not ill treated, and alleged that they had lost their way; which would be as likely to happen, as that a person bound from London to Glasgow should casually turn up at Brighton *en route.*

The *Hornet* left here on the 8th inst. for Chefoo, where Mr. Mongan, the British Consul, now is.—*Idem.*

We are informed that from seven to eight thousand troops are encamped at Woosung, where stockades and earth works are being pushed rapidly forward.—*Evening Gazette.*

### The Formosan Business.

The *Wui-pau* contains another article on the Formosan business. It informs its readers that the Japanese, having negotiated a loan of six hundred thousand dollars with the Oriental Bank, wished to contract another; but the Bank refusing, they had recourse to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. from whom they obtained two hundred thousand more. The *Wui-pau* goes on to comment upon the formidable expense entailed upon the Japanese by their persistence in the expedition, which it estimates at forty thousand dollars a month. The price of provisions in Formosa, if we are to credit our contemporary, has risen enormously; and an egg, which lately cost eight cash, is now unobtainable under sixty. Besides this, the sufferings of the Japanese are said to be very great, the hot moisture of the climate having caused much sickness among the soldiers; their stores of gunpowder have been seriously damaged by the heavy rains, and in fact, concludes our contemporary, with pious unction, Heaven is sending them warning after warning to desist from their wicked design.—*Idem.*

### TIENTSIN.

The Japanese Embassy left for Peking on the 6th instant, after a rather uneventful, but not uninteresting stay, of six days in Tientsin. The protracted stay of the Ambassador at this place, encouraged the belief that negotiations would be entered into between his Excellency and Li Hung-chang. The latter has been represented as desiring an opportunity to discuss the vexed question with the Ambassador. So the interchanges and interviews, which were expected to take place between them, were naturally awaited with the liveliest anticipations on the part of the outside public. The interested outside public were, however, doomed to disappointment. Nothing whatever, so far as I can learn, passed between them.

This is, I believe, the first instance in which a Minister, or Ambassador, accredited to Peking, has ever passed Li Hung-chang's yamen without a visit of ceremony or a friendly salutation of some kind. It looks

significant, to say the least of it. If the Ambassador had remained in Tientsin for one or two days only, it might be overlooked; but to tarry nearly a whole week, within fifteen minutes' ride of the Viceroy's yamen, without any advances being made—not so much even as the sending of a present or friendly message—gives the affair a chilling matter-of-fact air, quite at variance with our fixed notions of oily, soft-worded, Oriental diplomacy.

I doubt whether any single event, since the occupation of Tientsin by the allied army in 1860, has awakened such a profound and universal feeling amongst the officials of this Province, as the advent of the present Embassy from Japan.

The Ambassador was accompanied by Admiral Ito, General Le Gendre, and a large body of attendants. The party occupied 16 houseboats, and each boat displayed the national flag of Japan. The little fleet created quite a flutter of interest, as it filed slowly up the Peiho, through the shipping and past the bridge of boats.

Whatever may be the result of the present mission, it will continue to attract an increasing public interest, until the final solution of the present difficulties is attained. Whether that issue shall be Peace or War, remains a sealed mystery.—*Idem, Sept. 8th.*

### Despatches in re Formosa.

The Japanese Minister Yanagiwara to the Imperial delegate and Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu, P'an:—

Shanghai, 7th June, 1874.

By Imperial Edict of your August Sovereign, you have been appointed principal assistant of the Imperial Commissioner, Shen Pao-chen, and on your way to your destination you passed Shanghai, and did me the high honour to pay me a visit. On the occasion, in view of the fact that Japan had already sent out an expedition whose destination was Formosa, you enquired of me against whom and which of the thirty-six clans of the aborigines, Saigo intended to wage retributive war, and what might be the ulterior purpose of the enterprise. I thereupon detailed to you the circumstances of the massacring of my countrymen, and informed you that the instructions of my Government to General Saigo were to secure the following three points: first, the apprehension and execution of the murderers by martial law; secondly, the pursuit and execution of those who have assumed a belligerent attitude and have offered resistance to our troops; thirdly, to take proper means to prevent the repetitions of the cruelties practiced upon shipwrecked people. I added also that, considering the treacherous character of the aborigines, it was intended to bind them under a solemn oath to the observance of any conditions they made.

I beg now to ask that, as soon as you reach your destination, you will, in common with the Imperial Commissioner Shen Pao-chen, adopt a course of proceeding in conformity with the tenor of this communication.

The expression of these my sentiments proceeds from an earnest desire to see maintained the friendly relations existing between our two countries, and as I spoke to you without reserve, so I hope to be met on your side in a frank and friendly spirit. Any communications which you may have to make to me will be received, on my part, with a desire, to the utmost of my humble ability, to secure a good understanding, and I shall endeavour to give proof of the sincer-

ity of the intentions to which I have always tried to give expression.

Reply of the Delegate, Treasurer P'an, to the Japanese Minister Yanagiwara.

Shanghai, 7th June, 1874.

My desire to make your personal acquaintance having been gratified by the instructive conversations which we held yesterday and to-day, and having ascertained for myself your friendly intentions (may the same further the welfare of our two countries) and your practical insight into the position of matters, I feel myself unable to express adequately my high consideration for you.

To your courteous letter, just received, and in which you indicate three points it is desired to carry out, I beg to reply as follows: Concerning the first and second points, you informed me in conversation that these only related to the marauding and blood-thirsty clans of the Mootans and Penans, and that the other aboriginal tribes, who were not guilty of cruelties, were to be out of the question. By that statement the extent to which operations are to be pushed is distinctly limited, and should such things happen again, it will be the duty of China to send soldiers to the place to punish the malefactors. No difficulties, therefore, should arise on those points. Concerning the third point, the Chinese Government unquestionably acknowledges its obligation by Treaty to see by all means in its power to the safety of those who claim its protection. We would, therefore, on those dangerous places near which ships generally pass, either station garrisons or men-of-war, or erect lookouts and lighthouses, in order to warn merchant vessels in proper time, that they may steer clear of dangers and not again fall into the hands of the savages. On this point you may also be free from any apprehensions regarding the friendliness of our intentions. As soon as I have reached my destination, and spoken with the Commissioner Shen Pao-chen, and as soon as I have received the instructions of the Tsung-li Yamen, I will make haste to send a full reply. I am now just in the act of sending a copy of your letter of to-day to my higher authorities.

In replying to-day, in a preliminary manner, to your letter, I beg to offer my wishes for your continued welfare.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

#### TIEN-TSIN.

H. E. Jusammi Okubo Tochimichi, the Japanese Ambassador, intimate to the Customs Taoutai on the day of his arrival, through Mr. S. Okata, first secretary of the Embassy, that he had reached Tien-tsin *en route* for the capital on public business, and requested that the Taoutai would give the necessary instructions to the local authorities *en route*, of the intention of the Embassy to proceed in a few days to the capital. The Ambassador did not call on H. E. Li Hung-chang, the Imperial Commissioner, as his mission was specially to the Chiefs of the Tsung-li Yamen, on the Formosa occupation, and did not relate to the general affairs of the two countries. Mr. Okubo and suite having left here by river on the 6th, will no doubt reach the Capital on the 10th instant.

The grand style in which the Ambassador has come to Tien-tsin, has made an immense impression on the natives. One large iron-clad, which the Chinese say has on board 3,000 men (!) brings the Embassy to the

Taku outer anchorage; a fine gunboat brings them in from there to Tien-tsin; and H. E. is accompanied by several secretaries and attachés, besides a host of servants. Now the Chinese mandarins measure the importance of an official by the length of his "tail." Evan-Dhu, in "Waverley," exclaimed to Edward Waverley when that gentleman was going to visit Fergus MacIvor: "Ah! if you Saxon Duinhé-wassel (English gentleman) saw but the chief with his tail on." "With his tail on?" echoed Edward, in some surprise. "Yes, that is, with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank." In July last an Envoy from the West, the land of the setting Sun, arrived in Tien-tsin, accompanied by his portmanteau, his leather bag, and his writing case. At the same time, an Envoy arrived from the Land of the Rising Sun, accompanied by two Secretaries of Legation (one right and one left), several attachés, and a number of servants. I have heard a mandarin of high position remark most contemptuously on the paucity of servants in the establishment of a foreign minister, saying, "He had not even people to bring you a cup of tea." The contrast is in favor of the Orientals in this respect.

On the 30th August, an announcement in the Peking Gazette stated that the Emperor would, on the following day, pass through such and such gates of the city, and visit certain places for the transaction of public business, including the building called the Tsze-kwang-ko, now known to the outer world as the Hall where Imperial audience is given to the Foreign Ministers. Since then we have learnt that, on the day in question, the Emperor here gave audience to the Belgian Envoy.—*N.-C. Daily News, September 8th.*

September 12th.

The U. S. S. *Ashuelot* arrived here on the 9th instant, from Nagasaki, and is to remain at Tien-tsin during the winter. Popular feeling in Nagasaki is described as of a decidedly belligerent nature. The *Ashuelot* brings an American astronomical party to observe the transit of Venus in North-China.—Woo Tung-ling, the head executive of the Southern Chinese forces in Chihli, died on the 1st instant. He was much trusted by Li Hung-Chang in regard to the management of the troops.—The weather still keeps hot during the daytime, and the wind is variable. We have escaped all floods this year, and the crops so far have been gathered successfully. In ten days the millet in this district will all have been cut, and the peasantry no doubt deem the year a favourable one, crops being good and the general tranquillity having remained undisturbed.

The common talk in regard to politics is all about the Formosan difficulty. The natives have long since come to the conclusion that China is more powerful than Japan, and that her forces will speedily drive the forces of the latter country out of Formosa. Conversation on the subject generally concludes with the exclamation: "Just see the fine-looking men the Chinese are, in comparison with those small Japanese who come to our country. We shall easily beat the Japanese on land." That the Japanese should possess a couple of active and effective ironclads is a disagreeable feature, and is contemplated with a less self-satisfied feeling.—*Idem.*

#### PEKING.

September 11th.

A decree which appears in the Peking Gazette of the 10th instant, reducing Prince Kung from his rank of a hereditary Imperial Prince to that of a secondary Prince, has naturally given rise

to a great deal of comment among the Chinese here. What has led to it can only be matter of conjecture, for the decree is brief. The Ambassador Okubo arrived on the 9th, but has not yet, so far as has been learnt, entered upon the object of his mission. The Japanese are very reticent about the Formosa business.—*Idem.*

#### NINGPO.

I am told, and it is supposed to come from the officials, that war is all but declared between China and Japan; and one might suppose it was, from the number of soldiers that have taken their departure from here for Chinghai, Chusan, &c.; 500 left yesterday and 500 again at an early hour this morning, creating such a noise on their march past as to make one really imagine the rumoured massacre, which is to take place on the 1st of the present Chinese moon, was being already precipitated. Ningpo has to supply recruits to the extent of 5,000. The forts at Chinghai are being put in order, and another one is to be erected on the hill opposite Joss-house hill. Many of the people have placed themselves in security by going to the hills, there awaiting further news.—The prefect of T'aetsiu has had orders from the Governor-General to proceed at once to Hangchow; he passed through here yesterday, on his way to the provincial capital. He is a man well acquainted with military matters.

#### Local Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Japan Gazette.

DEAR SIR,

Will you allow me space in your columns to say a few words on the subject of

NATIVE EVIDENCE IN OUR CONSULAR COURTS. The custom has arisen, somehow, of merely warning the native witness that he must speak the truth. This seems to me to be altogether too free-and-easy a way to take testimony from a class of witnesses for whom none will claim the highest character for veracity; indeed the natives themselves often admit that they have more confidence in the veracity of Europeans in general than in the average of their own people.

And then the case is so very different where the native is called upon to give testimony in the native courts. There he is constantly under the fear of torture, and, from beginning to end, is sharpened by cross questions from the Judge or other officers of the Court, who are experts in entangling a witness in his own words. With the terror of constant warnings to speak the truth, and threats of severe punishment upon the least failure in the thread of his story, it would be almost a miracle if any fictitious testimony could escape detection. After passing this severe ordeal of sifting and bewildering questions, and terrifying warnings and threats, the evidence having all been written down by the court clerk, the witness is required to affix his seal to the book or document in which it is written. This he does with a full consciousness that he will incur condign punishment if, at any future time, it shall be discovered that his evidence has been false, in any essential point or particular. Under such a weight of responsibility and fearful warnings few would have the temerity to tell a deliberate falsehood, or the skill to enable them to pass the ordeal without detection. But when a native witness in a foreign court is merely told that he must speak the truth, there is no fear of a penalty to make

him feel any responsibility; the entangling cross-questioning of the native court is almost entirely ignored, and the witness is not even required to affix his seal to the official record of his testimony! Well may natives, who have been called to give evidence in our courts, jokosely remark that "foreign judges care but little about the veracity of witnesses who testify before them, and that there is no danger in telling lies before them." Thus we are not only often great sufferers from the irresponsible testimony of native witnesses, but the character of our courts for integrity and stern justice as compared with the native jurisprudence is greatly depreciated in the estimation of the people among whom we live!

Could this not be, in some measure, remedied if our judges and advocates would adopt the mode of the native judges, by watching closely for opportunities to catch the native witness or entangle him in his own words, and, in addition to this, have a native scribe to write down the testimony, to which the witness should be required to affix his signature and seal? From considerable observation among natives in their courts and in other business transactions, I believe that the seal affixed to any written document has nearly the same weight among Eastern, as our oath has among Western people.

It is a testimony that few natives would lightly use, for fear that it might be produced against them at some future time.

Some people will perjure themselves by telling falsehoods under oath, and so also might a man put his seal to a false statement. But still this would not ordinarily occur without some weight of temptation, and either the one or the other might be expected to afford some pledge of sincerity in giving evidence.

In addition to the above, I would suggest that there should be some fixed formula established in giving the *warning* to native witnesses, that would be calculated to produce some feeling of responsibility and reverence for the truth in their minds while in the witness box.

Believing this to be a subject much needing public attention in our extreme Oriental Settlements, I offer these remarks with respect.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

Perhaps, if you reside upon the Bluff, you have had occasion to ascend and descend the 101 steps, in Motomachi, by which you are enabled to make a short cut to the summit of Sengen-yama. If so you will doubtless be aware that one of the aforesaid steps is broken; and, if a stranger were to go up or down in the night, there are ten chances to one that he would not need any assistance in reaching the bottom. The first time I made an acquaintance with them was in descending, a few weeks ago, and I had a narrow escape from losing the number of my mess. A friend was several steps before me and upon getting about halfway down he turned and warned me to "beware of the broken step," but his warning came too late, and, if I had not had a good hold of the rail, I should, in all probability, have sent my friend into eternity, as well as myself, thereby causing two deaths at the same time. It is really dangerous, and the matter should be reported to the authorities, if they do not already know of it; for if a man slipped without having hold of the rail, nothing short of a miracle could save him from falling, and if he fell it would take something more than a miracle to save his life. It will be remembered that, some time

ago, a man did fall down these steps and break his neck, and, then the evil was not nearly so palpable. Another matter of which I wish to speak is the *Tom-and-Jerry* mode of building, which we see about us every day. After a house has been reared a few years it commences to crumble away. A gentleman was passing a building, now in the process of erection in Homura Road, when a piece of brick fell from the top of the structure, striking a man on the thigh. These things should be seen to, for, what with the burglars and the other evils of the day, the settlers will be afraid to walk the streets during the day, and to go to bed at night. With all respect I offer these my opinions to the public notice, and remain,

Yours sincerely,

PRO HAC VICE.

The piece of brick has been sent to the *Japan Gazette* Office, where it may be seen at any time.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

Hakodate, Sept. 27th, 1874.

On Friday evening, notice was given to the Consuls that at 9 o'clock A.M. of the day following Tazaki Hidechika would be sentenced for the murder of the late Mr. Haber, Acting German Consul at this port, and that he would be executed at ten o'clock, in the jail enclosure.

The sentence was read at the Saibansho, in the presence of the Foreign Consuls, Chief of Foreign Affairs and Chief of Police. The prisoner was made to kneel with his head about four inches from the floor so that he could not see the Judge.

It was agreed by Minister Von Brandt and the Japanese authorities at Yedo that Tazaki Hidechika should be executed privately within the prison walls, believing that the ends of justice would be best promoted by this course, as the prisoner might, if any opportunity was offered, exhibit unseemly bravado.

In bowing to signify that he understood, he struck his head against the floor, and as soon as his sentence was pronounced he was rudely shoved out of the door, which was banged after him with great violence, the officer seeming to think that noise served to make the scene impressive.

The prisoner was carried to the place of execution in a *kago*, guarded by twelve policemen. Inside, and in one corner of the prison enclosure, was a kind of small court surrounded by a high wall and fence. At one side sat the witnesses, consisting only of the three Foreign Consuls and several native officers. In the middle, was a trench about six inches deep and three feet in length. The murderer was soon brought in blind folded, and made to kneel on a mat, by the side of the trench; an officer then loosed his cords and tucked the clothes down about the neck, laid bare one knee, and arranged the hair, during which time prisoner occasionally mumbled something, apparently addressed to the executioner, giving directions about his clothes. He looked pale but did not seem much concerned.

Two executioners stood by with their swords which were dipped in water. First executioner advanced and struck, missing his aim and hitting below the neck, close to the shoulders; the body fell forward, with the head in the trench, seeming to suffer much. A second blow was struck, and then the assistant executioner advanced and delivered a heavy blow, which, being unsuccessful, a fourth attempt to sever the head from the body was made but failed. One executioner then took the

head by the hair, and commenced to saw the head off with his sword in a most horrible manner, but was stopped by the chief officer. Water was thrown on the face, and, in order to show the face to the witnesses, the head not being entirely severed it was necessary to partially lift the body up with it.

The body was covered with a mat, and Tazaki Hidechika had met his due reward.

The time occupied by the decapitation was about two minutes.

As the head was not severed from the body as per sentence and according to Japanese custom, the question may be raised as to whether the failure was intentional or not, as Hidechika may have preferred to suffer more to having his head cut entirely off; as to the Japanese idea of disgrace I am ignorant.

Notice of the execution was posted in one place, written in Japanese.

KOMAGADAKI.

To the Editor of the *Japan Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

At a meeting of the Agents of the various Fire Insurance Companies, held a few days ago, the formation of a Salvage Corps was discussed. It seems rather absurd to talk of forming a body of men to save property from a fire, before they have any efficient means to extinguish that fire. What we want most is to have the Fire Brigades well organized, and to have a good supply of water throughout the settlement, as at present there are but two wells available for use in case of fire, and a building might almost be burned down before water could be played upon it,—that is, in some parts of the settlement. One of the wells in question is between Lots, 75 and 76; and the other, in front of the New Town Hall, is the one to which the various fire-engines are occasionally taken for practice. There are several very good Fire-Engines and Fire Brigades, besides a Hook-and-Ladder Company; and, if we had a plentiful supply of water, and the Fire Brigades were properly officered, we should not need a Salvage Corps. Besides, it is not likely the public will assist a Salvage Corps; it is purely an institution for the benefit of Insurance Companies. Feeling certain that most of the residents will coincide with me I remain,

Yours &c.,

FIAT.

THE following interesting account of the state of affairs in Corea was published in the *Mainichi Shimbun*:—Moriyama Shigeru, a sixth class officer of the Foreign Affairs Department, who, some four months ago, was despatched to Corea, has succeeded, by various arguments, in persuading the government of that place to acknowledge the supremacy of Japan. The governor of Toraifu, who was the greatest enemy of Japan, has been exiled; and his adherent Kundo and the interpreter Jakuzaiishi have been imprisoned in a stone cell. The rest of the malcontents have been arrested, and their estates and possessions confiscated. Though their wickedness is great, their punishment is severe, for it is understood that Kundo and Jakuzaiishi are to be beheaded.

The officers of Corea, in a public meeting, entreated Mr. Moriyama to establish a friendly feeling between the two countries, and their appearance was like that of a defeated army.

During the last six years Mr. Moriyama has been backwards and forwards between the two countries more than ten times, and has been degraded by both; but now that he has succeeded he will be honoured by his own countrymen, and respected by the Koreans.



## NI-IGATA.

September 22nd.

THE *Dumbarton* arrived safe, this morning, from Sado, and is leaving to-morrow for Yokohama via Hakodadi with a full cargo.

OUR SPORTING season, which commenced last year on October 1st, is this year to begin on November 1st. Pheasants may now be heard calling in the bushes along the hill sides, they seem, however, to understand that they are pretty safe under the cover of the notice boards of "Not to hunt with firearms &c." which are stuck up nearly everywhere.

A party of Yedo wrestlers have been exhibiting their skill to crowded houses, and intend visiting all the principal towns on this coast. Many of the men here tried a fall, but, although strong fine looking fellows, they had to give in to the superior skill of the Yedo men, who have not as yet met their match here.

AN ACCIDENT occurred here on the 14th instant, attended with the loss of two lives. A junk was about to proceed to Niitsu, and when passing the canal of Nashijima at Okawara, the stream being much swollen by the rain of the previous day, she struck the mooring cable of a large junk, which was at anchor, and capsized. There were five persons on board, three men and two women. The three men were rescued, but the women, mother and daughter, were drowned.

THE 17TH inst. was a general holiday here; the streets were all decorated with flags during the day, and illuminated in the evening. The neighbouring farmers came in procession to the temple and offered up each an ear of rice, and prayed for a successful year, and a good harvest. It is said that the late gales have injured both the rice and cotton crops; the former has risen 3 boos in fourteen days, and now stands at 10 boos per picul; cotton, however, remains the same.

ABOUT two months ago a Japanese boy, employed at No. 90, ran away, embezzling about \$600. Yesterday, he was apprehended in Yedo and brought to the police-station at Kanagawa, where he was lodged in a cell to await trial.

FROM THE *Hochi Shimbun* we extract the following:—About 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st instant a policeman at Dai-juichi-daiku, Tokei, was informed that a gang of 10 robbers was prowling about the country. Taking two other constables he went in search of the robbers and fell in with them at Tenjinbashi, when a fierce contest ensued. The robbers being armed with swords, as well as being three to one, had the advantage and escaped, after wounding two of the policemen. It was afterwards ascertained that, near 12 o'clock of the night previous, the house of a man named Taguchi Genyemon, at Hiraimura, was attacked by a gang of 10 men, and it is now thought that they must be the same with whom the police had a scuffle. From Genyemon's house four swords, 20 yen, and 40 pieces of wearing apparel were stolen, and a female nurse, who had attempted to stop the robbery, was wounded.

A NATIVE paper states that, about 8 p.m. of the 19th instant, a young man darted into the shop of a furniture seller at Bashamichi, Yokohama, and, picking up a gold watch, left as unceremoniously as he had entered. The shop-keeper followed him; but the thief was swift of foot, and would have escaped, but for two foreigners, who stopped him and gave him into custody.

THE *Nichi-nichi Shimbun* gives the following interesting criminal calendar, for the month of August, in the Tokei district:—There were 36 houses attacked by burglars, and 6 were set on fire; the value of coins stolen was, of gold and silver, 4341 yen 14 sen, and of copper, 144 yen 7 sen; 2478 articles of wearing apparel, 4957 pieces of furniture, etc., were stolen from 1314 houses and stores; 262 robbers and thieves were arrested, and the total number of criminals was 797; 74 children were lost and three were found destitute in the streets; showing in all a pretty fair average of crime for a small place, when compared with some European and American cities, the worst of which would hardly show so large a criminal sheet for one month.

SUICIDE seems to be the "rage" in Tokei, as will appear from the following extracts from the *Nichi-nichi Shimbun*. On the 19th inst., a singing girl of Yoshiwara threw herself into the Sumida-gawa, and was drowned. On the following day, a woman named Hisa, the mother of Suyekawa Naojiro, living at Nakanoda-machi, Azabu, committed suicide, but how, or in what manner, the native paper does not say. The same day the wife of a man named Nakamura, who resides in Keu-yemoncho, Kanda, attempted to commit suicide by biting her tongue, but, happily, was discovered before she had bitten enough off it to kill herself. On the 21st inst., a man named Iseya Shinichi, who lived in the neighbourhood of the latter woman, hanged himself.

ON THE 18th inst., a school-boy at Shiba caught a small tortoise in a garden, and upon its shell were carved, in Japanese, "possession of Akamatsu, 2nd year of Yempo" (1674), showing, if these words were really carved at that time, to what great age these creatures live.

THE *Nisshin-Shinjishi* gives the following items.—A bridge, which has been under construction, across the Ommaya-Gawa, since the 5th of February last, has just been completed, and will shortly be opened to the public. Its length is 510 shaku and its breadth 20 shaku; the entire cost of the construction was 14,800 yen.

FROM THE *Mainichi Shimbun* we extract the following account of a matricide:—During last October, a young man named Sato Utaro, the son of a farmer at Tamagori, Nibugata-mura, left home, and nothing was seen or heard of him by his friends until the 23rd ultimo, when he entered his father's house about 2 o'clock in the morning, and collected all the clothing and money upon which he could lay his hands. He was about to retire with his booty when his mother saw him and tried to detain him; but the inhuman monster threw the aged woman down a well, and decamped. The poor woman was afterwards taken out of the well but she was quite dead; nothing has since been heard of the son and murderer.

ADMIRAL AKAMATSU has returned to Tokio, bringing the latest intelligence from the camp at Formosa. The soldiers are said to be somewhat wearied with their long inactivity, but as ready as every to kindle at the slightest hint of war prospects, and as enthusiastically devoted to their general as at the day of his landing among them.

The number of highway robberies is on the increase, and as winter approaches we may expect to frequently have the task of chronicling such deeds as the following.

About three weeks ago a postal courier was attacked by three men armed with swords. This was at night and in the neighbourhood of Akashi. The robbers examined the letters but found no money. The courier having made no resistance, he was not further molested. On another occasion an attack was made on a courier between Nishinomiya and Kobe, but again the robbers were unsuccessful, no money being found in the postman's possession. The robbers in both these cases were afterwards arrested. At midnight, on Monday last, the night courier on the Osaka road was waylaid near to the village of Ashiyamura. One of the men making the attack seized the pole upon which the mail boxes are carried, and upon the courier venturing to ask him what he was doing, another of the gang struck the unfortunate postman on the head several times with a stone. The courier then ran away leaving behind him the mail box. On reaching Uchidemura he called up some policemen and the latter went back with him towards Ashiyamura in search of the robbers; but, as was naturally to be expected, the thieves had not stayed to be caught.

All that the party could find was the empty mail box. A package of cloth which had also been tied to the shoulder pole had been carried off. On the following day the cloth and letters were found at the foot of a mountain by some men who had been sent from Nishinomiya in search of traces of the robbers.

The number of letters which were despatched from Kobe on the occasion in question was 245; 6 of these, were left at Mikere and 32 were received from there, which would make the total number in the possession of the courier at the time he was robbed 271. Of these it was found that 173 were still intact, and they have been since distributed according to their respective addresses. Of the remaining 98 a heap of fragments only remained; these are now being put together at the Osaka office, and such of them as can be made intelligible will be forwarded to their destinations. The letters which were torn open were chiefly those of a bulky appearance and those bearing Chinese and official addresses. Most of the letters were probably posted by residents of Kobe and Hiogo, and but few of them from places further west, as all letters arriving from the latter direction after 10 p.m. are, it appears, not forwarded until the following morning.

A notification to the following effect has been issued from the local post office:

The letters for towns and places on the Eastern roads which were posted between 5 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. at this office, or at the pillar boxes in Kobe and Hiogo between 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. yesterday, have been stolen and have not yet been traced. Therefore although these may be recovered the distribution will be late.

POST OFFICE, KOBE.

15th September, 1874.—*Hiogo News*.

### PLEASURE TRIP of the P.M.S.S. Co's STEAMER "CHINA."

On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, in compliance with invitations issued by Mr. Hart, the General Agent of the Company, about 200 guests assembled on the hurricane deck of this large and handsome steamer, (4,300 tons register, under the command of Captain Phillips, U.S.N.) than which but few others, and those belonging to the same Company, could have been found better suited to accommodate with such perfect comfort, so large a number.

*Les invités* consisted of a large gathering of ladies, several Japanese officials, amongst whom were Okuma, (Minister of Finance), Oki, Nakashima, (Governor of Kanagawa), Admiral Akamatz, Generals Teneda and Nodsey, Mori, (formerly Minister at Washington), Santo, Iwahashi, Tendo, Hirai, Takanagai, Noguchi, Mihara, Yanagiwara, Kawaji, and Osaki; also the United States, British, Russian, Italian and Belgian Ministers, the Captains and officers of the Russian, American, British, French, North German and Italian ships of war in harbour, evidently bent on an enjoyable excursion, in which owing to the splendid weather, calmness of the water, and the amusement, so opportunely provided for the guests, in the services of the brass band of H.I.R.M.'s ship *Vсадник* had their expectations fully realised.

At 10.30 A.M., the steamer got underweigh and proceeded down the harbour; the ensigns of the several ships passed being dipped in answer to her salute. Towards 12 o'clock, the haze of the morning having disappeared, the striking picturesqueness of the coast, with its innumerable inlets and villages, became distinctly visible to the naked eye.

At noon, a champagne luncheon was provided in the main saloon, which, as well as other parts of the vessel, had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion with shrubs, flags, evergreens, &c. At 2.15 P.M., having neared Vries Island, the ship's bow was turned towards Yokohama, and her engines slowed down to allow of dinner being served before reaching there.

The afternoon was most agreeably passed in dancing to the liveliest strains of the brass band, which, during the morning, as well as at luncheon and dinner, so materially added to the pleasures of the day. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the engines were stopped to allow of a photographic group being taken of the guests assembled; this had scarcely been completed when the Japanese steamer *Tokio-Maru* (formerly the P. M. S. S. *New York*), which had been gradually coming up astern, passed, on her way to Shinagawa, amid mutual cheers and congratulations.

The excellent dinner served at 6 o'clock, and which was done ample justice to by the numerous guests, reflected great credit upon the management and skill of the Company's *cuisine*. The festivities of the day were brought to a conclusion at 8.30 P.M., by drinking to the health of Mr. Hart, Capt. Phillips, and the success of the P. M. S. S. Co.

The Company's steam tug and house boats were in waiting to convey the guests on shore, nothing having been omitted in any way that could add to the comfort and enjoyment of this pleasant trip.—J. G., Oct. 12.

WE HAVE just heard of another savage attack upon a foreigner by a Japanese. Last Thursday evening, Emmanuel Yeo, a gunnery instructor at the Naval College, Yedo, observed a Japanese sailor abusing a woman (Japanese), and foolishly interfered, shoving the

man on one side. The Japanese stumbled and, as he fell, clutched Yeo round both legs. He then drew a large knife, such as native sailors generally use, and inflicted two frightful gashes in the calf of one of his legs. He then let go his hold, and, rising, rushed again at Yeo, aiming a violent blow at his right breast. Luckily Yeo had the longer arms and struck his assailant full in the face with his fist, knocking him down. It was fortunate he did, for although the knife did not enter his breast, it pierced all his clothing, and cut them down as far as the thigh, without even scratching his skin. Assistance then arrived, but the Jap. escaped before he could be seized. Yeo would have fallen but for the support of one or two men, who conveyed him to the hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious state.—*Idem*.

LAST night, several Japanese policemen observed four men walking in the Settlement with drawn swords. On the appearance of the policemen, the four men ran into a bye street. However, two of them were captured, and the other two went into the compound, No. 122 and entered a betto's house. The police then returned to the station for help, when one of the European constables accompanied them to No. 122. Upon entering the betto's premises three men were found in one of the rooms, and a sword was found concealed under the mats. They are supposed to be some of the burglars who have been about Yokohama for the last few months.—*Idem*.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the Shanghai steamer, we observe the name of Major Kinder, the Director of the Mint at Osaka. It is understood that changes of importance are contemplated in this establishment, and that Major Kinder has resigned the post he has held during the past five years.—*Japan Mail*.

We believe that Major Kinder's resignation is no new affair, and was determined upon by that gentleman some months ago, unless he were allowed to continue to conduct the Mint without interference. We know not what the other changes may be, which our contemporary refers to, but we have good reason for stating that one important change is that the connection of the Oriental Bank with the mint is to cease in a few months. The future is veiled in darkness, but we may at once predict the downfall of one of the most useful institutions to the country, and prepare our readers for the same disgraceful variations in the coinage which took place a few years ago.—*Idem*.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held this morning at the Camp, before R. Robertson, Esq., Coroner, and Messrs. A. Wylie, D. Scott and J. Y. Henderson, jurors, to enquire into the cause of death of Henry Hickman, a gunner in the Royal Marine Artillery.

Dr. W. H. Putsey, sworn:—I am a surgeon in the Royal Marines. Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning I was called to see deceased, Henry Hickman. I found him lying on one of the hospital beds, foaming at the mouth, face flushed, eyes suffused, breathing embarrassed, skin cool, pulse quick and feeble. I asked him what he had taken. He replied, "Arsenical soap." I then asked him why he had taken it. He replied, "I had been drinking, sir, and without knowing what I was doing I drank the stuff, thinking it was water." I at once

administered a brisk emetic, had him covered with blankets, and placed hot water bottles to his feet. He began to vomit very soon after taking the emetic, the vomited matter being fluid and containing a quantity of mucus in flakes. After this he became rapidly worse. The skin became colder, and the skin of the hands livid. He lost all control over both sphincters, sank into a state of collapse, and died at ten minutes to eight. Three hours afterwards I made a *post mortem* examination. The lining member of the stomach was intensely congested. The stomach contained some mucus and serum, the products of inflammation, and there were two small patches of the poison adhering to its internal coat. There was no solid matter in the stomach, and the same may be said of the intestines. I have heard that he has been drinking for several days, and that for three or four days he has not been to his mess. He has drunk as much as two bottles of spirits a day. I once attended him about a year ago for drunkard's epilepsy. He was a London pot-boy previous to joining the service, and had probably been a drinker all his life.

George Less private R.M., sworn:—The first I saw of Hickman, he came to my door about 5.30 yesterday morning. The next that I saw of him was about half an hour afterwards. He called to me, and I went to see what he wanted. He asked me to take him to the doctor, and I asked him what he had been doing. He told me that he had drunk some stuff out of a pot instead of a glass of water; and I ran over to the guard-room to get a stretcher and two men. I brought him to the hospital, and told the hospital sergeant, and I then ran over to call Dr. Putsey. The pot was standing by his bed, and he pointed it out to me, and told me that was what he had drunk.

William Vale, private R.M., sworn:—I saw deceased at 5.15 yesterday morning. He came into the cook-house and asked me to give him some fire. I told him to take some; he did so, and returned again, and said that would not do. He took some more fire, and asked me if I had a drink of tea. I told him "Yes," and he took some. I have not seen him since.

To Jury:—He seemed to be quite sober when I saw him.

After a short consultation, the Jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from "Accidental poisoning."—*Idem*.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred yesterday morning, to the train which left Yokohama for Shinbasi at 8.15, on arriving at the "points" outside the latter station, where the line diverges to the Goods Department. The engine and the carriage immediately attached to it passed safely, but the second carriage from the engine, for some reason not yet ascertained with certainty, passed on the diverging line of rails, throwing the engine and the preceding vehicle off the line. After leaving the rails, the engine proceeded for about 20 yards, when, meeting with an obstacle on one side, it swerved round, and fell over on its side across the line of rails, completely blocking the way. Fortunately, with the exception of a severe shaking, none of the passenger were hurt; the Engine Driver received some injury to one of his legs, and one of Fireman was rather severely scalded.

The entrance to Shinbasi Station being blocked up, the train service was resumed as soon as possible between Yokohama and Shinagawa, but in consequence of the want of

sufficient shunting facilities at Shinagawa, only half the usual number of trains were run, the intervals between each being of double the ordinary length.

The disabled Engine and Carriages were removed, and the line repaired ready for the resumption of traffic to Shinbasi by 11 p.m. last night, and this morning the usual train service has been resumed.—*Idem.*

*A LETTER from BILL SYKES, of Yokohama, to his pal JOE PRIGGLINS, of Whitechapel.*

DEAR JOE, for three years I've been in Japan, and am fly to their curious manners.

I thought I know'd a few things, but, my word! you can learn something from the Japaners.

For cracking a crib, they put us in the shade, and their house-breaking tools smartly handle.

I'm nowhere at all compared with these chaps, and to 'em I can't hold a candle.

Vy, Lor' bless your 'art, there ain't a night passes but what these coves makes it a varning.

You locks up at night all safe and secure, and finds half the things gone in the morning.

The merchants and store-keepers here in this town begin to pull werry long faces.

Not a night passes now but what these here fellers get into some three or four places.

They got into North's, lots of physic they stole; for the lock, they didn't care a cuss for it;

And all the aperient medicines they took, without feeling any the vuss for it.

They cleared out the Cockles and Holloway's pills, and was never disturbed by a peeler;

Took bottles of scent, but kindly left behind the prescriptions of Buckle and Wheeler.

They're no ways pertickler where they gets in, in search of the plunder, Lor' bless yer.

They tuned up a average tater, and stole the Manila cigars of poor Cheshire.

They paid a visit to the *Gazette*, and Anglin, in order to stop such a caper,

Left his bed on the bluff, and had to come down and sleep on some big bales of paper.

'T was supposed they'd enter the *Herald*, as well, and on the things there make a levy;

But they didn't attempt it, for they fear'd they find out the articles of Mumpos too heavy.

They broke into a big machinery place, and stole lots of things very slyly,

But the owner's learnt wisdom, and now it would seem, every evening he acts very wily,

For he sleeps in the shop, and if they come again there's a risk of their being detected;

For every steam guage and pump in the place by a chain to his leg is connected.

And he's such a big burly chap you must know that there is 'nt much danger of taking him

Avay with any machinery there, without a good chance of their vaking him.

There vos Spratt vos afraid they'd move off with a lot of his shirts, cuffs and nice linen collars;

But he didn't lose any of those ninety cent hats, they preferred Driscoll's plugs, at two dollars.

But would you believe it, they got in one place took the swag off, but this is the best of it,

There vos too much to carry, and three nights arterwards, they came back again for the rest of it.

And those Irish cars they'd have had long ago, but it seems they've got some sort of pride in 'em.

And are quite above such jaunting affairs; it strikes me that they'd scorn to ride in 'em.

'T was one of the gang I've not the least doubt that tried a dodge novel and funny;

And opened the eyes of that smart circus man ven he vos a counting his money.

Yet in this Yokohama you von't go ten yards but vot you will notice a bobby,

With a staff four foot long, in European clothes too, and with brass buttons toggled up so nobby.

But still they don't capture these fellers at night, you'd fancy these coppers stand in vith 'em,

And ven a crib's cracked and the stuff has been sold, they naterally then shares the tin vith 'em.

Don't think to come here and go into that line, don't have no such waulting ambition;

You'd never make salt at it Joe, you'd be slewed by such Japanese Competition.

It's ridiculous though to suppose as you'd come, it a werry unlikely ewent is;

If you *did* come you'd learn how to do a job clean, if so be they would take an apprentice.

They crack cribs so neat, never make the least noise in the calmest or stormiest veather;

Not like me and you who bungled that job at Mitcham and got *jugged* together.

Ve've caught 'em alive vith the Lighthouse, and they got a werry expensive telegraph of us;

So ve must'nt grumble if the Japs get even, and in burglaries here have the laugh of us.

I'm on the square now, and in contracts and such like, I manage to make a few tanners;

And go up to Yedo and stick it in nice to these unsophisticated Japanners.

I can sling the cards too at poker a bit, and I've joined a Californian Yankee;

And ve make a few 'satz every night out of flats, who don't tumble to our hanky panky;

And every now and then these fanciful Japs adopts some queer hobbies and habits;

And me and my pal, though you may think it strange, made quite a small pile selling rabbits.

Ve sold 'em some bucks, and swore they vos does, and at Yedo the money ve collars;

Ve managed to get a respectable price ve sold four for eight hundred dollars.

Ve did 'em in the eye, and the werry next day with a bobby they tried to prevent us

From keeping the tin, but it vos no go, ve vere werry soon non est inwentus.

But I must conclude, and as to the beaks, here's vishing that you'll get the best of 'em;

So I remain's your old pal vith respecx to Vitechapel Sam, and the rest of 'em.

—J. G., Oct. 8,

### THE LATE TYPHOON.

The particulars of the sad disaster of the 22nd and 23rd October are gradually coming to light; but even up to the present time the full effects of the typhoon can only be surmised. It is certain that the estimate of the number who have been lost is considerably under the actual total, which cannot be less than eight thousand at Hongkong and Macao together, even if that comes up to the fact. Vessels arriving at the present time report meeting with dead bodies a long distance before reaching the port, and corpses continue daily to be washed ashore in various parts of the island. The damage done to property also turns out to be much larger than was anticipated. Persons well able to

judge estimate that in Hongkong alone, the property lost in the form of vessels, damage to houses, buildings destroyed and goods damaged, cannot be short of a million of pounds. The steamers *Albay* and *Leonor* still lie in the harbour, the latter with thirty or forty dead passengers in her, and it is doubtful whether they can be raised; and, although efforts have been made to move the Pacific Mail steamer *Alaska* from her position ashore at Aberdeen, they were, we regret to say, unsuccessful.

After the typhoon, great difficulty was experienced in removing the dead bodies which came ashore in all directions. The destruction of life in native craft vastly outnumbers anything that has occurred before. In ordinary typhoons the places of shelter which the Chinese, who have a marvellous instinct in foreseeing the advent of these terrible visitations, seek, are sufficient to protect the large bulk of the junks and sampans. The poor people had, in the present instance, relied upon the shelter which had afforded them protection on former occasions, but were utterly mistaken in their calculations, as their craft were driven from their places of refuge and in the words of an eye-witness, who himself had a narrow escape in his vessel—large junks broke up actually like match-boxes. One of the officers who was on board the Pacific mail steamer *Alaska*, says that he saw a batch of fully a hundred junks founder all at once. The misery which has been spread both in this Colony and at Macao is something appalling. One of the saddest considerations is that numberless junks have utterly gone to atoms with every soul on board, so that hundreds of people must be kept in lengthened suspense as to the fate of friends and relatives, of which no one lives to tell the tale.

In addition to the misery which has been spread by the loss of life and property on the water, many sad stories are told of the ruin which has been wrought through loss of property ashore. Some have lost almost their all—and few owners of property have escaped without some loss. Some of the stories told of the anxiety gone through on the night of the typhoon are startling. One gentleman, whose wife was ill, had to carry her from room to room in his bungalow, the roof going off one after another, and finally he had to seek the friendly shelter of a neighbour's house; and others with families suffered worse suspense, some instances having occurred of children being ushered into the world amidst the uproar and turmoil, and while large portions of the roof of the houses in which they were borne were being blown away. Many, we hear, were forced to leave their dwellings, and large numbers had to pass the night on the lowest floors or in cellars, in hourly fear that their houses would go.

After the typhoon, efforts were made by the police to clear away the dead bodies, but considerable complaint, which certainly appears well justified, has been made by the public of the slowness and inadequacy of the measures adopted. For a whole day almost nothing was done, as the Chinese coolies refused to work partly on account of a superstition which the Chinese have against handling dead bodies—their idea being that if they touch a body they will be injured by the spirit of the dead man if they do not perform the funeral rites at his grave—and partly, no doubt, from the more practical idea that by holding out they would get better pay. In the confusion a large number of bodies were taken to the Civil Hospital, and

remained there till the effluvia was such as to become dangerous to the patients. This state of affairs being represented, steps were taken for the removal of the bodies, and more vigorous efforts made to get on with the work. The prisoners in the gaol were called out and more coolies were then obtained. Complaints are, however, made that no application for assistance was made to the Military, with whose aid the work, which has not been accomplished in a week, might probably have been put through in at most a couple of days. At the present moment there are, as above noticed, between thirty and forty bodies on board the steamer *Leonor*, which lies close to the Praya in the centre of the town. Had military aid been invoked at once, attention might have been brought to bear in this direction. To remove the bodies, as will have to be done, in a state of horrible decomposition with a thermometer at 85 degrees, cannot but be attended with very great danger.

We regret also to record a more serious cause of complaint which has arisen—the main particulars of which may be gathered from the report of the Inquest on some of the bodies from the steamer *Leonor*. The Captain Superintendent of Police was informed of the perilous position of the *Albay*, that there were men on board of her to be saved, and that it was reported that another steamer was coming ashore—but refused without hesitation to allow any of the Police to go out to assist. On the alarm of the fire reaching the Police Station, he gave orders that the fire bell should not be rung, and omitted to send any intimation to the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, Mr. May, and the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Russell. The second Assistant Superintendent of the Fire Brigade happening to be Mr. Creagh, who is Deputy Superintendent of Police, that gentleman sallied forth in his fire brigade capacity, and with the aid of a few police whom he found out, and some of the Volunteer Firemen, belonging to Messrs. Gibb's hong, he succeeded in getting out the fire engine and bringing it to the scene of action, where he exerted himself in a very courageous and energetic manner. These circumstances getting wind, the Hon. R. Rowett, a member of the Legislative Council, addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, suggesting that an official enquiry should be made into the matter. A somewhat lengthy correspondence ensued, in which the Government, supporting Mr. Deane in his action, replied that they saw no reason to question his exercise of the discretion which is vested in him in refusing to send his men out in the storm—when he might have “other, and more formidable evils than loss of life by shipwreck” to suppress. What those other evils are is not stated—and it is noticeable that in his minutes to the Government, explanatory of his conduct, the Capt. Superintendent, while he says he would have been guilty of the most wanton rashness had he ventured the lives of the police before he did, states that he took them out at 2.50 a.m., though, as a matter of fact, the barometer was lower then than at 1 a.m., when the *Albay's* being ashore was reported to him, and the storm, at the last named hour, was raging with undiminished fury. The Government being pressed, in a further letter from the Hon. Mr. Rowett, with regard to the failure to give the alarm of fire, sent a reply, which would make it appear that Mr. Creagh was sent out by the Captain Superintendent instead of going as a fireman; that Mr. Deane would have sent men had Mr. Creagh sent back and asked him, though he

had before distinctly said the men should not go out; and that, though a typhoon was blowing sufficient to cause a conflagration to spread in a short space of time over the whole town, the bell was not rung because it is not the custom to ring it on all occasions, but “only when it appears specially necessary to do so;” and ends with a final plea, that if the bell had been rung it would not have been heard—which is contrary to fact, as it would have been heard to leeward and the wind was blowing right over the town. The despatch is so unique that it deserves to be preserved, and we accordingly subjoin it, commending it to the careful perusal of home readers who wish to form an idea of how things are managed in Her Majesty's Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to acquaint you, in reply, by desire of His Excellency the Governor, that the Captain Superintendent of Police has reported that not only did the Deputy Superintendent go to the fire to which you allude, but that there was a Police Station with 13 men close by, and that if more assistance had been required, the Deputy Superintendent could have sent for it.

In respect to the bell at the Central Station, it was not rung because, under the foregoing circumstances, the Captain Superintendent did not deem it necessary to turn out the men, and because it has not been the custom to ring the bell on all occasions, but only when it appeared to be specially necessary.

Moreover, the bell could scarcely have been heard 20 yards from the station, even if it had been rung.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,

Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable R. ROWETT,

&c., &c., &c.,

The whole affair has caused much public indignation, letters speaking of it in the strongest terms having appeared daily in the local papers. It is understood that a protest will be sent in by the community, and one of the non-official members has given notice of some questions in Council concerning the Fire Brigade. The lagging action of the officials in this Colony has been in marked contrast with what was done in Macao, where the Governor himself went out and some of the officers of the troops performed daring feats in rescuing the shipwrecked, and rendered invaluable assistance in clearing away the dead bodies and averting the danger of pestilence.

The subjoined details will give an idea of the main particulars which have come to light since the departure of the English mail. From the accounts given of the extraordinarily high tide, it would almost seem that there must, at one time, have been a tidal wave—and this would fit in with statements made in some quarters with reference to the stoppage of clocks which seemed to indicate that a slight shock of an earthquake occurred while the typhoon was raging. The weather at present is fair, but continues unusually hot for the time of year. The Chinese, however, very generally predict that another typhoon will occur shortly. They name 4th inst. (to-morrow), as the day; but so far as can be judged by the indications of the barometer, there does not appear to be any foundation for their fears.

#### LATEST DETAILS.

Saving of a Portion of the Crew and Passengers on Board the Steamers “*Albay*” and “*Leonor*.”

We have been able to obtain the following details with reference to the gallant conduct of the gentlemen who assisted in saving a portion of the crew and passengers of the *Albay* and the crew of the *Leonor* during the typhoon. We take this opportunity of correcting an oversight in our previous notice of the matter, namely, that of mentioning the names of other gentlemen who assisted in company with E. and G. Tauffer of the Engine House. Messrs. A. P. MacEwen and C. W. Baird, of Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.'s, Lieut. Prior of the 80th, and Mr. Lembke exerted themselves to the utmost, and contributed largely to saving the unfortunate men who were brought ashore. The particulars of the action were as follows: They heard that a ship, which proved afterwards to be the *Albay*, had got ashore about 20 minutes past one o'clock, and upon ascertaining the state of affairs, the Messrs. Tauffer, of the Engine House, went out with lamps, but the violence of the wind was such that they could not be kept lighted. They then made torches of turpentine and waste, and Mr. E. Tauffer made the end fast while his brother threw it on board; by which means three men were landed. While Mr. E. Tauffer was holding on to the rope a severe sea struck him and carried him away into the lane, his foot being at the same time hit by some object which had been washed up; and about the same time the lights on the ships went out and total darkness ensued. After a little Mr. MacEwen, Mr. Baird, Lieut. Prior and Mr. Lembke took the ropes in hand and succeeded in picking up several men, and, as they came off, brought them into the Engine House. Mr. MacEwen then went to the police station, and reported the circumstance, as related in the report of the inquest given below, to Captain Deane, who expressed his regret that, on account of the severity of the weather, he could not send out any of his men to assist. Mr. MacEwen then returned to the scene of action. The captain, chief and second mates stayed at the Engine House all night, being too exhausted to move, and the remainder were taken by the party who saved them up the Police Station. This was effected only with great difficulty, and the only way they could get them on was by Mr. MacEwen and the others leading the way and shouting out repeatedly to them, so that they might know in what direction to follow. In this manner they reached their destination, and on their arriving at the Police Station the men were taken in and attended to. At about three or half-past three o'clock the party again went out with lamps to see what further assistance could be rendered. There was no one within reach at the time; but shortly after a Chinaman came swimming ashore. On asking him who he was, he said he was the fireman of the *Leonor*, which vessel had got ashore outside the *Albay*. They then enquired of him whether there were any men on board, and he replied that he did not know. While holding the lamps out they heard cries and they then flashed the light outwards towards the ship's mast and found that was a man hanging on among three masts which had got entangled. The sea having by this time to some extent subsided, the brothers Tauffer launched a boat, and went out and took five off the fore-mast of the *Leonor*, two of them the second and third engineers, and the remaining three Chinese. On a subsequent journey they



brought back five more Chinese, and on a third trip two more men. Mr. Cox and another gentleman, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, helped to launch the boat, supplied them with rope, and rendered assistance to the unfortunate men.

The above are the main facts connected with this matter, which reflects great credit upon all the gentlemen concerned in this timely saving of life. We have already suggested that some recognition should be made of the conduct of the Messrs. Taufer; and are glad to hear that some steps will probably be taken with that object. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that the services of the others concerned are also deserving of some kind of honorary acknowledgment, and we trust that the whole matter will be brought under the notice of the Humane Societies at home, who, we are confident, will not fail to show their appreciation of such gallant conduct.

The wreck of the steamer *Albay* and *Leonor*.—

Inquest on some of the bodies.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Capt. Echanique, of the Spanish steamship *Leonor*, who was drowned on the night of the typhoon, was resumed on the 28th ultimo, before James Russell, Esq., coroner, and the jury, Messrs. Blakeman, McCulloch, and Alford.

Mr. Alex. R. McEwen, sworn, said he was on the *Praya* on the night of the typhoon, with Lieut. Prior, Mr. Baird, of Holiday Wise & Co.'s, and the two brothers G. and E. Taufer. These came on his seeing a steamer coming on shore, which turned out to be the *Albay*. This was at 1 a.m., he having at that time called them. They went into the Hong-kong Insurance Engine House, and each procured a lamp. George Taufer then got a torch and a rope. As soon as the lights were displayed he heard shrieks from the steamer, which by torch-light he saw had struck on shore. By the aid of the light the people on board could see their position, and many of them jumped on shore from the bows. All the men belonging to the steamer apparently got on shore and the last man was a Malay. They all went into the Engine House, the Captain amongst them, and witness was asked how many he had on board, and he answered 46. He counted them and found 36, not counting the Captain and three officers. He believed the others he did not count went up a lane. Some one said in the Engine House that there was another steamer dragging her anchors to the westward. He then went up and reported at the Central Police Station concerning the men in the Engine House, and that there was another steamer dragging her anchors. He saw Mr. Deane, the Superintendent, at about 1.30 a.m., and to him he again reported the circumstance connected with the *Albay*, and said to him it was reported that there was another steamer coming on shore. Captain Deane replied that he was very sorry, but he did not feel himself justified in sending men out, or words to that effect. He believed the word was "allow." He would not swear whether the word was "allow," "send," or "order," as the time was one of excitement. Mr. Deane said the barometer was 28.88. He did not request any men to be sent down. He then returned to the Engine House, and told the men that they would get no assistance from the Police Station. He meant by that, assistance to conduct them to the station and give them refuge there, as the Engine House was small for so many men all wet, and there was some fear of the masts falling on the Engine House. Himself, Mr. Baird and Lieut. Prior,

after consulting the Captain, escorted the thirty-six men to the station for refuge. Mr. Baird and Lieut. Prior then returned with him to the office of his firm, and again attempted to go down to the *Praya*, but could not get down as the sea was over the *Praya* and running up the streets leading there. He did not assist Mr. Taufer to launch a boat.

The jury found the deceased was washed from the rigging of the Spanish steamer *Leonor*, and drowned, after she had stranded on the *Praya* during the typhoon, early on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The jury desired to express their sense of the conduct of the brothers Taufer, in the efforts made by them to rescue the survivors, and trusted that they would be suitably rewarded by the Government.

Considering the frequency of typhoons during certain seasons of the year and their disastrous effects to life and property afloat, the jury would recommend that the Government should supply proper life saving apparatus for use where required.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

We are glad to hear that H. E. the Governor has addressed a letter of thanks to Mr. McLeod and the other gentlemen who assisted in putting out the fire in Bonham Strand, on the night of the typhoon.

We regret to learn that the Hon. W. H. Alexander, Registrar of the Supreme Court, received a rather serious wound on the front of the leg just above the foot, by the falling of a window during the typhoon. On account of a difficulty in procuring medical assistance, the wound bled for some time, and Mr. Alexander is, in consequence, somewhat weakened.

Fifteen seamen of the Peruvian ship *Macao* No. 2, having been saved and returned to the Colony in a sampan, presented themselves at the Magistracy, and (such is routine) were placed on the charge sheets charged with being destitutes. They said the Consul was at Macao, and no boarding house would take them in as they had lost all, and their keep was not guaranteed by the Consul. His Worship told them that he would communicate with the Consul, but in the meantime they could stay in the gaol. A boarding house keeper in Court, however, consented to keep the men himself till Monday in his house, when it may be ascertained from the Consul what he will do with them.

On the 28th ultimo, at high water, an attempt was made to haul the *Alaska* from her position on shore at Aberdeen. The *Kiukiang*, *Fame*, and *Little Orphan* were employed, but they tugged, unfortunately, to no avail. The *Celestial* hulk was lashed alongside for the purpose of lightening the steamer. The large 14-in. hawser used was snapped by the *Kiukiang*. The P.M.S.S. Co. express themselves much indebted to the Commodore and the authorities at the Naval Yard for supply of hawsers, &c., &c., which they generously placed at their disposal. We are informed that further and more carefully prepared efforts will now be made to get the steamer afloat, and we trust sincerely that they will prove successful. By latest accounts there was no change in the position of the steamer. She was still tight and fast, and had not suffered in any way. We learn that it is hoped in the course of a few weeks to have her floated off, which is considered to be only a question of time and systematic operations.

The missing on board the British bark *Malvern* are Captain Myles and wife, chief mate, boatswain, carpenter, steward, cook, five able seamen, two ordinary seamen, and two apprentices. On board the Peruvian

ship *Macao* No. 2, the mate, second mate, three seamen, and ten Chinese passengers perished in the breaking up of that vessel on an island near the Cap-sing-moon Pass. There is yet some hope that the Spanish bark *Teresa* will turn up again, as she was to have left the same afternoon as the French ship *Radama*, which vessel, set down as missing, returned to port again on Saturday. Several gangs of prisoners were out on Saturday in Taiping-shan and other places clearing away the wreck of houses, from under the debris of which many dead bodies were drawn. The sailors at the Home were employed by the police to bury the dead found on land and water. The police on Saturday exerted themselves to assist, and some hundreds were interred at Lap-sap-wan, Stone-cutter's Island, and Kowloon. The stench along the *Praya* from the dust-bin rubbish spread about, from putrid rice, fish, and such like Chinese merchandise, is dreadful, and had not the dead bodies been taken away this Colony would assuredly have been visited by a plague.

Considerable damage has been sustained by the Camphor Works, East Point. The works are eight feet above high water mark, and the tide rose five feet in the building, thus showing that it was no less than thirteen feet above high water mark.

The ship *Macao* has broken up on some rocks at the corner of Lantau Island to which she drifted. She is now a complete wreck. The ship *Everhard*, wrecked close upon the Point, has also gone to pieces. The P. & O. cargo boat has also been found near the same spot, not much injured.

We hear that Inspector Yungson, of the Police Force, who is stationed at Sowkewan, has been performing wonders in meeting the difficulties resulting from the typhoon there; and has in fact, acted almost as a hero, having, single-handed, taken matters in hand, had the dead buried, and so averted the consequences in the form of disease which must otherwise have accrued. Inspector Burns, of Yowmah-tee, is also deserving of great credit. He was most active during the storm, and succeeded in saving twenty-six Chinese from a junk which had capsized. He went off in a sampan, and cut a hole in the bottom with a hatchet, and so took the men out.

Macao, Sept. 26th, 1874.

It is impossible to describe the complete desolation which reigns over this place, in consequence of the late typhoon. The mortality among the Chinese has been unprecedented, and the length of the beach, in the whole of the inner and outer harbour, is lined with corpses. No less than four hundred dead bodies have already been picked up, and they are coming ashore thick at each flow of the tide. The police and the soldiers are busily engaged gathering them together, and in order to avoid a pestilence, which it is considered will infallibly follow longer delay, the bodies will be burned at Porta do Ares, as it is impossible to obtain hands to bury them.

At Taipa and at Colowane the destruction and loss of life have also been enormous.

The National Battalion has been ordered out by the Government for the better protection of the city, as plundering is going on in all directions. The misery which has been caused is terrible and wide-spread, and the Governor has, with praiseworthy consideration, ordered that food shall be supplied to the poor Christians from the parish churches.

The French barque *Chateaubriand* left this for Newchwang two days before the hurricane, and must have suffered severely.—H. K. Daily Press.

## Law Reports.

## In Chambers.

October 3rd, 1874.

ORIENTAL BANK v. J. DAVISON.

This was a motion by Mr. Marks, defendant's solicitor, asking that the plaintiff's petition, which was in effect to try the right to possession of certain goods alleged by the plaintiffs to be wrongfully detained from them by the defendant, should be dismissed or amended.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiffs, and objected to the form of the motion, finally withdrawing his objection on its being settled that the motion was in demurrer under Rule 43. The motion paper specified six different grounds of law in support, one of which was struck out by the Judge, the remaining five being disallowed, and the motion dismissed, with costs, against the defendant.—*Mail*.

F. BEATO v. J. DAVISON.

This was another motion by Mr. Marks, defendant's solicitor, asking that the plaintiff's petition, which was in effect a suit for an account against the defendant, should be dismissed or amended under Rules 27 and 28.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff.

After some preliminary discussion the motion was amended by striking out the demand for dismissal, and three out of the five grounds in support contained in the motion paper.

Mr. Marks then urged that the heading to the petition, "In Equity," should be struck out, which was ordered, it being intimated that the plaintiff's equitable rights were in no way affected by this.

Mr. Dickens then showed cause at considerable length; to which Mr. Marks replied, urging that the petition was a jumble which he could not answer; that it embarrassed him in his defence; that it joined wrong causes of action; that no particulars of demand were attached; that it was insufficient in part; that he never saw such a petition in his life; that if it were allowed to pass muster everybody in Yokohama would be filing similar petitions, &c., &c.

The Counsel's objections were overruled, and the motion was dismissed, with costs against the defendant.

## In H. B. M.'s Provincial Court.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assist. Judge.

Friday, 9th October, 1874.

DAVISON vs. ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

This case, which has been pending for some time, was brought on to-day.

Messrs. W. Cheshire, W. B. Criuckshank, W. H. Smith, H. Collins, and H. J. H. Tripp were duly sworn as jurymen.

Mr. F. W. Marks appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. V. Dickens for the defendants.

James Davison, the plaintiff, was examined at great length by Mr. Marks, and cross-examined by opposing counsel.

By request of His Honour we withhold the publication of proceedings until the finding of the jury.

Tuesday, October 13th, 1874.

James Anderson, fireman of the S. S. *Vancouver*, was charged with being drunk, and assaulting a jin-riki-sha coolie and a Japanese police officer, last night.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

A European police officer deposed to prisoner being brought to the station "very drunk and violent."

A Japanese police officer stated that he saw prisoner strike a jin-riki-sha man, and took him to the police station. He was very drunk, and struck the officer several times.

The jin-riki-sha man asserted that prisoner refused to pay his fare and then struck him. He took him from the English Hatoba to Takashima-cho.

Prisoner said he objected to being taken to the police station, when he wanted to go on board his ship. He wasn't "so" drunk.

His Honour, who considered the charge proved, fined prisoner \$5 and costs, and ordered him to pay the jin-riki-sha fare.

## In the U. S. Consular-General Court.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General

Monday, September 28th, 1874.

OTOMO SADAJIRO vs. W. H. DOYLE.

In this case the plaintiff claimed \$350 from defendant, W. H. Doyle, upon the grounds that he had been engaged by defendant as an agent to procure him a partner with a capital of \$15,000, to engage with defendant in setting up a paper-manufacturing business.

Mr. F. V. Dickens, who appeared for the plaintiff, opened the case by saying it was a great pity it came before a Court at all and he sincerely regretted that it could not be settled outside. The defendant did not deny that he had engaged plaintiff, but admitted that he had acted as a go-between or interpreter, and therefore the only question was about the amount. He would just state that, some time ago, Mr. Doyle came to this country with some machinery, with the primary intention of obtaining a purchaser for it; but finally resolved to start a paper-factory with his machinery if he could obtain a partner with capital. Plaintiff was engaged to look for that partner, and presented to Mr. Doyle a Japanese named Hayashi, who had the required capital. In travelling and other expenses plaintiff had paid money out of his own pocket, and had been some time in search of a person who would suit Mr. Doyle. The learned gentleman concluded by saying that his client claimed \$350, which was a very small commission upon \$15,000.

Otomo Sadajiro, cautioned, and examined by Mr. Dickens:—The first I heard about this matter I was told that Mr. Doyle wanted some one to get him a partner to start in the paper making business. I got a letter of introduction to Mr. Doyle. I went to Yedo to look for a partner. I took Hayashi and Okumoto to Mr. Doyle. I was searching about 3 months before I found Hayashi. Mr. Doyle first told me that he wanted a partner with \$10,000, but afterwards said that would not be enough and that he required \$15,000. I introduced Mr. Hayashi to Mr. Doyle. Hayashi and Mr. Doyle had some talk about the matter. I took a great deal of trouble to find Mr. Hayashi. I tried to get other people before him. I talked to several Japanese about the matter. I spent money out of my own pocket; I could not talk to people in the street, but had to take them into a refreshment room, and there we must have something to eat or drink. These expenses, and money spent in travelling, altogether came to about 60 *riyos*. I have received \$42 from Mr. Doyle, at three different times but I have not received money from any one else. I have requested Mr. Doyle to pay me commission 5 or 6 times.

The last time I asked him was during last winter. Mr. Doyle agreed to pay me commission, but did not fix the amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doyle:—I have been known by the name of Rokonoski, but my real name is Sadajiro. Otomo is an ancient family name. Very few people know me by the name of Rokonoski. I was first introduced to you by letter, but I do not know the contents of that letter. All I know is that I was engaged to find a person to buy the machinery or to go into partnership with you. I introduced a man to you who was sent by Mr. Haraki, of the *Nisshin Shinjishi*. Mr. Haraki said he was one of the Kaga people. I am quite positive that I presented him to you, and that you had a talk together. He told you that if you could not set up the machinery in Yokohama, he would undertake to set it up. I never saw Mr. Hayashi before I saw him in company of Mr. Okumoto. I had seen a man named Unakura, who was in the same business as Hayashi. I was about 4½ months altogether employed in searching for a partner. The paper produced is a statement of 50 *riyos* loaned by Okumoto to myself. I received the money. I have not repaid it.

Re-examined:—I have never received any money from Mr. Doyle except the \$42. Mr. Okumoto was engaged in business for himself in exchange. I have known him for some time about Yokohama. I spoke to him about getting a partner for Mr. Doyle. Mr. Okumoto told me that there was a man living in his house who had the money. He was a partner with Mr. Hayashi, and the business was done in the name of the latter.

Defendant said he had a witness whom he would like to produce, and the further hearing of the case was postponed to the 6th proximo.

Wednesday, October 7th, 1874.

Lewis Williams, part-proprietor of the "Shakespeare" saloon, was charged with being drunk, assaulting a jinrikisha man, and breaking the jinrikisha.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

A native police officer heard some one calling for "police," last night about half-past 7 o'clock, in Nogeyama street. He ran to the place whence the voice proceeded, and saw prisoner holding the jinrikishaman on the ground with his left hand, and pointing a revolver at him with his right. The policeman wrested the revolver from him, and took him into custody. The jinrikishaman, who gave his name as Staba Sajariko, conveyed prisoner from the Railway Station, but did not know where to take him, as he was drunk and could not give any direction. Upon reaching the street where the disturbance occurred, prisoner got out of the vehicle, and, shoving the coolie on one side, tried to run away with it, but knocked it against the pavement, causing damage to the extent of \$1.00. He then seized hold of the coolie, knocked him down, and pointed the revolver at him. He was, however, prevented from firing by the arrival of the officer.

His Honour said that some men thought it was fine fun to go about town abusing jinrikishamen, who, as a class, were a very honest, diligent set of people; but he did not call it fun. Prisoner had no business, in the first place, to carry a loaded revolver; he might have committed murder without knowing it. He should fine him \$20, (out of which the damage to the jinrikisha would be paid), and he would stand committed until the payment of the fine. If prisoner liked he might go, in company with the deputy-Marshall, to see if his partner, Mr. Hamill, would pay the fine; but if he attempted to escape, he would be sent to gaol for 6 months.

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE IMPORTS.

GREY SHIRTINGS, particularly the lower qualities, have met with fair enquiry at quotations.

T.-CLOTHS & COTTON SATRENS have been quitted to some extent, reducing Stocks considerably; in BLANKETS there is no improvement to note.

METALS.—For Nail Rod Iron there has been some enquiry; Flat and Round Iron only very limited sales.

SUGAR, BROWN FORMOSA, has met with ready sale at an advance, but no enquiry for CANTON WHITE.

RAW COTTON has changed hands at an advance.

Articles.		Price.		Remarks.
Cotton Piece Goods.				
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—				
7 lbs	38½ yds. 39 in. ... ..	per piece.	\$1.95 to 2.17½	} Fair enquiry.
8 „	do. 45 in. ... ..	„	2.40 to 2.60	
9 „	do. in. ... ..	„	2.90 to 3.10	
G. E. White Shirtings:—				
60 to 64 reed	40 yds. 35 in. ... ..	„	2.50 to 2.75	} Demand for 7-lb. continues.
T.Cloths:—	6lbs. to 7 lbs. ... ..	„	1.50 to 2 05	
Drills, English	:—15 lbs. 40 yds., 30 in. ... ..	„	3.30 to 3.40	
Handkerchiefs	assorted ... ..	per dozen.		} Some enquiry for good patterns. Improved demand. Less active.
Brocades and Spots	(White) ... ..	per piece.	nominal.	
do.	(Dyed) ... ..	„		
Prints (Assorted)	24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	„	1.45 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds	24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	per lb.	0.92½ to 0.97½	
Velvets (Black)	35 yds. 22 in. ... ..	per piece.	9.50 to 10.25	
Victoria Lawns	12 yds. 42 in. ... ..	„	1.00 to 1.07½	
Taffachelass	... ..	„	2.70 to 2.85	
Cotton Yarn.				
Nos. 16 to 24	... ..	per picul.	34.50 to 38.00	} Limited business souly.
„ 28 to 32	... ..	„	36.50 to 39.50	
„ 38 to 42	... ..	„	41.00 to 46.00	
Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.				
Camlets SS assorted,	56 to 58 yds. & 31 in. ... ..	per piece.	18.00 to 19.00	} Weaker. More enquiry. Saleable. Little business, at quotations. Improved enquiry. Very little doing.
Lastings	30 yds. 32 in. noml. ... ..	„	13.50 to 14.50	
Crape Lastings	do. ... ..	„		
Lustres & Orleans (figured)	do. ... ..	„	4.75 to 5.50	
do.	(plain) 40 to 42 yds. 32 in. ... ..	„	6.50 to 8.00	
Alpacas	42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	„		
Camlet Cords	30 yds. 32 in. ... ..	„	6.50 to 7.00	
Mousselines de Laines (plain)	30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	per yard.	0.18½ to 0.20	
Cloth, Medium & Broad	54 in. ... ..	„	1.10 to 1.60	
do. Union	56 in. ... ..	„	0.80 to 0.90	
Blankets	... ..	per lb.	0.43 to 0.46	
Metals and Sundries.				
Iron	flat and round ... ..	per picul.	4.25 to 4.50	} Improved enquiry. do. do.
„	nail rod ... ..	„	4.20 to 4.75	
„	hoop ... ..	„	4.50 to 4.75	
„	pig ... ..	„	2.40 to 2.50	
„	wire ... ..	„		
Steel	... ..	„	nominal.	
Lead	... ..	„	„	
Tin Plate	... ..	per box	„	
Coals (English)	... ..	per ton.	„	
Sugar White No. 1	... ..	per picul.	8.20 to 8.40	
do.	2 ... ..	„		
do.	3 ... ..	„		
do. Brown (Formosa)	... ..	„	4.55 to 4.75	
do. (Swatow)	... ..	„	4.00 to 4.20	
do. Black	... ..	„	nominal	
Raw Cotton (China)	... ..	„	15.25 to 15.50	
Kerosene Oil,	... .. 10 Galls., per case.	„	3.70 to 3.75	

# Yokohama Market Report and Prices Current.

## STAPLE EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—The advance in price noted in our last has been fully maintained, quotations closing \$15 to \$20 per picul higher, a large business has been done, leaving Stock about 500 bales.

The M. M. Steamer *Menzaleh* left yesterday with 718 bales.

**SILK-WORMS' EGGS.**—Total arrivals to date nearly one million and a half *cartons*, against about a third of that number to same date last year. Settlements are estimated at 400,000 ranging at from 25 cents to 50 cents; favourite marks only, realising 75 cents. to \$1.00. Holders with a view to forcing on advance in the price have refused to sell, and in some cases have commenced to burn the *cartons*.

**TEA.**—Business in Tea for the last few days presented less features for comment and a decidedly quieter tone prevails on our market.

Settlements since 24th ulto. to date are about 6500 piculs, and supplies continue on a liberal scale replacing forementioned clearances.

Prices are unaltered but within the last few days a greater inclination to realise is apparent; stocks in Yokohama are moderate and quotations at present juncture must be considered almost nominal.

To-days prices close nominally as under.

The *New Republic* is the only sailing craft on the berth for the United States @ £2. 15 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

**EXCHANGE.**—Considerably more business has been doing in Exchange during the past fortnight; some extensive settlements of Private bills were made in the early part of the past week, and rates having advanced, a fair amount of Bank paper has been secured at 4s. 2½d. At closing however, rates are somewhat weaker.

Description.										Prices per Picul.	Remarks.
<b>Silk:—</b>											
Myhash	}	Extra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 600.00 to 620.00	per picul.
&		Best	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570.00 to 590.00	"
Sinshiu		Good	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540.00 to 560.00	"
		Medium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480.00 to 500.00	"
		Inferior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450.00 to 470.00	"
Oshia Extra		..	..	..	nominal	..	..	..	..		
" Best		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540.00 to 570.00	"
" Good		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510.00 to 530.00	"
Echizen, Medium,		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390.00 to 400.00	"
" Inferior		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Hamatski, Inferior to Best		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kakida		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Best		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	} 570.00 to 600.00	"
" Medium		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
" Inferior		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Sodai Medium...		..	..	..	nominal	..	..	..	..		
Hatchoji—Tussah		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Tea:—</b>											
Common,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 27 to 30	per Picul.
Good Common,	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 to 34	"
Medium	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	35 to 38	"
Good Medium	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 to 41	"
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 to 45	"
Finest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 to 49	"
Choice	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 and upwards.	"
Choicest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nominal	
<b>Sundries:—</b>											
Wheat,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 1.20 to 1.60	per Picul.
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seaweed, Fine Cut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50 to 2.80	"
" Fine Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80 to 2.00	"
" Large Green...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80 to 2.00	"
Cuttle Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00 to 21.00	"
Dried Shrimps, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mushrooms,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.00 to 56.00	"
Isinglass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00 to 46.00	"
Sharks' Fins (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	28.00 to 48.00	"
Wax, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.00 to 14.00	"
" Bees, (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00 to 47.00	"
Gall Nuts (no stock)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.50 to 11.00	"
Sulphur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00 to 3.75	"
Ginseng, (50 a 100 pcs. per catty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00 to 4.25	per catty.
" (100 a 200 " " )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80 to 2.75	"
Tobacco, common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00 to 9.50	per Picul
Rape Oil,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50 to 8.50	"
Shell Fish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00 to 50.00	"
Camphor,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.50 to 16.50	"
Beche de Mer, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.00 to 55.00	"
Coals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.50 to 8.50	per ton.



## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,916, from Shanghai, &c., Sept. 20th, general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 28, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,917, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 30, *Denshin Maru*, Taylor, 150, from Akishi, timber, to Japanese Government.  
 Sept. 30, Am. str. *China*, Philip, 3,838, from San Francisco, Sept. 5th, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 2, Ger. corvette *Arcona*, Baron Reibnitz, 2,320, from Yokoska.  
 Oct. 3, Gov. Lighthouse Tender *Thabor*, Haswell, from Hakodate, to Japanese Government.  
 Oct. 3, Frch. str. *Tanais*, Reynier, 1,190, from Hongkong, mails and general, to M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 3, Brit. ship *John Milton*, Murphy, 619, from London, general, to Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Oct. 4, Brit. schr. *Hokaido*, Schell, 120, from Hakodate, fish, to Japanese.  
 Oct. 4, Russ. corvette *Bogatyr*, Schaffroff, 2,209 tons, 10 guns, from Hakodate.  
 Oct. 4, Russ. corvette *Gaidamak*, Tirtoff, 1,069 tons, 7 guns, from Hakodate.  
 Oct. 4, Am. str. *Luzon*, Hussey, 690, from Shanghai and Ports, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 7, Brit. str. *Orissa*, Pockley, 1,119, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 8, Am. schr. *Snowdrop*, from Hakodate, ballast, to Captain.  
 Oct. 9, Frch. gunboat *D'Estrees*, Joucla, 1,200 tons, 6 guns, from Kobe.  
 Oct. 10, Jap. str. *Tokio Maru*, Furber, 2,117, from Osaka and Kobe, mails and general, to Japanese.  
 Oct. 11, Am. str. *Golden Age*, Wise, 1,870, from Shanghai, &c., mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 11, Am. str. *Vancouver*, Shaw, 2,200, from San Francisco, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 11, Brit. str. *Sin Nanxing*, Draje, 722, from Shanghai and Way Ports, general, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Oct. 12, Am. str. *Nevada*, C. S. Coy, 2,143, from Hongkong, mails and general, to P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 12, Brit. barq. *Romeo*, J. W. Thomas, 640, from Sydney, N.S.W., coal, to Gilman & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27, Brit. barq. *Ariel*, Wilson, 358, for Nagasaki, ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Sept. 30, Am. str. *Japan*, E. R. Warsaw, 4,354, for San Francisco, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Sept. 30, Brit. ship *Ambassador*, Prehn, 692, for New York, tea, despatched by Cornes & Co.  
 Oct. 2, Am. str. *Costa Rica*, Connor, 1,917, for Shanghai, &c., general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 2, Jap. str. *Tokio Maru*, Furber, 1,119, for Osaka and Kobe, general, despatched by Japanese.  
 Oct. 3, Am. str. *Oregonian*, Harris, 1,916, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 6, Brit. str. *Bombay*, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 7, Ger. corvette *Arcona*, Baron Reibnitz, 2,320 tons, for Chefoo.  
 Oct. 8, Am. str. *Luzon*, Hussey, 690, for Hiogo and Nagasaki, general, despatched by P. M. Co.  
 Oct. 12, Brit. str. *Orissa*, Pockley, 1,119, for Hakodate, general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 11, Jap. str. *Tokio Maru*, Furber, 2,117, for Shingawa, general, despatched by Japanese.  
 Oct. 13, Frch. str. *Menzaleh*, Tasqualini, 1,008, for Hongkong, mails and general, despatched by M. M. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Am. str. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai, &c.:

Geo. F. Bowman, wife and child, Mrs. F. Lowder, Miss Talcott, Rev. J. D. Davis, E. Saetgkow, M. Kruder and servant, Dr. Berry, W. Pardon and servant, F. O. Christy, M. Hunter, Rev. J. S. Atkinson, M. Braga, Capt. Christiansen, J. Middleton; and 36 in the steerage.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Mrs. A. A. Fisher, R. T. Lomis, E. S. Baker, 33 Chinese students; and 2 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, from Hongkong:

FOR YOKOHAMA:

Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Miss Molly Cecil; 2 Japanese in steerage.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Miss Effie Dumont, M. E. Hall, U.S.N.; in steerage — Jas. Layton, 461 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Japan*, for San Francisco:

L. Lamie; Mrs. Clarke; Geo. F. Bowman and servant; Mrs. Geo. Bowman and child; R. Jaffray; J. Belen; S. A. Holmes; S. D. Roberts; Mrs. H. Hart; child, and 2 servants; Mrs. A. Hayward; Miss Hayward; Miss Johnson; Miss McConnell; Joseph Williams; J. Hanley; F. Chase; C. Rodgers; W. E. Clarke; Miss E. Dumont; Mrs. A. Fisher; E. S. Barker; R. T. Loring; Col. S. C. Lyford, U. S. Army; 30 Chinese students and 3 guardians.

Per Am. str. *China*, from San Francisco:

FOR YOKOHAMA:

L. G. Thomas; S. M. Bryan, wife, child and servant; Miss H. M. Gordon; Joseph McKay; A. E. Gilbert; E. Gilbert; Miss A. Gilbert; J. Russell; P. Viganio; A. Begnetto; L. Inselem and wife; W. E. Parsons and wife; W. J. Scott and wife; E. C. Davis; F. N. Okubo; S. G. Makino; Dr. E. R. Derr; C. W. Dimock.

FOR NAGASAKI:

J. J. Page.

FOR HONGKONG:

C. R. English.

Per Am. str. *Costa Rica*, for Shanghai, &c.:

FOR BIOGO:

Rev. J. D. Davis; G. Rickerby and servant; C. Wiggins and servant; Rev. J. Atkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan; E. Saltzkorn and servant; 6 Japanese in saloon.

FOR NAGASAKI:

Capt. Geo. Withers; E. Schraub and servant; Magone; Dr. Derr, U.S.N.; J. J. Page, U.S.N.; G. Roddelein and servant; Professor and Mrs. Davidson; 2 sons; J. R. Siebert; O. H. Tittman; F. H. Williams; — Lodge.

FOR SHANGHAI:

Mrs. C. D. Harman; Mr. and Mrs. Wyeth; A. H. Martin and servant; J. E. Ollivant. 50 in steerage.

Per Frch. str. *Tanais*, from Hongkong:

FROM MARSEILLES:

Mr. and Mrs. Janssen; Messrs. Visserand; Picard; Delacroix; Arentre; Chimison; Vacher; Oyami; Berriek; Keroda; Vincent; Georges; Michaud; D'Almeida; C. Nicolas; Michel; Maillet; Labaline; Cozet; Chenet; Vachalde; Bersani; Andrico; Mrs. Jury.

FROM NAPLES:

Messrs. Andrica; Farfara.

FROM HONGKONG:

Sir W. Verner; Dr. Greenslade.

Per Am. str. *Luzon*, from Shanghai:

FOR YOKOHAMA:

Mr. A. Tillett; Mr. W. Ganland and servant; Mr. E. Dillon and servant; Mr. J. Holmblad and servant; Mr. W. Robertson and servant; Mr. Ishamiya; Mrs. Doel and 2 children; 1 Japanese in cabin. Steerage — Mr. R. King; 2 Japanese; 1 Chinese.

FOR NEW YORK:

Mr. L. W. Filcher.

Per Brit. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong:

Lieut. Polkinghorn; Messrs. Newo; Sanjo; A. Suenson; Mr. and Mrs. Le Maire; Mrs. Dick and children; Mrs. Doel; Capt. Simson; Mr. Drummard; and Mr. Hooper.

Per Brit. str. *Orissa*, from Hongkong:

Mrs. John Pitkin; Messrs. Shepard; Reimers; Nisimura; Joseph Pitkin; J. Mori; R. Nuito; Horikawa.

Per Am. str. *Luzon*, for Hiogo:

Mr. P. H. Thomas and servant.

FOR NAGASAKI:

Messrs. W. E. Andrews; J. Pitkin; V. Roux and wife; Bishop Petitjean; Dr. G. B. Hill; and 90 Japanese in the steerage.

Per Jap. str. *Tokio Maru*, from Osaka and Kobe:

Messrs. Crombie; E. Durney; F. Eisher; Wheeler; McCrackan; 145 Japanese, and 2 Chinese.

Per Am. str. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai, &c.:

FOR YOKOHAMA:

Messrs. Chas. Wiggins; E. Abbott; K. Sarsdin; D. H. McDonald; Mr. and Mrs. Korthals; Major Kinder and wife; Mrs. Geo. B. Glover; Mr. and Mrs. Deackman, child and servant; Dr. Sluys and servant; 3 Japanese officers; and 25 in the steerage.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

Messrs. J. J. de Emperanza; R. M. B. McLellan; K. Bryson; T. Kainer; Lieut. T. T. Wood, U. S. N.; Capt. Lindholm; and 3 in steerage.

FOR NEW YORK:

Mrs. M. A. Bell, and child; Mrs. F. H. Deville and 2 children; Miss E. Storm; Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara and 4 children; and 2 in the steerage.

Per Am. str. *Vancouver*, from San Francisco:

FOR YOKOHAMA:

Messrs. V. Diana; C. Ratti; J. McFarlane; M. Kirkwood and wife; Geo. L. Harris; M. P. Onodea; F. F. Cruickshank; T. White; P. A. Roesser; A. Semnur; E. Schmidt; C. Alexander; J. M. Goddard; P. A. Goddard and wife; P. Rossiter; P. S. Whitmore; Richard Swain.

FOR SHANGHAI:

Mrs. C. P. Blethen and 5 children; Miss A. Chalmers; Mrs. Chalmers; Messrs. M. H. Cork; E. B. Drew and wife; Kay Young.

FOR HONGKONG:

Capt. Shackford and wife; Mrs. E. Gibson; Messrs. A. Nelson; T. D. Curry; W. H. Sent; C. Koopman-chap; E. P. Monroe.

Per Am. str. *Nevada*, from Hongkong:

FOR YOKOHAMA:

Cabin—Mr. R. W. D. Newman; and 1 in steerage.

FOR AMERICA:

219 in steerage.

## REPORTS.

The Pacific Mail Co's chartered steamer *Vancouver*, T. Shaw, Commander, reports: Left San Francisco Sept. 19th, at 12.15 p.m. To Sept. 22nd, had light variable winds and fine weather; then to Oct. 5th, fresh breezes from W.S.W. and N.W. with head sea; then to Oct. 7th, fresh gales from E.S.E. with rainy weather, and thence to port, variable winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama, Oct. 11th, at 4.15 a.m.

The American steamer *Nevada* reports: Left Hongkong Oct. 5th, at 3 p.m. On 8th, at 1 p.m. met Company's str. *Oregonian*, steering S.W. Experienced during first 3 days strong N.E. monsoons, and high sea. Afterwards, moderate weather to port. And arrived in Yokohama on 12th.

Per P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, from Shanghai: S. S. *Golden Age*, F. W. Wise. Commander left Shanghai Oct. 4th at 7.42 a.m. There not being enough water on the bar, came to an anchor at 8.37 a.m. started again at 4.50 p.m. had head winds and heavy sea to Nagasaki arrived there Oct. 6th, at 11.34 p.m. left again Oct. 7th at 2.10 p.m. Arrived at Hiogo Oct. 9th at 6.24 a.m. left again Oct. 10th at 12.05 a.m. Arrived at Yokohama Oct. 11th at 6.40 a.m. had pleasant weather from Nagasaki to Yokohama.

The American steamer *Luzon* reports: Left Shanghai 24th Sept. Had moderate and fresh N.W. winds during entire passage.

The New York Agent  
FOR

THE "JAPAN GAZETTE," published every evening in Tokai (Yedo) and Yokohama;

The "Japan Gazette Mail Summary," published for every United States Mail Steamer;

The "Nisshin Shinjishi," the Official Organ of the Japanese Government, published daily in Tokai, in the Japanese language;

And,

The "Far East," a monthly Journal, published in Yokohama, illustrated by photographs;

IS

Mr. Andrew Wind,

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; who will receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for any of the above papers.

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